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Several communications have reached us this month which could not be noticed, owing to the late date when they were received.

ASIATIC JOURNAL.

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THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

A WORK which, like ours, concerns itself principally with the politics of a remote dependency of the empire, may be presumed to be so far disconnected with those at home, as to be in a condition safely to profess neutrality between parties, and to expect credit for sincerity in this profession. Those public writers, whose position and relations draw them into the vortex of the political contentions which are constantly raging in this country, are of necessity belligerents, and, whatever be their inclinations, are constrained by motives of expediency and prudence to embrace the cause of one party or another. To attempt or affect to be neutral, when they enter upon the fervid arena of political discussion, would be not less rash and foolish than if a zealot were to dash into the midst of an excited election-mob, and denounce impartially the cause of each set of partizans: he would probably get his head broken most impartially by both.

Although none can deny that the principles of administration in our distant possessions, and especially in British India, must be materially influenced by those adopted at home, and that every new impulse given to the grand machinery of government at the centre must be felt at its remotest extremities, we rarely, on that plea, intermeddle with home-politics, strictly so called. Upon some occasions, however, we have felt ourselves called upon to do so; and feeling the present state of things to portend a crisis in the affairs of the country, we now again depart from our general rule. It is not because we have the presumption to think that an essay upon domestic politics in this Journal will or should command greater attention than the able disquisitions which distinguish the periodical literature of the present day, that we volunteer one; but the writers of those disquisitions, whatever be their talents, are avowedly partizans,—there never, perhaps, was a period when our vehicles of political writing were so distinctly arrayed in adverse phalanxes,—and partizans take unconsciously extreme and peculiar views of all questions involving points of faith and doctrine. A writer, therefore, who really stands aloof from the rival interests, and who can calmly review the subjects of contention abstracted from matters which awaken discordant feelings, possesses a qualification of essential value, and which more than compensates for any comparative deficiency in other qualities. His mind will not be diverted and his judgment perplexed by the ingenious subtleties which practised advocates know how to employ, both

when they enforce right, and when they make wrong wear the semblance of right; but he will arrive at his conclusions by the aid of reason and common sense alone.

The new Parliament, though summoned at a critical juncture in party affairs, has been elected under circumstances not, in other respects, calculated to produce excitement. It is not the result of any special appeal to the constituency; the late Parliament became extinct in the ordinary course of things, as much as if it had run out its legal term; and although the constitution of the new Sovereign's Cabinet will necessarily depend upon that of the new Parliament, this consequence is incidental merely; the question was not formally propounded to the electors in such a shape as when some great public measure, such as the Reform Act, is in contemplation, respecting which specifically it is expedient to collect the sense of the country. The election has put to the test, on this occasion, as it must on all occasions, the relative popularity, amongst the constituency, of the two opposite parties, those who are "in power," as the phrase is, and those who are out; the former being, at this moment, termed the Reform or Liberal party, the latter the Conservative party, for the term "Tory" is discarded, as a term of reproach. Each of these parties profess to square their views and policy by precisely the same rules and principles, namely, loyalty to the Throne, attachment to the Established Church, and a desire to strengthen our existing institutions by the cautious introduction of such judicious reforms as shall secure that object. These are the principles professed by both the antagonistical parties; the real ground of difference between them, therefore, is, as to the manner in which those fundamental principles are to be brought into practical operation.

The isolated debateable topics touched upon in the speeches of the candidates (which, though delivered orally before assemblages consisting of a proportion of nineteen-twentieths of non-electors to one-twentieth of the real constituency, are in effect addressed to the constituent bodies), are Church-property, the government of Ireland, the Poor Law: there were other topics, but they are not of sufficient prominence to require notice. It is with respect to these subjects, therefore, that the popularity of the present Ministers was to be tried.

The last of the three, namely, the Poor Law Amendment Act, ought to be left entirely out of consideration; for, although it has been employed on the hustings as a party question, to the discomfiture, perhaps, of a few candidates, it is really not a question upon which the two parties are divided. Men of all political views supported and still defend the law, the opponents of which rather object to its practical working, which admits of easy regulation, than to its principle. The serious evils attendant upon the old Poor Law were universally felt, and a revision of that law was loudly called for from one end of the country to the other. If the new law has not given satisfaction to all, it is not more unfortunate than state measures in which perfection was far more easily attainable. The framers of the Poor Law Amendment Act, which was to correct a vicious system grown almost inve-

terate, had to reconcile two conflicting objects,—to provide adequate succour for the real pauper, and to guard the property of the community from being preyed upon by the idle and profligate. Experience alone, whilst it ascertains the defects of the new law, can suggest the proper remedies.

We come then to consider the two main questions upon which the policy of the present Ministry is assailed; and first, that of Church property. The party who now direct the helm of Government contend that Parliament possesses a paramount authority over the property of the Church, and where any part of it is available, can apply it to secular purposes; and they profess to assume this as a fundamental principle in the reforms and changes which may be required in the fabric and institutions of the Church. On the other hand, their opponents, though they do not deny the omnipotence of Parliament in the abstract over property of all kinds, yet virtually limit it in respect to Church and Corporation property generally, by assimilating the latter to private property, which, in a certain sense, Parliament cannot meddle with. Did no other considerations intrude themselves, the point in dispute would hardly deserve discussion, because it is a question not of right, but of expediency; and it can hardly be denied, that if the good of the whole community imperatively demanded that the estate of one private gentleman should be taken from him and given to another, the paramount authority would not only be entitled, but bound to make the transfer. But the real issue in the question is considered by the Conservative party to be, whether or not there shall be an Established Church,—that is, a form of religion connected with and especially protected by the State. The great increase in the numbers of the various denominations of Dissenters throughout the country, who are united upon one point alone—hostility to the Established Church—raises apprehensions in the minds of many of its advocates, lest one concession should lead to many; lest the outworks of the Church being carried one after another, the citadel should fall, and the “voluntary principle,” though now disclaimed by the Government, should be forced upon it.

Even these apprehensions, however, would not probably excite a fierce resistance to the recognition of an abstract principle, were it not capable of being reduced to immediate experiment, and intended to be so employed, in a part of the empire, the circumstances of which, with reference to this question, are very peculiar. In Ireland, where the great bulk of the people are Roman Catholics, the Protestant Established Church is largely and unequally endowed from contributions exacted from the Catholic as well as the Protestant; the revenues of its dignitaries being mostly expended in England. Nothing seems more reasonable and equitable, than that, if the Roman Catholic population, who have a clergy of their own to support, be not exempted altogether from contribution to an establishment from whence they derive no advantage, and which is an avowed object of aversion to them, its revenues should be restricted to the narrowest limits consistent with the spiritual wants of the Protestant population, and the surplus be applied to purposes of general utility. If the Parliament, therefore, have

the right to deal with the possessions of the Church, and if this be a case in which reason and equity call for its interference, it follows that the policy which the Government has pursued in this matter, and which seems to be moderate in its extent and guarded in its character, cannot be objected to but upon such high doctrines as are now exploded.

But it must be confessed, that there are considerations applying to this question which tend greatly to qualify astonishment at the opposition, which the Ministerial policy with respect to the Irish Church has met with from disinterested quarters. Catholicism with us, though now depressed, was once dominant; its votaries must, therefore, be presumed, from natural motives, to be desirous of recovering the ground they have lost; the priesthood have, in former times, and there is good reason to suppose that their character is not altered in this respect, aimed at exorbitant secular power, and a sway over the minds and actions of their followers utterly irreconcilable with the political and moral amelioration of the latter. These qualities, superadded to the intrinsic demerits of the Catholic creed in the eyes of a Protestant, render it highly impolitic to encourage Catholicism amongst such a population as that of Ireland; and it is contended that, to curtail the power and influence of the Protestant Church, and to alienate any part of its revenues for secular objects, would inevitably increase the power and influence of the Catholic clergy over their slavish followers, who would continue to be the passive instruments of selfish political agitators. Meanwhile, the progress of the Protestant faith in that country will be obstructed by the indirect discouragement of the Government and by the active hostility of its opponents; and the Dissenters and other enemies of the Church in England will be incited to renew their attacks upon the establishment, on pretexts which cannot well be resisted when once the inviolability of Church possessions is invaded.

Taking it for granted, however, that all these consequences will be the fruit of the projected reform of the Irish Church, which is conceding a great deal, they ought not to be an impediment to a measure which is both just and necessary. If every legislative act must be suspended or relinquished through fear of some remote evil consequences which may possibly flow from it, legislation must stand still, for no measure could be devised of which it might not be predicated, that it may or even will produce evil. It is one of the commonest axioms in logic, that you cannot argue against the use of a thing, because it may be abused. One of the special duties of a government is to watch and check the development of such pernicious fruits as the perverse ingenuity of man may gather from the purest schemes of policy. But whilst the prospect of possible evil should not retard a just and necessary measure, delay is often the cause of its hasty and injurious adoption. The pertinacious refusal of reasonable concession to the Catholics of Ireland, perhaps, precipitated their entire emancipation; repugnance to the correction of notorious abuses in our representative system led, as Mr. Huskisson predicted, to change upon a larger scale than had been ever demanded by reformers. In like manner, a too obstinate resistance to Irish

Church reform may only keep back the tide until it is strong enough to break down all barriers, and then the flood will be carried beyond the prudent line to which timely concession might have confined it.

On the subject of any organic changes in the Established Church, which would sever it from the State, the friends of the establishment are exempted from alarm by the positive declarations of the Ministers themselves, who disclaim all views of that kind. If it were to appear that a fair majority of the people—of the representatives and the represented—desired such a change, it could not be withstood; but sure we are, that it would be a “heavy blow” to religion itself. Many judicious and sensible Dissenters, whilst they complain of the hardship of being taxed for the support of the established clergy, have discernment enough to foresee the mischievous results of disconnecting the State altogether from a particular form of worship, and of dissolving an alliance which enlists habit and prejudice, those tyrants of the human mind, in the cause of religion and its duties. This is a matter, however, which is too grave and too extensive to be treated of as an incidental point in a political essay.

The Ministry has been most loudly and most effectively assailed, during the elections, upon the ground of their Irish policy, which is based upon the principle of conciliating the Catholic party. If it were demonstrably true, that the Government have virtually surrendered all their power and patronage in Ireland to Mr. O’Connell, and that this person is actuated by motives purely selfish, and intent upon objects hostile to the welfare of the empire, then, indeed, the present Ministers would deserve all the hard things said of them on this score, and have, in fact, betrayed their trust. But impartial men will look at the subject in a very different point of view, and however they may lament that Mr. O’Connell should possess a power too great for a subject safely to be entrusted with, they will confess that the course pursued by the Government is the only one which reason and experience show to be adequate to reduce that power, whilst its exercise is restricted within legal bounds. Mr. O’Connell’s present position is a standing reproach upon the past policy of Irish rule. But for the partial and exclusive principles hitherto acted upon by the Government of Ireland, he might have been distinguished only as a successful pleader at the Irish bar. If the gratitude of his countrymen has clothed Mr. O’Connell with a power and an influence of which the Government cannot divest him, and which he offers to place at their disposal, on conditions not inconsistent with the interests of the community, where is the baseness or treachery of employing him as an ally in the humane and politic work of tranquillizing a harassed country, and at the same time testing the sincerity of his views?

This summary notice of the principal topics of home policy which occupied the late Parliament, which have been mooted in election speeches, and which will be discussed in the new House of Commons, leads us to conclude that there will be an approximation of parties, which will be more favourable to the progress of public business than could be expected if they were so nicely balanced in point of numbers as the newspaper-tables repre-

sent. Supposing that the members of the new House of Commons were really divisible, as pretended, into two classes, "Ministerialists" and "Conservatives," the near equipoise of numbers on all great questions would be productive of infinite inconvenience. The accidental attendance of an additional one or two on either side, or the temporary absence from a division of a hungry member in the *salons* of the housekeeper, or of a sleepy one in the gallery, might affirm or negative a measure of vital importance.

Another circumstance which affords a good diagnostic of the character of the new House, is the exclusion of some members of the late House who entertained extreme and speculative opinions. It is unnecessary to name the individuals referred to; but it must have been observed, that their ambitious advocacy of peculiar and impracticable doctrines tended to *sectionize* the House, and materially to impede public business. Their exclusion, moreover, removes another obstacle to the coalition of the independent members who are nominally arranged on opposite sides.

From the composition of the new Parliament, therefore, which has been returned without unusual excitement amongst the constituency—from the principles of home policy avowed by the Ministers—and from past experience of the inconveniences attending a bare majority in the House of Commons, on one side, and a decided majority in the House of Lords, on the other—the opinion seems to gain ground, that there will be a coalition Ministry, to the formation of which there are but few real impediments; and the very guarded language of Lord Durham's letter favours the supposition that he will be the negotiator and umpire. These are, however, but random conjectures.

In speaking of the new Parliament, we must not overlook the statements which have been made by both parties of the extent to which, it is said, bribery and influence, or intimidation, have been carried in the late elections; because, if these statements be true, they would not only affect all conclusions drawn from the apparent equilibrium of parties, but would seem to render necessary some plan to counteract the evil. Nothing, indeed, is more common than to hear a losing candidate attribute his defeat to undue practices on the part of his opponent; it is a convenient salve wherewith to heal the wounds of self-esteem; but specific facts have been published, and the generality of the complaint is a sufficient reason for believing that it is not groundless. The remedy suggested is the "vote by ballot."

We candidly acknowledge that when the reform of our representative system took place—when "influence," which was defended, as a legitimate source of power, in the House of Commons, by Paley and others, was abolished, and when the elective franchise was so much extended as to include dependent and needy persons—secret voting appeared to us to be an essential part of the new measure; and this, it seems, was the opinion of some members of the Reform Cabinet. It wears very much the air of a mockery to give to certain classes of the population what is termed a "boon," which they cannot enjoy either to their own satisfaction or to the benefit

of the community. Experience has proved what an ordinary degree of discernment in human character would have suggested beforehand, that where interest and duty lead into different paths, a very large proportion of mankind cannot resist the fascinations of the former, especially where responsibility, the safeguard of all moral obligation, is imperfect. There are probably some electors who think they violate no moral principle in parting with their own vote for a consideration, positive or negative, present or future. A system of secret voting would obviously throw many obstacles in the way of such corrupt bargains, whilst it would protect the honest voter from being punished for doing right.

Many objections are urged against the scheme of secret voting, but there is one only which appears to us entitled to any weight. Our present representative system is founded upon the basis of universal responsibility; the representatives are responsible to the constituency, and the constituencies are, or ought to be, responsible to the non-electors and to the country. No man ought to be screened from responsibility who exercises any act on behalf of others as well as himself. The vote by ballot, however, would put an end to all responsibility on the part of the constituencies. Were it clear that secret voting would effectually stop every species of bribery and unfair influence, the absence of accountability in the voters might be tolerated as a theoretical evil merely. But reflection will suggest a variety of expedients by which, with very little ingenuity, votes placed in a ballot-box might be purchased beforehand, or rewarded or punished afterwards. The same argument, in favour of the ballot, which is used in respect to electors, would apply, with less force it is true, to the representatives: why should they not vote in secret, if secret voting be so effectual a security against the operation of influence, as to neutralize the virtue of responsibility? There is scarcely a member in the house who and whose family connexions have not some interests which may be silently and secretly advanced or retarded by their votes, which influence would be as effectually checked by ballot-voting, as that of a wealthy customer over a petty tradesman who has a voice in a borough: yet would any one consent to exchange for secret voting in Parliament, the exposure of its members to that public scrutiny, which grows more searching every day, from the conviction that it is the only means by which men who are entrusted with public duties can be held to a faithful discharge of them? If a man has not that degree of independence or firmness, which will enable him to exercise his elective right boldly in the face of the world, he is as much incapacitated, virtually, as if he did not possess a legal qualification to vote. The ballot may relieve the fears of a few timid persons, but it will afford a specious and selfish independence only; it will enable a person to vote *as he pleases*, but it will not compel him to vote *as he ought*.

This is our only objection to that favourite panacea, the ballot. It is of sufficient weight, in our opinion, to overbalance the advantages attending that mode of voting; but we should, nevertheless, not be surprised to find

that the advocates of the ballot in the new House of Commons have greatly increased in numbers.

Upon the whole, we are of opinion that a crisis in public affairs, of no dangerous character, is approaching; that there will be a fusion of political parties and of their leaders, and that the work of legislation in the new Parliament will advance in the route of safe and constitutional reform.

MARQUESS WELLESLEY'S INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: The truth of a somewhat hackneyed sentiment of a deep student of human nature—"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune"—must be familiar to the mind of every one who has paid any attention to the events of his own life, or to the history of those around him. Nor is the application of the sentiment confined to individuals alone, for there is scarcely a nation which has risen to any degree of wealth or power, the annals of which do not exemplify this great truth. In modern times, we have a splendid evidence of this description before us, in the extraordinary empire established by Great Britain on the continent of Asia. Little more than half a century has been occupied in maturing that dominion from its infancy to its present extent and grandeur; and it is impossible to view this magnificent fabric without a desire to investigate the means by which it has been reared.

Limiting our view to finite causes only, it is evident that the concurrence of fortunate circumstances was improved and skilfully applied by a *few* of those eminent statesmen who successively held the reins of government in India. Among them the Marquess Wellesley stands pre-eminent; and although I have so lately addressed you on the despatches of that distinguished nobleman, the publication of the third and fourth volumes, which I have since seen, induces me to return to the subject, from an anxious desire to direct the public attention to these important documents.

The two preceding volumes embrace events of unquestionable interest, and display his Lordship's talents in an eminent degree; but the field for their exercise was comparatively limited, being confined to few objects, though in themselves demanding sagacity, judgment, and energy of purpose. It was reserved for these subsequent volumes to demonstrate the extent of those powers of mind which, under Providence, contributed to place our empire in India in a position of security and dignity it had never till then attained.

These volumes develop throughout a series of events of so singular a character, that it is difficult to carry to the mind of the European reader any thing like a correct idea of them—this difficulty arises from the peculiar character of the nation which figures so prominently in these pages. No community in Europe of either ancient or modern times presents any resemblance to that extraordinary people (the Maharattas) either in manners, customs, or the form of their government. From time immemorial, they have been considered a race of freebooters. Their predatory habits (so long as the Mohammedan Government remained in full vigour) were confined to contributions on travellers in some petty states; but from the date of the decline of the Mogul

empire, they extended their depredations to whole kingdoms; and have, since the death of Sevajee, the founder of their greatness, been considered the scourge of India. The conquests they achieved from the Moguls enabled a few of their leaders to form states of considerable power and military strength; and then again, from the obvious advantages of the arrangement, agreed to form a confederacy among themselves, with a nominal sovereign acknowledged as the legal head of the confederacy or empire. The chieftains composing this confederacy were the Peishwah (the first in rank and nominal head of the empire), the Rajah of Benares, Scindiah, and Holkar. Among a community of confederates, who were never scrupulous in robbing each other, in the absence of other game, any thing like order or subordination could hardly be expected to exist for any length of time; accordingly, we find that, unless occupied, as a body, in attacking, and levying contributions on, their rich neighbours, they were incessantly engaged in hostilities with each other. Whenever the person who exercised the office of peishwah happened to be a man of superior abilities and energy of character, the affairs of the empire were conducted with tolerable moderation and regularity; but the accession to that office of a man of moderate abilities or imbecility, was the signal for commotion and rebellion—sometimes one of the chieftains obtaining the ascendancy, sometimes another. In their contests for power, and the confusion necessarily arising from them, the territories of the Company and the Nizam were frequently disturbed, and occasionally plundered; it became an important object with the British governor to check these disorders without entering into hostilities, and the means most likely to accomplish that object appeared to be an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Peishwah, the chief of the confederacy. Repeated efforts had been made to induce the Peishwah to enter into a subsidiary alliance with the British Government, but from that inherent jealousy of our power entertained by every Asiatic state, that prince uniformly rejected every proposal of this kind. The urgent necessity, however, of such an alliance, became so evident, that Lord Wellesley determined to let no opportunity escape of effecting the object. It could not escape his judgment and foresight, that the commotions in the Maharatta empire, so long as they were permitted to continue, would constantly afford the most favourable opportunities to the government of France in carrying on its intrigues for the subversion of our power, either by introducing a military force in aid of one or other of the contending chiefs, or by French officers entering their service to form and discipline their troops; indeed, one of the chieftains, Dowlut Rao Scindiah, had already in his service a formidable army, under the command of M. Perron, a Frenchman, in the highest state of efficiency, and with a powerful artillery. The position of this force, on the most vulnerable part of our north-western frontier, rendered it particularly formidable, and its removal or destruction essentially necessary to our security. The influence which Scindiah derived from this force enabled him to acquire a dangerous ascendancy in the Maharatta councils; and he had, in fact, usurped the government of Poonah, and established himself in the capital, and thus virtually exercised an authority dangerous to the balance of power among the other confederate chieftains. It might have been expected, that the Peishwah, under the pressure of Scindiah's violence and tyrannical abuse of the power he had usurped, would naturally look to foreign aid for the recovery of his legal rights and power; and the British Government being the only power capable of affording such assistance, he applied for it, but under conditions which rendered it inadmissible. In the mean time, another competitor for the power which the Peishwah had lost appeared in the person of

Jeswunt Rao Holkar, who, having deposed his brother, usurped the government; and as one act of injustice generally leads to others of a similar description, Holkar, who had assembled a large military force, determined to contend for the supremacy with his rival Scindiah, and marched his army for that purpose to Poonah, and here the interest of these despatches commences.

In whichever shape the question presented itself to his Lordship's mind, difficulties of no common description beset his path; to leave these turbulent characters to settle their differences among themselves would have ended in one of the parties acquiring a preponderance dangerous to our security; for, with the additional power obtained by the destruction of his rival, the successful chief would be tempted to measure his strength with the British Government, and thus bring on a struggle for our very existence, which must, even if we came out of the contest victorious, be attended with a heavy expense in treasure, and the loss of many valuable lives. On the other hand, justice as well as humanity dictated the necessity of supporting the legal authority of the Peishwah against his rebellious feudatories; and a subsidiary force, which would constitute the main support of his power, appeared to be the best calculated for securing to the British Government a beneficial influence in the Maharatta empire, and enabling it to preserve tranquillity by affording to the Peishwah the means of coercing his feudatories, and compelling them to obey his authority. We have abundant cause to rejoice, that in a crisis in which so many important consequences to our empire were involved, the national interests and character were placed under the guidance of a statesman eminently fitted to maintain both in their proud pre-eminence. The alternative most consistent with our national dignity was that which Lord Wellesley adopted—to throw the weight of the British power on the side of legitimate authority—and an opportunity soon presented itself, to carry that determination into effect. On the 25th October 1802, the combined armies of the Peishwah and Scindiah engaged the army of Holkar, near Poonah, which ended in the total defeat of the former, and the flight of the Peishwah; and it is a proud triumph for our national character, that the sovereign of a nation hostile to our power, when abandoned by his own subjects, sought and obtained, in the hour of distress and danger, a secure refuge in British honour and humanity.

The Peishwah (Bajee Rao), convinced, from the known treachery and violence of both his rebellious feudatories, that he could expect neither justice nor mercy at their hands, determined on resorting in earnest to the assistance of the British Government for recovering his throne and dominions; he accordingly, on the day of the battle, sent his minister to the British resident, desiring the establishment of a subsidiary force of six battalions, with their complement of artillery; expressing, at the same time, an earnest desire that a general defensive alliance should be carried into effect, at the earliest practicable period of time, between his Highness and the Hon. Company. And until measures could be matured for restoring him to the throne, he retired to the Island of Bassein, under the protection of a British force, where a treaty was concluded between him and Lieut. Col. Close, the resident, on the 31st December, and ratified by the Governor-general on the day he received it.

The comprehensive mind of Marquess Wellesley saw at once the inestimable advantages to be derived from this treaty, and he prepared the means for improving those advantages to their fullest extent. With all the energy of his character, in conformity to instructions, which he had with great foresight and judgment furnished to the subordinate presidencies, with a view to such a crisis occurring, a large force advanced towards Poonah, under the command of the

Hon. Major-general Wellesley and Colonel Stevenson. The Major-general, having arrived within the distance of a forced march from the city, received intelligence that the confederates meditated its destruction; he accordingly determined to move forward, and marching in the night with his cavalry, arrived on the morning of the 25th April at Poonah, which was saved from destruction by his timely protection.

The Peishwah, who had, after the treaty of Bassein was signed, retired to Bombay, now made arrangements for marching to Poonah, where he arrived on the 13th of May, and resumed his seat upon the musnud, amidst demonstrations of the greatest joy from his subjects, and under salutes of the army under the Hon Major-general Wellesley.

It could not be expected, that either Scindiah, the Rajah of Berar, or Holkar, would view these transactions with indifference or with cordial satisfaction. The ascendancy in the councils of the Maharatta empire, which the British Government would necessarily assume by the presence of its subsidiary force at the capital, would at once put a stop to their extravagant and ambitious views, and diminish, in a great measure, their ability to continue those disturbances so often excited by their intrigues and contention for power. Accordingly, in direct contradiction to their repeated declaration, that the treaty concluded between the British Government and the Peishwah contained no stipulations injurious to their interests, Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, the two principal chieftains in the Maharatta empire, combined their armies, with the intention of subverting the treaty by force: and the subsequent conduct of these chieftains displays, in a remarkable degree, that intrigue and treachery so inherent in the Maharatta character. Although the treaty of Bassein not only contained no stipulation injurious to any chieftain, but guaranteed the just rights of all the members of the empire, Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar entered into an alliance for the purpose of commencing hostilities against the British Government. They assembled their armies on the frontier, but, until their measures were matured for the attack, they repeatedly professed their amicable intentions.

It has been much a subject of accusation against the Marquess Wellesley, that the acts of his government displayed a constant tendency to war and conquest; but no charge of this character ever received such ample refutation as the one in question has in these pages. Notwithstanding the repeated proofs Lord Wellesley had obtained of the hostile intentions of these chiefs, he addressed to each letters which are remarkable for forbearance and moderation. In the one to the Rajah of Berar (page 101), after enclosing a letter addressed by that chief to the minister of the Nizam, Lord Wellesley expostulates with him, on his treacherous conduct, in the following language: "It is my earnest desire to maintain the relations of amity and concord between you and the British Government, but the state of your military preparations and the intelligence of your march towards the territory of his highness the Nizam, have compelled me to assemble a considerable body of British forces on the frontier of your dominions, as a measure of necessary precaution. It will depend on your conduct, whether the ties of friendship between the two states shall remain inviolate, or shall be dissolved. My wish is to preserve peace; but I will not suffer the just rights of the British Government to be violated with impunity. You will attend to this friendly admonition, and hereafter you will receive with cordiality the communication which will be made to you by a respectable person, whom I propose to despatch to you, with the most explicit assurance of my regard and esteem." Here the olive branch is offered in a

spirit which cannot be misunderstood—it is not extorted by fear : the terms of dignified reproof in which it is conveyed, renders that supposition impossible, and the only conclusion which the Rajah could draw from the letter was, that Lord Wellesley offered him peace in the true sincerity of amity and friendship. The next extract which may be quoted in proof of his Lordship's moderation, is one addressed to the Resident with Scindiah ; page 129, vol. iii.

You are already in possession of the instructions of the Governor-general for the eventual negociations of the terms of a defensive alliance with Dowlut Rao Scindiah. It will be proper on this occasion to renew the Governor-general's propositions to Scindiah for that purpose, informing him that his Excellency is disposed either to admit him as a contracting party to the treaty of Bassein, or to conclude a separate subsidiary alliance with him, and stating to him the manifest advantages to the stability of his government, and to the prosperity of his affairs, which the proposed connexion is calculated to secure. But if the dictates of an erroneous policy should induce Scindiah to reject those proposals, you will assure him that the British Government will not be offended at his refusal. That he is at liberty to remain entirely unconnected with the British power, and that this Government will continue to maintain the relations of amity and peace, which have so long subsisted between the two states, and to abstain from any attempt to injure his rights or control his independence, unless the circumstances of his conduct should compel the British Government to pursue an opposite course of measures.

You will at the same time apprise Scindiah of the determined resolution of the Governor-general to resist with the full force and energy of the British power any attempt on his part, or on that of any other power or state, to obstruct the operation of the treaty of Bassein, or to injure the interests of the British Government or of its allies ; and that the formation of any confederacy, or the prosecution of any military operation, on the part of Scindiah, in opposition to the repeated remonstrances of the British Government, will compel the adoption of measures of precaution on our part on every boundary of Scindiah's dominion.

The policy of blending an offer of peace with a distinct and frank warning of being ready to visit any hostile act with prompt retaliation, evinces his Lordship's wisdom and thorough knowledge of the native character ; a simple profession of a desire to remain at peace, would have at once been construed into an admission of weakness, and very probably accelerated the commencement of hostilities. The course pursued by Lord Wellesley was that of a high and generous spirit ; and his straight-forward and manly course affords a gratifying contrast to the treachery, falsehood, and low arts, practised by these Asiatic chiefs. Those arts were, however, too flimsy to elude the penetrating sagacity of their antagonist ; for the Governor-general, though for a long time reluctant to credit the existence of conduct so abhorrent to his ideas of honour, was at length made sensible of the full extent of the confederacy which threatened his government, when proofs of the most decided character were produced, that the confederates had determined on hostilities the instant their preparations were completed, the Governor-general, with his usual powerful judgment, issued orders for carrying on operations upon a scale calculated to make a powerful impression on every point of the enemy's territories.

On looking back to the period of the war with Tippoo, and the difficulty which the Marquess Wellesley experienced in equipping a force adequate to that object, and comparing those preparations with the magnificent scale of operations embraced in his Lordship's instructions to Generals Lake and Wellesley on the occasion of the Maharatta campaign, the mind is irresistibly led to form an exalted idea of the extent to which the military strength and

resources of the empire had been improved in the short space of five years; nor is it possible to withhold from the noble Marquess the sole merit of these truly great results.

The force assembled by Lord Wellesley was fully commensurate with the object to be gained, and distributed with that judgment and skill which distinguished the political events of his administration. The principal armies were under the personal command of Lake and Wellesley. The former advanced to the neighbourhood of M. Perron's force, which he was to attack and destroy or disperse; the force under the command of the Hon. Major-general Wellesley was opposed to the combined armies of Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar. Powerful detachments were stationed at convenient intervals under Colonels Stevenson, Montresor, and Murray; the whole amounting to 35,000 men. The war was commenced by the Hon. Major-general Wellesley, on the side of the Deccan, by the assault of the town of Ahmednugger, on the 8th August 1803, and on the 11th the fortress of that name surrendered to the Major-general. On the 29th, the Commander-in-chief opened the campaign, on the side of Hindoostan, by the successful attack of the force under M. Perron, stationed at Coel. One brilliant victory now succeeded another, with such astonishing rapidity, together with the capture of the enemy's numerous and important fortresses, that in the short space of four months, the confederates were glad to sue for peace on any terms. The negotiations were conducted by the Hon. Major-general Wellesley; and it may, perhaps, be expedient in this place to adduce another proof of the Marquess Wellesley's moderation, and I may say, magnanimity. In his instructions to the Major General (page 508), in the event of terms of peace being solicited by the enemy, he distinctly declares, that "It would neither be just, humane, nor honourable, to insist upon the reduction of Scindiah's power to any extent unnecessary to secure the just objects of the war, together with the safety of the British power and its allies. The British Government will never deem any course of policy to be consistent with its wisdom and true interests, which is repugnant to the genuine dictates of justice, humanity, and honour. My duty requires me to employ every effort to reduce the power of the enemy within the bounds prescribed by the security of the interests committed to my charge, but it would be equally injurious to the glory and power of this Government, to prosecute war for the purpose of vengeance, and to urge the fall of a conquered enemy beyond the limits of our own safety and self-defence." These are not the sentiments of a mind bent on war and conquest for their own sakes; nor are they mere words of course, used for some temporary purposes; for they are strictly acted upon by the able negotiator to whom they were addressed; and accordingly, the Hon. Major-general Wellesley, in the true spirit of these instructions, concluded a treaty of peace with the Rajah of Berar, on the 17th December, and with Dowlut Rao Scindiah on the 30th of the same month; in which he left those chieftains in a situation much more favourable than they had any right to expect, and certainly greater than they deserved, from the use they made of their victor's generosity; for, true to the genuine character of a Maharatta, only a few months elapsed ere both confederates, Scindiah and the Berar Rajah, resumed their treacherous projects against that very power to whose magnanimity in the hour of victory they owed their existence as sovereign independent chieftains. One would suppose, from the dreadful lesson they had so lately received, that they would henceforward be particularly anxious to avoid the resentment of a power which they

had so severely felt; but on that, as well as on every subsequent occasion up to the present hour, each contemptible little despot who is clothed with a little brief power, has fancied in his turn, that he is a match for our gigantic power, owing to that forbearance which our Government in India has been compelled to shew to its enemies, which, though founded on the noblest principles, is constantly attributed to weakness, the only cause an Asiatic can possibly imagine for not crushing an enemy; hence arose that wide-spread treachery and combination, which displayed itself against the British power at the close of a war unexampled for its brilliant success. It might be converted into a very salutary lesson to our Indian statesmen of the present day, if they would but seriously pay it that attention it merits, and profit by it.

The Marquess Wellesley, in conformity with those leading principles of liberality and justice which had uniformly governed his public conduct, proceeded to settle the valuable territories acquired by the war, and their distribution among the allies of the British Government. Keeping strictly in view the principles of moderation and good faith, his Lordship bestowed very valuable possessions on the Peishwah and the Nizam, not as a matter of right, but as a gratuitous cession on the part of the British Government. His Lordship also confirmed the Rujahs of Bhurtpore and Machery in the possession of their territories; besides a considerable territory actually bestowed on the Ranah of Gohud: it being intended, by binding these chiefs to the Government by ties of gratitude, to constitute them barriers along our western frontier of the River Junna. The sequel will prove the utter inutility of attempts to attach a native prince to our cause, by conferring benefits, however substantial, or delegating to his hands any degree of power intended to be exercised for our security or advantage; for these chiefs had scarcely been established in their dominions, when they commenced the most active intrigues to undermine that authority which had raised them to their undeserved eminence, and an opportunity soon presented itself to gratify their malignity.

Holkar had remained neuter during our contest with Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, but not inactive; he availed himself of that neutrality to augment his forces, and prepared to take advantage of any favourable circumstances which the progress of hostilities might offer; he no doubt expected that the war would leave our strength so impaired, as to render us an easy conquest; but the issue of the war proving so unpropitious to his wishes, he, in the madness of disappointed ambition, determined on rushing to the contest; trusting, no doubt, to the good offices of our faithful allies, who would aid him clandestinely, if not openly. He attempted, before finally committing hostilities, to intimidate our Government into concessions of the most extravagant nature, by letters addressed to the Commander-in-chief and the Hon. Major General Wellesley, in which he insolently threatened to plunder, burn, and destroy our territories, unless those demands were complied with. The Commander-in-chief at once rejected them, and advanced with his army to chastise the insolent freebooter, who however avoided a general action, and finally retreated to Kutch, when General Lake left him, with a strong force under the command of the Hon. Colonel Monson, to watch his movements, until the return of the season for active operations should enable the Commander-in-chief to crush his power. The army was accordingly led back to cantonments, but it was not permitted to repose long; for the restless Holkar having, in the absence of General Lake, assembled an overwhelming force, in the month of August, fell upon Colonel Monson's detachment with the utmost

fury, and compelled that officer to retreat, under circumstances of the greatest distress, to Agra, where the remains of his force arrived on the 31st, with the loss of guns and baggage.

We have hitherto seen the Marquess Wellesley under a variety of circumstances which, though calculated to shake the firmest mind, were still such as did not demand any great degree of fortitude, for his measures were attended with uniform and brilliant success, even beyond his own sanguine expectations. We have now to view him under the first check his career had received : and as a man is best known by the manner of his meeting adversity, it is but justice to the noble Marquess to describe his reception of his first disaster in his own language—in his letter to the Commander-in-chief, after receiving the afflicting intelligence of Monson's retreat. The following extracts will be sufficient to shew how some men meet misfortunes, and how all ought to overcome disasters :

I admit no doubt in my mind of your complete and early triumph ; but it is necessary on all great occasions to look the utmost or rather imaginable degree of misfortune distinctly in front, and I wish you to consider, and to forward to me your opinions of the steps to be pursued by me, if, contrary to all human prospects, you should experience any difficulty in crushing this mischief.

It is not wise to despise any enemy ; but surely neither the resources nor any other circumstances belonging to our present enemy, can be compared to the advantages possessed by the enemy whom we have lately vanquished. Holkar indeed appears to me to possess no other advantage, when compared with our former enemy, than that he has succeeded in distressing a detachment of our native infantry, and that he has gained some time in the field. My only apprehension is, that he should be permitted to gain more time, or that he should find an occasion of attacking any other detached part of our force. I am convinced that you will not allow him to attack you, but that you will attack him with all practicable despatch. In that event I anticipate a renewal of the glory of this day.* The success of your noble triumphs of last year proceeded chiefly from your vigorous system of attack. In every war, the native states will always gain courage in proportion as we shall allow them to attack us, and I know that you will always bear this principle in mind, especially against such a power as Holkar. I hope it will be satisfactory to you, my dear Sir, to perceive that the only effect produced on my mind by this misfortune is an anxious solicitude to afford you every aid in remedying its consequences with every degree of despatch ; that I neither vent myself in idle complaints, nor feel vain regret, nor harbour useless resentment ; our joint efforts must be employed to avail ourselves of our real strength and established reputation, to suppress the growth of this upstart power, and to efface the degree of disgrace which has been cast upon our arms by a temporary and limited failure. May your uneasiness on this occasion be speedily converted into feelings more correspondent with the sentiments which this anniversary is calculated to inspire ; and may the month of September 1804 witness new triumphs of the British arms under your auspices, conformably to the glory of the same month in the last year.

These elevated sentiments were nobly responded to by the gallant veteran to whom they were addressed : he did, indeed, realize all the expectations entertained of his zeal and judgment ; and by prompt and vigorous measures, soon assembled the army, before which the power and resources of Holkar were in a short time so reduced, as to render his appearing again as a formidable enemy very improbable.

The irruption of Holkar opened another pleasing scene of the gratitude of Asiatic princes. The Rajah of Bhurtpore, who had been one of the many independent chieftains who solicited and obtained the protection of the British Government, and who, thereby, had been permanently released from the tribute he

* Alluding to the date of the letter, the anniversary of the battle of Delhi.

formerly paid to the Maharattas, by way of showing his sense of such favours, entered into a treacherous correspondence with Holkar, which was happily intercepted by the Commander-in-chief. One of the intercepted letters may be here inserted, as an amusing and curious specimen of native diplomacy. After recapitulating the contents of former letters, an answer to which had not been received, the writer goes on to state, "I will join Holkar: I am ready to join his victorious army. By the blessing of God, when his triumphant troops govern in this country, and we shall have a meeting, I can join him with near 100,000 horse and foot, and I will procure all the inhabitants, great and small, in Hindostan, to join." Runjeet Sing here promised much more than he ever intended, or could accomplish even with his best intentions; but the *animus* is evident; and it must be regretted, that the partial punishment inflicted on this wretch was attended with such a severe loss of the lives of many valuable men: his fort, Bhurtpore, was attacked by Lord Lake, who, though unsuccessful in his repeated assaults, so far intimidated the Rajah, that he was obliged to sue for and purchased peace by the payment of twenty lakhs of rupees.* The few months which elapsed between the siege of Bhurtpore and the close of Marquess Wellesley's government, were occupied in consolidating the advantages acquired to the Hon. Company by the results of his great and brilliant services; and on the 30th July 1805, he delivered over the reins of Government to the Marquess Cornwallis, after an administration of seven eventful years, during which he displayed all the highest qualities of a statesman. Crowded as his administration is with transactions of the highest importance, involving interests of the most complicated character, there is no period of our Indian history so remarkable as his administration has been for the uniform success attending his measures. Wherever danger appeared to menace our power, his sagacity perceived its approach, and with prompt decision repelled it, on every occasion which the constant vicissitudes of Indian politics presented for improving and consolidating our power; the means of accomplishing that object were always selected with judgment, and applied with vigour and despatch to their destined purposes. In selecting the instruments for carrying his masterly plans into effect, his tact in discriminating character was eminently conspicuous: among the number of those who were employed by his Lordship in high political and military trusts, not one ever disappointed his expectations; almost all who were honoured with his confidence, have since become distinguished in public life, and amply confirmed the accuracy of that judgment, which first perceived and appreciated their talents. It is no wonder then, that with such hands, and the wisdom, energy, and moral courage, which animated and directed them, the splendid results recorded in these interesting volumes should have been effected. It must be a proud triumph to his Lordship, one of the highest indeed of which an honourable mind is susceptible, that the ardent and undeviating devotion with which he applied his great talents to the true interests of his country, has been justly appreciated. Time, the severest and the only true test of merit, has also established the wisdom of his policy on a basis which never can be shaken. The experience, derived from the subsequent events of our Indian history, amply confirms the justice of his views; for so far from the extent of the reserved territories, acquired by the wars in which he was engaged, being more than ought to have been retained, it even proved

* The fort was subsequently attacked and carried by assault in January 1826, by the troops under Lord Combermere; it has since then been dismantled.

to be actually less than our safety demanded, the Marquess of Hastings having found it indispensable for the security of our power to effect a still greater reduction of the resources of the Maharatta chieftains in the years 1817 and 18, one of whom, and the chief of them, the Peishwah, was totally deprived of his rank and dominions, and now lives in obscurity in the neighbourhood of the military station of Cawnpore, a pensioner on the bounty of the British Government. The time is, perhaps, not far distant, when a further abuse of the power still left to his coadjutors, Scindiah, the Rajah of Berar, and Holkar, may render them fit companions to their quondam chief in his retirement.

In conclusion, I may add, that, although the perusal of these interesting volumes must afford the highest gratification to every class of readers, they possess attractions of no common degree to the soldier, and indeed to every Briton who feels any interest in the glory of his country. Fruitful as the Wellesley annals unquestionably are in transactions of the highest political importance, they derive a great accession of interest in the noble military achievements with which they are associated, and these have seldom been surpassed by our countrymen in any quarter of the globe. It is really delightful to follow the career of that gallant veteran Lord Lake—army after army vanished in rapid succession before those impetuous assaults which characterised his system; and it is impossible to contemplate the almost superhuman efforts of the chivalric old soldier, without the highest admiration of that ardour of soul, which could sustain a man of his age through such gigantic exertions. Distances, which to others appeared insurmountable, vanished at once, when Lord Lake had to get at his enemy: witness his pursuit of Holkar, and the march which preceded the glorious victory of Lasswaree. Although the campaign lasted only four months, it comprehended in that short period the general actions of Coel, Delhi, Assaye, Lasswaree, and Argaum, in which the confederates were defeated with immense slaughter, and the loss of 276 pieces of cannon, besides the reduction of the important fortresses of Agra, Allyghur, Delhi, Ahmednuggur, Aurungabad, Asseer Ghur, Baroach, Barrahutty or Cuttack, Pouanghur, Gwalior, and Gawulghur: a few of these, before the capture, were considered impregnable. And to these may be added the acquisition of territories equalling in extent the half of the island of Great Britain. Besides the intrinsic importance it deservedly enjoys, the campaign possesses an interest peculiar to itself, in displaying the dawn of that genius which asserted its supremacy over all that dared to oppose it—even Napoleon himself. The trophies won by the Hon. Arthur Wellesley in India were, indeed, enough to establish the reputation of any general of the age; but they are lost in the meridian blaze of those glories which surround the name of Wellington.

Great praise is due to Mr. Montgomery Martin for the manner in which he has presented these volumes to the world.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

MONITOR.

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE INVASION OF INDIA, AND DEFENCE OF THE N.W. FRONTIER.

BY A SUBALTERN, H. M. SERVICE.

In the first place, in case of such an attempt as an invasion of our Eastern possessions being undertaken by Russia, or any other European power, there can be little doubt that such a point would be chosen (for the most obvious reasons) at which to cross the Indus, and afterwards our frontier, as will be nearest to the country from whence the invading force must advance, and consequently most convenient for receiving supplies of stores, ammunition, &c. Secondly. The object of removing the scene of war to the greatest possible distance from the resources of the British Government will be kept in view. Thirdly. The point of invasion will be chosen where the people of the country are most likely to join in the attack on our territories, whether from a hope of partaking in the spoils—of which no doubt most exaggerated ideas *have been formed*,* and accounts will be spread abroad—as from the feelings of hatred and revenge which may safely be assumed (and in fact are known) to exist in the breasts of millions of those who have, in their own opinions, suffered either in their own persons or that of their ancestors by the supremacy of our rule. Fourthly. To these suppositions may be added the very important consideration, that the greater the space over which our defensive line is extended, so much the greater will become the difficulty of protecting our frontier, and at the same time keeping down the efforts which will certainly be made in all quarters to raise and foment insurrections, and thereby distract attention from the main struggle.

On the first supposition, then, no place lower down the Indus than Attock presents a desirable place for the passage of that celebrated river. Between this last-named place, and the city of Moscow, there is a continued line of water-carriage, with the exception of about five hundred miles. From the Caspian Sea to the Sea of Aral is overland a distance of 120 miles, and as the route is constantly traversed by large caravans going to and also returning from Balkh, Bokhara, and Samarcand, there can be little doubt that no difficulties exist in that quarter. From the Sea of Aral to Amol, a large town (one hundred miles from Bokhara) on the Oxus, is considered somewhat more than three hundred miles, and from thence to Termed (Tirmooz), near Balkh, four hundred miles: *these latter distances are all water-carriage*. From Termed to Attock is four hundred miles. The latter distance, according to all accounts, is the only part of the route presenting any very peculiar difficulties; and these are such as by a very moderate degree of vigour and exertion can be easily overcome.

That little is known of the course of the Oxus, must be admitted, except that the Russians, having made it the channel of conveyance for artillery and other heavy stores which have been required for their posts in that quarter, a shrewd guess may be formed that it offers, or can be made to offer, every facility for navigation, and therefore for the transport of the artillery, stores, and provisions necessary for an army. From Attock to Moultan and Lahore, the distances are nearly equal—about 250 miles, through a country offering greater resources and advantages to an invading army, than, perhaps, any other in the whole of Asia. Camels, horses, mules, and bullocks are to be found in abundance in this and the other countries contiguous to the line of operations; and

* See Elphinstone's "Cabul" for the observations of *even* the wandering tribes on this subject.

from Moulton and Lahore, the high road by Bhatnair and Futtiahabad and Lodecana leads direct on Delhi, which is scarcely three hundred miles distant.

Great stress has been laid by some individuals, who have taken a very superficial view of the difficulties to be encountered in this enterprise, upon the constant and powerful opposition which they are pleased to decide the invaders would experience in every stage of their advance even to Attock, from the inhabitants of the countries bordering on the Aral and the Oxus. If any weight could have been deservedly attached to such opinions, even within the last ten years, none such can longer exist. Persia, on the one flank, is already at the mercy of Russia; and it may be taken for granted, must and will go hand in hand with that power, in case of any aggression upon our territories. On the other flank, if there ever has been of late years a power capable of offering any decided opposition to an invading army in its advance, and of which persons who will give themselves the trouble of a little reflection on the subject must have strong doubts, such power can no longer exist, Russia having herself such complete authority in Bokhara, and even some posts of considerable strength and importance, as can leave her nothing to fear from that side.

From some most unaccountable want of vigour and attention in the proper authorities, the greatest ignorance prevails with respect to every thing connected with this vulnerable part of our frontier. This is, no doubt, exactly what Russia could wish for; and in case of any such project on her part as the one now discussed, would be to her of the greatest advantage.

It seems until lately to have been considered as almost admitting of demonstration, that, so long as England held the command of the sea, any attempt to invade India would be little short of madness. Is there any one so incredulous, however, as to suppose, that had the Emperor Napoleon possessed the same facilities for this undertaking which now belong to Russia, we should not have been called on long since to contend on this very frontier with him for empire in the East? Not that I intend by this to draw any comparison between that extraordinary man and the present autocrat of the North, but merely to show that we are more indebted to the (as yet) unambitious views of others, than to any want of facilities on their part, or vigorous exertions on our own, for the suspension of hostilities.

Those who have always been most positive in their assertions and opinions, that an attempt to invade India would be nothing short of chimerical, have been persons who, neither by their profession,* their habits, or acquirements, have been likely to give due weight to all the considerations on this important subject, and who could consequently never form a correct opinion on a point of such vital importance. Marquess Hastings, it is well known, had no hesitation in admitting the feasibility of the undertaking, although likely to be attended by very great risk and difficulty; but since the decease of that most distinguished nobleman, the aspect of affairs is wonderfully changed in favour of the enterprise. Have Sir John Malcolm, or the Honourable M. Elphinstone, or others equally well qualified to judge, decidedly given it as their opinion that the undertaking is impracticable?—No. The late Sir John Macdonald certainly seemed to have considered the attempt as almost hopeless; but then he was taking into consideration a very different route, including a very long and toilsome overland passage; and at the present period, the poli-

* In discussing this subject some time since with a gentleman of the civil service, in many respects a remarkably well-informed man, he decided the invasion of India to be impossible; and stated as reasons, the great distance necessary to convey stores, &c. *overland*, and the difficulties with which the Russians would have to contend in the passage of so many rivers.

tical state of Europe and of Asia, and the relative situation of the powers likely in any way to become interested in or acted upon by the invasion of India, are far different from what they were when that intelligent officer recorded his opinions.

Colonel Evans, in his *Designs of Russia*, has incautiously given (merely for the sake of argument) thirty thousand men as the number of the army with which the Russians were likely to make good their footing on our frontier; and on this supposition (for it can be nothing more) all his opponents seem to have seized with the utmost avidity. But, for my own part, I can see no reason, considering the vast military force of Russia, and the great facilities which she is known to possess, why sixty thousand, or even one hundred thousand men might not be nearer the truth. Even admitting thirty thousand, however, to be the number, to which of the presidencies does the army belong which is to hold these thirty thousand Russians in check? Could the army of any one presidency be assembled at such a distant point on the frontier; even for a moment admitting that all the different classes and castes of the inhabitants, who under such circumstances would be entirely left to their own guidance, were as well affected and staunch to our cause, as the people of Kent or Surrey would be on an invasion of England? The very reverse of the picture is the true state of the case; and should an invasion be attempted, a very large proportion of the army, and in particular the European troops, will be required, in all parts of this vast country, to restrain the disaffected, and keep up communications with the seat of war, which for the most obvious reasons must be on, or in advance of, the frontier.

Another consideration here likewise suggests itself. Are the Russians not to succeed in prevailing on the inhabitants of the intermediate countries to join them in an expedition holding out such alluring prospects? Does any one "seriously consider, that the plunder of the baggage and convoys of an army, in all probability not to be gained without hard blows, would compensate, even to these warlike and barbarous people, for the spoils which in their imaginations might be safely looked for in the gorgeous palaces of the East," and with exaggerated accounts of which their feelings of cupidity would be incited to the highest degree? An Afghan noble, who accompanied the Cabul mission back to Calcutta, on being shown the wonders of that "City of Palaces," when every one remained in breathless anxiety to learn the impression which this magnificent scene produced upon him, cried out, "Oh! what a place for a foray!" Can it be believed, without the greatest stretch of credulity, that these tribes are unacquainted with the fertility and advantages of the plains of Hindostan, when compared to their sterile and more desert countries? Although Europeans do not often traverse these routes, yet many thousands of religious mendicants are yearly passing and repassing from our territories, both northward and westward, by whom the riches and the state of India are no doubt set forth with a colouring for which the natives of India are celebrated.

Again; there is every reason to conclude that, in consequence of the fatal state of security in which the authorities in India seem to indulge, an ally of a much higher grade, the ruler of Lahore and greater part of Cabul (which may be considered the key of India) will pin his fortunes to those of the wily Muscovite. Officers of the Russian service are known to have had admission at his court, and to have been there received with marked distinction; and his army of thirty or forty thousand men, disciplined by French and Russian officers, although it offers in the present state of affairs, in the vicinity of our

overwhelming power, no cause for anxiety or even consideration, would form a very desirable and powerful auxiliary to the thirty, sixty, or one hundred thousand men before alluded to, to say nothing of the great advantages to be derived from the resources of the country, particularly the breed of horses, justly celebrated all over the East, and from which the Russian cavalry and artillery would be at once remounted. The country is also remarkably strong in a military point of view; and should the Russians make good their footing in it, a very superior force would be required to dislodge them.* Nor can it be supposed that this crafty and able prince is in the least blind to his own situation, and does not see, that if left by us to his own resources, he must be swallowed up by the invaders, or join in the crusade against us, which last alternative would be by much the most natural as well as politic procedure. He cannot but be alive to the fact, that any rupture with the British Government, situated as he now is, would, single-handed, end in his total overthrow and destruction; and he, and indeed all other native powers, are perfectly aware that *heretofore* we have been so very fertile in discovering causes for hostility, that it can hardly be known whose turn may not come next; and so much do they consider these occurrences to be *fated*, that they will scarcely attempt, either by treaty or submission, to avoid the destruction which they see is inevitable.†

The vast advantages, as to military purposes, which would be gained to us from possessing the navigation of the Indus on one flank, as we are already of that of the Ganges on the other, must be quite obvious to all, and to no one more so than he into the very heart of whose territories this magnificent river flows. If our empire in India should, indeed, continue to increase and strengthen even in any approximation to what it has done, these last twenty years, then Attock will probably become the right, and the Delta of the Indus the left, of our frontier of defence: the distance eight hundred miles, with a river navigable throughout!‡

Runjeet Singh is, moreover, looked upon (and most probably is) by all other native powers, as the most potent of the rulers of the East; and the knowledge, that one considered by them so crafty, and withal so powerful, had joined the cause against us, might be attended with the very worst consequences.

Hence also arises another consideration, which, so far from being improbable, is nearly certain—that from the friendly intercourse which has already taken place between the Northern potentate and the Lahore chief, in case of any difference arising between the British Government and the latter, the autocrat of all the Russias, “with the *most friendly and pacific* intentions towards both parties,” may offer his mediation on behalf of his faithful ally, the chief of Lahore; and here we shall be brought in contact at once, on the most desirable grounds Russia could possibly require. The time may (and I doubt not will) come, when it will become absolutely necessary to exclude other European interests from this court, and then it may be too late. We cannot rely on playing the same game there (Lahore) we did with Tippoo Sultan. May it not then be conceived that, should any chance of success seem to offer in curtailing or ruining, by an invasion of India, that power, upon the will of which he knows his political existence to depend, the ruler of Lahore will join heartily in the cause?

* See Elphinstone's “Cabul” for an account of the country between Attock and Umrtsir and Lahore.

† The Guicowar (Prince of Baroda) is at present a remarkable instance of this belief.

‡ This is not quite correct, as boats cannot go higher than within twenty miles of Attock. Flats of two hundred tons go as high (and perhaps higher) as Ooch.

Persia next demands consideration, not more from the great importance of the situation she occupies, than from the very high opinions which, there is every reason to fear, had been formed of the great advantages to be derived from an alliance with that country, in case of any hostile views in India by a European power being meditated. The fallacy of such hopes must have now become evident to all who indulged in them, and have been followed by the certain knowledge that Persia, from her situation with regard to Russia, and inability, which experience has demonstrated, to resist that power, may henceforth be looked upon as her natural ally.

Even were the British Government inclined, with all the disadvantages of vast additional expenditure and extreme risk, to choose this country, so far distant from its own provinces, as the seat of hostilities with the Russians, it is well known to those who, by residence in Persia and local knowledge, are most capable of judging, that we could not prevent that country from being overrun.

From the very commanding situation which Persia occupies, the Russian army, in its advance, would not only be secured from an attack in that quarter, but in all probability fifty thousand Persian troops (chiefly cavalry) would be placed at the disposal of the Russian commander-in-chief;* and this force† could be employed to threaten our western frontier through Herat, Candahar, and the country to the westward of the Indus.

The incorrectness of the title of "Sandy Desert," as applied to that large and, until lately, unknown tract of country to the eastward of the Indus, has been clearly proved; and the passage of every description of troops is known to be a matter of the most perfect facility. And we are pretty well assured that the routes which are traversed annually by numerous horse-dealers, with many thousand cattle, between Bukhar and Shikarpoor on the Indus, and Herat, Candahar, &c. would offer no difficulties to the advance of an army.

With respect to our army in India, it consists of about 200,000 regular troops, the thirty thousand King's and Company's European troops included.‡ This is certainly an enormous force, and in point of numbers must appear fully equal to any exigency. With regard, however, to the native troops, giving them full credit for their courage, fidelity, and good feelings, which I believe are *above all praise*, I am at the same time inclined to doubt that they will, until after a series of trials, be found at all equal to cope with the more energetic and hardy natives of northern countries.

In Nepaul, in Arabia, and more recently in Burmah, the *decided* checks the Sipahsee regiments experienced, when opposed to a more vigorous race of people, cannot be forgotten; and should, therefore, suggest the propriety of not exposing the native troops, without having greatly the superiority in numbers, or an equivalent in the advantage of position, at once in actions of a general nature with the well-organized and steady Muscovites.

With regard to the expressions which are stated to have been used by the Duke of Wellington, "that he had seen many armies, and none superior to that of the India Company," his Grace could only have alluded to their organization, discipline, and general equipment, which are all certainly very

* Russia would make up for the absence of these troops by sending ten thousand good infantry, with some artillery, into Persia.

† With twenty thousand or thirty thousand Arab mercenaries (the best troops of the East), who can be hired in any numbers, and are known to be glowing with a desire to revenge the frequent chastisements received from us in late wars, added to the vast field in which to indulge their extraordinary propensity to plunder.

‡ To these may be added ten thousand very good irregular horse, in our pay, and commanded by British officers.

creditable; but he has seen too much of both European and Indian armies to come to a conclusion so defective if applied to their *morale*. The distinction, it is true, may be very trifling, *but on that distinction hangs victory*. At the time we (under the above-mentioned great leader) defeated the French in every engagement in the Peninsula and elsewhere, that nation overthrew every other on the Continent, with equal if not greater facility; and this superiority was manifest to the very last hour of the political existence of that great chief, who so often led them to glory. Giving, then, our Sipahs troops full credit (which is only their due) for all the qualities likely to form good warriors, it must be admitted that physical energy alone is the cause of that inferiority which is known to exist, and in some considerable degree must ever continue to exist, when opposed to a more vigorous and hardy race of people; and more particularly when that people are equally well trained and disciplined as soldiers.* Nor must it be forgotten that, although the natives of India (Rajpoots and inhabitants of the upper provinces of Bengal particularly) yield to no other people on the earth in many of the first qualities necessary to form good soldiers, from their creed and prejudices (being all fatalists in the highest degree), there are no people on whom a reverse is liable to act with more unhappy influence.

Next to our own army, it may be necessary to consider the assistance, and the nature of it in all respects, to which we can look with certainty from our allies and dependents. But it may also be necessary to observe, that the British power in India must be at the lowest ebb when it becomes necessary to rely on the efforts to be made by the troops of any native prince in their present state.

Another inquiry naturally suggests itself; are the treaties we have entered into with the Rajpoot (by far the most powerful of the internal states of India) princes, and others, such as are likely to bind them to us from gratitude, and the other high feelings the former gallant race are known to possess? Is a tribute of a third, and even a half, of the *nominal* revenue of their provinces a likely way to ensure affection and co-operation in the hour of danger?†

The native states well know the great extent of our power in India, and can even judge of it elsewhere; but when they find two European powers (of the resources of one of which they may have heard much, but are profoundly ignorant) again contending for dominion in these countries, will they not naturally be filled with distrust and uncertainty, and by remaining neutral, hope to conciliate the favour of the triumphant power? The Mysore Rajah, and two or three states of lesser note, are really and truly the only ones on whom we have conferred any particular benefits, and from them we are certainly entitled to eternal gratitude.

But admitting that we did call on our allies, and each furnished his contingent with zeal and alacrity, would we derive much benefit from their services? or in what manner could we employ them? Could such a rabble as these troops generally are be sent to the frontier, there to contend with highly disciplined and gallant troops, led by men of acknowledged capacity and

* The artillery in India are, I understand, as good as could be desired; and the native infantry as good, perhaps, as it is possible for them to be made. The regular cavalry are, as far as I have seen and can learn, of the very worst description. The auxiliary (irregular) horse, commanded by British officers, are a much superior and more efficient body, and the expense much less. The expense of the horse artillery in this country is enough to bankrupt any state. The Bombay presidency alone has a larger force of horse artillery than Great Britain; and this for an army under thirty thousand strong! The cost of accoutrements, &c., and the pay of officers (captains in particular) and men is excessive. And this heretofore to contend with an enemy who never manœuvred a gun, or moved them after they were once in position!

† The reader can refer to Colonel Tod's *Rajasthan* for information on the grinding system of these treaties; and also to the Appendix to Clune's *Itinerary of Western India*.

merit? or could we entrust to them the important charge of preserving order in our own districts, whilst with our own troops we undertake the former task? And again, if certain numbers of these troops were attached to the different British corps, are they not, from their total ignorance of the principles of war, particularly in destroying the resources of the country, likely to be rather detrimental than otherwise to the cause?

These are points demanding deep and serious consideration. In the event of such an invasion, the enemy to be contended with will be no longer one who, when seen, is beaten.

It may be expected, that some allusion should be here made to Sind, and the advantages of an alliance with the rulers of that country pointed out. The fact is, however, that inquiries have shown that Sind is worthy of little consideration. The military force of the country is a rabble of the very worst description, and there is not a single fortified place in the country capable of forty-eight hours' resistance. For the sake of the navigation of the Indus, a friendly alliance may be formed with these chiefs; but as they are at the mercy of the more powerful chief of Lahore, all the advantages would be secured by a proper alliance with him.

To conclude: the subversion of our empire in India, or even the curtailing of our power in that quarter, is not likely to result from any external force brought against it, but by a well-organized and powerful attack from without, combined with the effects of the *smothered* volcano which exists within; and this is (although by far the most serious consideration) the very point which is entirely overlooked and slighted by all those who argue that such things cannot and never will be! It is only those who are totally ignorant of the internal state of India, and of its localities, or have derived their knowledge from superficial publications, who are found to hazard and support opinions which, if relied upon, could not fail to be followed by the most disastrous results.

Have we secured the neutrality of the Burmese, in case of our attention being suddenly called to another and very distant part of our frontier? Is it unnatural to suppose that the Goorkhas may be somewhat desirous of taking back those most fertile districts of their country, which we obliged them to cede to us?

Perhaps, however, all these collateral points have been foreseen and provided for, by a liberal and conciliating line of policy;* and that "his Golden-footed Majesty," and all our other Eastern allies, both within and without the sphere of operations, have been fully convinced of the advantages *they will derive* from joining zealously in our cause. I most sincerely hope so; for, although I make little doubt, considering the vigour and ability with which, of late years, our gigantic resources have been wielded, of a glorious termination in our favour, should any such attempt as an invasion of India be made; yet, at the same time, it cannot fail to be one of the most serious struggles in which Great Britain has ever been engaged, and on the result of which may not only depend the stability of her power in India, but her existence as a great empire amongst the states of Europe.

If, from the suggestions I have now made, any discussions leading to a further consideration of this to-be-looked-for crisis should arise, my object will entirely be effected; and I cannot allow myself to doubt that very important advantages must result from the discussion of a question so momentous.

Bombay, July 1836.

* See the course of policy so strongly inculcated, and so ably advocated and laid down, by Colonel Tod in his *Annals of Rajasthan*.

JOURNAL OF A TOUR IN THE HIMÁLAYA MOUNTAINS.*

BY A GENTLEMAN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

ON the 20th October, we marched to Rána, stopping to breakfast at Ujári. We at first descended to a nála, and then kept along the bank of the Jamna, somewhat above its stream, with tremendous land-slips full of shattered quartz rocks every now and then crossing our path, and rendering it very difficult, till we came to a frail and half-rotten bridge over the Jamna. We then crossed to the right bank, and continued gradually ascending through thick grass, jungle, &c., over white rocks, till we came opposite to the wild-looking peninsula on which Ujári, once a fort, now a poor village, is placed. Here the Jamna struggles through narrow passages, formed by the angles that project into its bed. A large glen, on its right, sends hither a tributary from some craggy heights that shut it in. The glen of Pálá, lower down, which we saw at the beginning of our march, did not strike us as half so wide, although Fraser, in his Tour, makes it the subject of three pages. The precipices overhanging the river opposite the mouth of the Pálá valley must have been the first he had seen of a grand kind, and as they are one thousand feet or more high, no wonder he felt admiration; but we came from the snowy range, and he was for the first time approaching it.

A little beyond Ujári, the guide pointed below to a white mass of rock close to the Jamna, whence a hot spring issues. These springs are very common near the bed of the river. We descended hence to a rather tottering sango, underneath which the torrent of the Jamna, being confined to a bed hardly twenty feet wide, boils and foams in a fearful manner. All the rocks here are gneiss, and we seem quite suddenly to have left the white sandy quartz country. We then proceeded along the left bank, leaving the villages of Kúpara and Gonsálí above us; the latter presenting a remarkably pretty appearance from its red and scarlet battú fields. The woods, of rhododendron, elm, and dwarf bambú, are deep and shady, and clear rivulets rushed across our path. We began a steep ascent, at first over ledges of rocks, and latterly through fine woods, to the crest of the hill, on which we found Rána pleasantly situated. This hill is merely a buttress of the great Jadól and Achási, which are bare at the top, but not so high as the Chángsíl ridge, on the left of the Pábar, nor so richly covered with birch and cedar. Height 6,725 feet.

Next morning, some heavy rain having fallen, the air was clear, and afforded a fine view of the two peaks of Bandarpúch, at the head of the basin from which the Jamna seems to issue. Leaving Rána in my jhampán, following a very uneven path through jungle, I came to the sango over the Bhíni-ke-Garh (stream), a torrent nearly as large and tumultuous as the Jamna. Hence a very steep ascent commenced and continued through woods of rhododendron and oak for a full mile. The prospect of the snowy peaks from Bandarpúch on the right, to Bachúncha on the left, was grand. From the top of the climb, which was over a shoulder of Chaiah Kánta, called Barain, I could follow the course of the Jamna to the south-westward, as far as the Deoban peak. Chaiah Kánta itself was sprinkled with snow, that fell yesterday; but many other mountains, quite as high and higher, were black and snowless, on account of the greater steepness of the pinnacled summits. Afterwards, the way lay through a beautiful forest of ash, sycamore, horse-chestnut, bambú, and wild pomegranate (besides trees unknown to me), down to Banáss,

* Concluded from last vol. p. 240.

situated close to the river, which is here, at one striking peninsular projection, confined to a bed of a few yards. The village was on the right bank: the position of this and many of the villages, in the midst of precipices, has struck me with astonishment. Height 6,867 feet.

On the 22d, my companions started early to Karsáli, but I waited to breakfast at Banáss; and examined a hot spring in the bed of a torrent, which here joins the Jamna: the water is too hot to allow of the hand being kept in it.* There seems to be something ferruginous in the spring, as the stones in it are crusted black. The rocks from which it issues are all quartz, surrounded by gneiss and mica schist on every side but one, down which the torrent rushes, making the quartz as smooth as marble, in a fierce water-fall of some depth. I proceeded on my way, a very short march, to Karsáli, at first along the right bank of the Jamna by an extremely steep and rough road, but with a magnificent view in front. The roots of the snowy range are here not much higher above the sea than the hill Jakko, above Simla, and the mountains start up at once to their sublime elevation. For my own part, although the scenery of the Jamna glen is very fine, I far prefer that of the Rápin and Pábar rivers, where the precipices close in over the gradually rising bed of the river, steeper and grander every march, and where the forests which clothe their lower part are so much more alpine in aspect than those in the neighbourhood. The dark yews, cedars, and firs, and the light-leaved birch, are there in far greater profusion at two marches from the snow, and here we are within six miles of the source of the Jamna, without meeting any thing like them. I crossed the Jamna by a sango close to the junction of the U'nta Ganga, and thence ascended over blocks of gneiss and mica schist to the table-land of fields on which Karsáli is situated. This is a large and flourishing place, full of temples and brahmins, for the benefit of pious pilgrims to Jamnútrí, most of whom pay pretty dearly, for their piety, to the sacerdotal guardians of this holy land. Height 7,860 feet.

To-morrow, we do not intend, like Mr. Fraser, to walk barefooted to Jamnútrí. If our shoes are a gross insult to the religious feelings of a Hindú (which they are not, except in the inmost shrines of a few temples), we ought not to go at all; but no native would understand why a Christian should take off his shoes, or in any other way mark the holiness of a particular spot, unless he really thought the spot holy. At Hardwár, I was shewn voluntarily into all the outer rooms of the temples, without a word about my shoes; and all the brahmins (whether truly or not I do not know) told me, with great glee, how Lord William Bentinck honoured the Holy Land of Hardwár by making a present of Rs. 1,000 to its priests. Such conduct as Fraser's, and such presents, are sure to be misunderstood to be a secret relief of conscience on the part of the Christians, when they inwardly acknowledge the glory of Hindúism. At Jaggarnáth, the patronage of the Company (*me teste*) is openly spoken of as the result of the two feelings of fear and admiration. "Even the Company honour Jaggarnáth," said a pundit to me at Púrí; but if they did not, all Orissa would be flooded by the sea, at the order of the god, and the revenue would be lost!"

We visited Jamnútrí on the 23d October. The cold in the morning at Karsáli was excessive; the thermometer in the shade being below the freezing point. The glen of the Jamna became narrower and narrower at every step, and the precipices on both sides steeper and loftier, till just after crossing a

* I was unable to ascertain the temperature by the thermometer, which my companions had taken away.

stream coming down from Bachúncha ridge, we ascended over a projecting angle of the left bank of the Jamna, to the half-way house, a small shrine, sacred to Bhyram-jí, and called Bhyram Gháti. Here a brahmin sat, ringing a little bell. From this spot, the prospect was very grand. We could see the glen of the river, and all the lofty ridges that form it, nearly as far as the plains. West of us, that is, exactly opposite, rose immense bare precipices to an astonishing height. At the N.E., we caught a view of part of the western corner of Bandarpúch, glittering in snow, and in front rose the peak called Kot, Dúti, and by other names, from whence, and from the large mass of frozen snow underneath it, the small stream that forms the Jamna trickled down into the basin beneath us. Here we scrambled up and down, sometimes finding merely a notched tree for a path, sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other of the river, and sometimes in the stones of the river itself, till we came opposite the beautiful cascades in which the Ath Pysár Ganga joins the Jamna itself, one continued water-fall. The name of the mountain between the Unta Ganga and the Jamna, is Dúman Kandí, a noble mass of precipices, from which also a torrent tumbled down to this place. After some more crossings and scramblings, we arrived at Jamnútrí, where the river glen is not more than thirty or forty feet wide, and the rocks overhead, therefore, appear to be not far from touching each other. We found the holy spot to be on the left bank, where a mass of quartz and siliceous schist rock sends forth five hot springs into the bed of the river. Some of them bubble up most spiritedly. Height about ten thousand feet. The thermometer in the air was 50°; the temperature of the river close to the hot springs was 37°; and the springs we tried varied from 155° to 160°. The wind was very cold, and exercise being agreeable, we followed Jamna-jí a little further up, crossing to a large mass of snow from which it emerged. We got over this snow with some difficulty, and then found that three streams came down, in separate water-falls, from the mountains above, into this snow-bed. The green hills down which they fell, in their lowest part, might with some danger and fatigue be surmounted, and a wider prospect be obtained; but I soon gave up the attempt to climb them, as the stones slipped from under my feet. I picked up a piece of quartz out of the snow-bed, as a memento of my having gone so far (about a mile) beyond the place called Jamnútrí. The mere height is nothing hereabouts, for this snow-bed cannot be more than 10,300 feet high, and the limit of forest we perceived some 1,500 feet over-head. But the source of the Jamna is an interesting spot to any one who has seen its width in Hindusthán, the number of boats that crowd its surface, and the noble cities that adorn its banks. We fully ascertained that the most direct stream of this river does not come from any part of Bandarpúch, but from the range that runs off from it to the westward. The Unta Ganga, at Karsáli, is as large as the Jamna, and comes from Bandarpúch; so that the snows of that mountain do in reality form part, nearly half, of the waters of the Jamna, six miles from Jamnútrí. The Ath Pysár Ganga rises to the west of Bandarpúch also; so that, when speaking of the source of the Jamna, we ought to say that the river is formed from the snows that cover the summits and upper faces of the mountain chain, beginning with Bandarpúch on the east, and ending with Bachúncha on the west, a space of about ten miles horizontal.

At Jamnútrí, all our Hindus bathed, and were prayed over, and new marked in the most orthodox fashion, on the forehead, by the brahmin who came with us as master of the ceremonies.

I picked up a number of rock specimens; every stone found on the hill was

here; some very beautiful, especially those with garnet, and short, and tourmaline crystals. I saw here much talcose gneiss rocks, but the chief was a very coarse gneiss. We did not see limestone, but there was calcareous schist at the snow-bed and elsewhere. The granite summits of the mountain peaks were more than ten thousand feet above even that place. In the course of this day's journey, we crossed the Jamna, going and returning, thirty-two times.

October 24th, we marched on our old road, *viâ* Banass, to the crest of the hill which we clomb on our way from Râna; we thence turned to the left, and descended to the banks of the roaring Bhîm or Barain-ke-Gârh. The view was grand, the Barain precipices opposite rising more than two thousand feet perpendicular from the river: the eagles that flew near their tops looked like crows. We ascended to Nisni, a small village, on the face of the great cedar-covered mountain, with a bare top, on which Râna is situated. The height of Nisni is about 7,150 feet.

Next day, we marched four miles to our camp, on the banks of a torrent pouring down the face of the mountain from a snow-bed near the summit: height 9,588 feet. This day we found very cold; hard frost on the ground. The scenery is very wild and magnificent.

On the 26th, we commenced our long and toilsome ascent over Uncha Ghâtî. We first scrambled up the bed of a stream, the stones in which were very slippery from ice, to the limit of cedar forest; we then came to birch and small rhododendron, the former now very bare and wintry-looking, and we then got above all wood. When we attained the crest of the Pass, where was some thin snow, at an elevation of some hundred feet above the limit of forest, and looked back on Bandarpûch, Dûtî, Mânjî, and Bachûncha peak and ridge, we confessed that we had met very few sublimer scenes in our whole march.

The prospect of range after range to the south and east was very extensive—an ocean of ridges. It was not, however, till we descended some hundred feet, that the Gangûtî peaks burst upon us—a sublime mass. We could not see the connexion between Bandarpûch and these peaks, as the high mountain we had crossed intervened; but we saw the whole line of snowy mountains, with the various peaks, from the semicircle at the back of which the Bhâgirathî issues out of its immense snow-bed. We also observed the same river below us, flowing apparently in a peaceful valley after its escape from the snowy mountains and their rugged and awful approaches. On the south-east side, we met with no birch, and what was more curious, tall smooth pines, and a kind of ever-green oak, with a holly-like leaf (*quercus semicarpifolia*), grew in abundance before we came to the cedar. The rhododendron, which, near the crest, was merely a ground-creeper (*R. lepidotum*), again became a large tree (*R. arboreum*) as we got lower down; but the cedars were few and small: indeed, this latter tree does not flourish so well in Garhwâl as in Bissehar.

The descent was long, and often painful, to Nangáng. The villagers told us that no Europeans had ever before crossed from the Jamna to the Ganga by this pass: such travellers either go higher up, or lower down, over the separating ridge. The people were very civil to us, and brought us honey of a very fine quality. The mountain we crossed this day was entirely composed of arenaceous quartz rocks, and of quartzes of all shades. Height 6,160 feet.

Next day, after scrambling up and down, we breakfasted at Bakolí. Resuming our journey, we descended to the Bîni-ke-Gârh, a torrent which comes down from a high ridge to the northward, and waters the deep glen through which our path now lay. I never saw anything more lovely than the woods

of this glen, and the view of the precipitous heights of the Uncha Ghát, at its head, through the foliage, was a very fine contrast. We at length reached the junction of the Biní with the Bhágirathí. The Ganga is here a noble stream, far wider and deeper than the Jamna at the same distance from its source, but not so tumultuous.

From this point we proceeded through pleasant fields to the village of Barahát, at the head of a fine rich valley, watered by the Ganga, where is the celebrated iron pillar, or lat'h, surmounted by a trident, in the temple of Parserám. The temple is a mere hut, but the lat'h is very curious, and similar to those of Dehlí, Allahabád, Tírhút, &c., whose ancient characters have been decyphered and translated by Principal Mill and others. The people here can tell very little about its history or object. Barahát has other temples.

October 28th. A beautiful morning, and not too cold. We marched down the valley through fresh reaped rice-fields, passing the villages of Baretí and Mátelí: Barahát is the limit between the wild and gentle scenery of the Bhágirathí. Near Barahát, the stream is crossed by a rope bridge of a most fragile kind, more dangerous than the *jhúla*, where the traveller is suspended by a loop of rope with a wooden seat, and is pulled across; but in this suspension bridge, he must walk on small sticks placed on the suspended ropes, with a loose rope on either side to hold by, whilst the bridge swings about.

The valley became a glen, and after some slippery walking over quartz rocks, we reached Dúnda, a poor village, though the river is full of fine fish, especially *málsir*, the gigantic salmon of the East. Another rope bridge was suspended over the Bhágirathí, under the promontory of Dúnda. The river was here confined to a bed of not more than twenty feet in width, and the rocks, through which it rolled, were steep to the water's edge. The rocks here resembled basalt, but were really talcose schistus. This evening, the grass on a hill in the neighbourhood was set on fire, and had a fine volcanic effect.

In our march next day, the chief cultivation in the valley was rice, with a few patches of cotton, indicating our low situation. The glen soon narrowed, and our path became rough, through jungle, at some hundred feet above the stream. The hills here have the regular Himálaya character, a three-quarter perpendicular slope, to a hollow, from which at once a similar hill strikes up. We observed some wild sheep on the rocks opposite us, where neither man nor bullet could reach them. From the top of a promontory, northward, we beheld Bandarpúch towering in bold relief to the clear heavens, and the contrast of his hoary colour to the black hills in front was more strange than would suit a picture. Indeed, the commonest oriental sky is often thought an exaggeration, when its mellow beauty is represented on paper or canvass at home; and yet no painting can give a just notion of its peculiar glory. No Englishman can conceive the sky under which I am now writing, till he has left his own staring blue or muddy black canopy, in which the finest varieties are a yellow sunset and a fleecy noon, and beheld our green and scarlet evenings, and our noon-day skies of mellow purple, trimmed at the horizon with a hazy straw colour.

We breakfasted under the shade of some trees thickly covered with gigantic creepers, with pods like the soles of a shoe. The rocks were chiefly quartz, varied by the talcose and arenaceous kinds.

At the village of Dhoráso, the Bhágirathí emerges from the confined glen, and widens into a deep and often quiet river, flowing through a valley of rice-fields. At Dhoráso, the Gadhúl-ke-Gárh, a broad and shallow stream, from the right, joins the great river. This village is full of Fakirs, and is one of the

resting-places of the Gangutrí pilgrims. The peasantry wore cotton dresses; their houses are no longer Chinese, and the change in the country is strongly marked. We found our camp at Chinálí, one of the many flourishing villages in this valley. Height 4,900 feet.

On the 30th, we kept, for a few miles, along a high bank overhanging the course of the river, and then, turning straight to the right, up the glen of the Nágúr, we bade adieu to the happy vale of the Bhágirathí, which had still thirty miles to travel before its junction with the Alaknanda, at Deoprayag, from which point the united Ganges may be said to commence its course to Hindústan and the sea. Considered merely as a river, independent of other scenery, I prefer the Bhágirathí to the Satlaj, the Tonse, or the Jamna. The Satlaj is the least pleasing of the four, and the hills through which it flows are bare and ugly in comparison with those washed by the other three rivers. We pursued our way along the face of a hill entirely wooded by creepers of a large kind, bearing a profusion of pungent fruit, the size of green-gages, till we crossed the Nágúr nála, and thence ascended a steep face to Lálúr. To-day the rocks were all argillaceous slates and quartzes. *The ferns, the whole family of which is so fine and various in the higher mountains (from 7,000 to 10,000 feet), are now no longer to be seen amongst the luxuriant vegetation. The flowers are now all out of flower, but no part of the world can show a more wonderful variety of gay flowers than the Himálaya in spring and during the rains: the blood-red *potentilla* was beautiful.

Next day, we continued climbing up the face of the hill above Lálúr. From the crest at Morúli Ghatí, which must be about eight thousand feet high, we obtained the finest prospect since we left Simla. The whole trans-Satlaj snowy peaks are visible in a grand amphitheatre, with a fine foreground in the cedar forest and the lofty Hattú mountain. The snowy mountains were distinct masses, not an undistinguishable line. The Jamnútrí peak formed one mass, the Gangútrí another; Kedar Náth, at the source of the Kali Ganga, another; and still further eastward, the Juváhir peak, above Bhadrínáth, whence flows the Alaknanda, another noble mass. To the westward, we saw three or four peaks near Búrin and Rúpin Gháts, and between them and the sources of the Jamna we could distinguish parts of the snowy ridges at the head of the Baspa valley. An ocean of mountains lay between, some bare and some deeply wooded; and we could see the Bhágirathí below us, flowing through its lovely valley. Nothing could be plainer than that, from the head of the Tonse, on Dúndár or Swergároní mountains, to Bhadrínáth, the snowy range is one great line, although, as just observed, its masses are distinct. The sublimity of the scene is indescribable by pen or pencil.

From the crest we descended at first through shady woods of oak and rhododendron, and afterwards by the face of a bare hill, to Morárí. The south sides of all the Himálaya hills, it is well known, are bare in comparison with those on the north: we observed this every where, but never more distinctly than here. The rocks were the same as yesterday. We proceeded to Bhowání, along the valley of the Aglóar or Aglára Nála, which became confined between two narrow precipices, and thence flowed into another valley somewhat like that of the Girrí, at Parálí, but not near so pretty. Bhowání is at the junction of the Bhain Nála.

November 1st. We continued our march, through the rice-fields of the valley, till turning the shoulder of a mountain on the left, we met our ponies from Massúrí. Leaving the ugly valley of the Aglára, we ascended to the south-westward, through fine woods of oak, to Magra, a ravine, with a spring

of water, at the foot of the Sowá Khola ridge, which is right above the Dún. The ridge next in order from the plains is that we crossed yesterday, to the west, called Tain, or Nág Tíba, in the centre Marma-ke-Dúnda, and to the east, Morala. To-day, the rocks all the way up to Magra were coarse, black and other clay slates, with much quartzose sandstone.

From the crest of the Sowá Khola ridge, which we climbed next day, the whole lovely valley of Dehra, the small Sewálik hills that shut it in, to the south, and the dim plains of Sahárunpúr still further behind, burst upon our delighted eyes. The snowy mountains being hidden by clouds, the usual noble background was wanting. The immense Chór, however, was seen in the distance, and we perceived on the expanse of plain the silver lines of the Ganges and Jamna shining through the haze. We at last came upon a beautiful view of Landour hill, with its scattered houses and gay appearance, and were met at the entrance of the station by a friend, who laughed heartily at our wild dress and hirsute aspect.

We refreshed on this mountain till the 8th, and saw all that was to be seen at Landour and Massúrí. The houses here are totally different from those of Simla, being merely thatch-roofed bungalows; and there is so little table-land, that the foundations of many of the cottages (for there is not a single large house) are built up with masonry against the edge of precipices. There is hardly an inclosed piece of ground round any dwelling. The roads are narrow, being in some places cut out on the side of the most fearful-looking precipices; and yet ladies gallop along them without alarm, and the drunken soldiers, belonging to the sanitarium at Landour, stagger on them with impunity. The bazár, which has not a single European tradesman in it, is small, but is plentifully supplied with necessaries and luxuries, except wine and beer. There are no billiard-tables or reading-rooms at Massúrí. The glaring whiteness of the narrow roads, the bare and ugly appearance of the houses, the absence of fine timber and of *near* scenery, at Landour and Massúrí, are ill-compensated by the magnificent views of the snowy range of the Dún and the plains. Landour is preferable to Massúrí, because higher up; but the perpetual descent and ascent to and from Massúrí, where are the bazár and life of the place, constitute a great drawback. Simla, with its beautiful alpine trees, its wide and safe roads, its grand houses with cedar-wood verandahs and roofs, its European shops, public room, large and handsome bazár, its pretty vales and streams, and above all, its proximity to such glorious scenery as Mahású and Nágkanda, has greater attractions.

The Massúrí heights are composed of transition limestone, very craggy and bold, and argillaceous schistus—the slate very crumbling. There is also a large vein of trap in its valleys.*

On the 8th November, we proceeded along a fine road to Rájpúr, at the foot of the Massúrí mountain, a descent of nearly five thousand feet. Beyond the village of Nágál, we came to the Dripping Rock, at Shansa Dhára,—a wall of low precipice, down which, for about two hundred feet, drops of water drip in the most beautiful manner, petrifying every thing they touch. Opposite the petrifying well, is another spring, containing sulphureous matter, which rises out of a mass of limestone, and discolours the adjacent stones. There is much gypsum about here. At Nála Pání, where there are a few huts, we saw the tomb of General Gillespie, and on a table land, on the summit of a hill, a

* Let not the believers in Humboldt think I err in placing volcanic rocks in the Himálaya. Trappean rocks have been found in some hundred places, without (*i.e.* this side of) the gneiss, mica slate, and granite country, springing up out of limestone and argillaceous slate. I have some beautiful specimens.

cairn of bricks, with a staff in its centre, at the highest point, is all that marks the site of the fort of Kallanga, where he fell. We reached Col. Young's grounds at Dehra, just as it became dark. Dehra is a lovely spot. The houses and grounds of the European residents are very pretty, and the view from the parade ground of the Gúrkha regiment is enchanting.

The range of low hills, which separate Dehra, Rijáda, and Pinjor Dúns from the vast plain of Hindústhan, and which vary in height from 4,500 feet to 2,500 feet, and are composed almost wholly of sandstone and quartz conglomerate, are called the Sewálik hills, and in them, chiefly to the west of the Jamna, are found the immense quantities of gigantic fossil remains recently discovered.

On the 10th November, we "told out" the Kheri pass, and arrived at Saháranpúr.

PANCHÁYATS IN NEPAL.

THE Pancháyats in use are of two kinds, domestic and public; the latter being called to settle suits come before the Courts, the former to settle matters never brought under the Court's cognizance.

Domestic Pancháyats are very popular, especially among merchants, whose wealth attracts the cupidity of the Courts, and the community of whom can, on the other hand, always furnish intelligent referees or Panch men. To the public Pancháyat all matters may be referred (with the exception of cases of life destroyed), at the discretion of the Courts, or at the desire of the parties: but cases of battery and assault are not usually referred to these tribunals.

The Panch men are appointed by the Dilha (presiding judge of the Court), at the solicitation of the parties, with whom solely the selection lies. After selection by the parties, the Dilha takes from them an obligation to abide by the award of the Pancháyat. The Court or Government never appoint Pancháyats of their own motion, except when men of note are accused, or if parties expressly solicit it by petition to the Government; but no man can sit on a Pancháyat without the assent of both parties. A Pancháyat of this sort often acts the part of a jury when men of note are accused, the Government nominating the Panch men. In civil actions, too, the parties, tired of litigating, will sometimes desire the Court or Government to nominate a Pancháyat to hear and decide without appeal. Ordinarily, Pancháyats are chosen purely by the parties, and half the judicial business of the kingdom is performed by them to the satisfaction alike of the parties, the public, and the Government. The function of the Panch men appears to be essentially that of jurors: they find the verdict, and the Court, out of which they issue and in which they assemble, merely enforces their finding. When needless delay occurs, the matter is taken out of the hands of the Pancháyat, and decided by the Court. The Pancháyat has no power of its own to summon or enforce the attendance of any person, or to make an unwilling witness depose, or to secure the production of necessary papers; all such executive aid being afforded by the Court appointing it. The assumption of any power of their own by the Pancháyat would be a grave offence. The Panch are required to be unanimous: such, at least, is the rule; but a very large majority will suffice in certain cases. They receive no compensation for travelling expenses, or loss of time, or on any account whatever: indeed, the very idea of compensating them is abhorred.*

* Mr. Hodgson "On the Administration of Justice in Nepal," *As. Res.* vol. xx. p. 121.

INSCRIPTION ON THE BHITÁRÍ LÁT.

Dr. Mill, Principal of Bishop's College, has laid before the Asiatic Society of Bengal, a Restoration and Translation of the Inscription, in ancient characters, on the Bhitári Lát, or Pillar, in the Ghazipur district, with Critical and Historical Remarks. This valuable paper is published in the Journal of the Society for January, with a copy of the inscription in the original character; and we shall extract the English translation and remarks of Dr. Mill, whose learning, acuteness, and industry, applied to these inscriptions, have added so much to the barren field of Indian history :—

“ The discovery in the Ghazipur district, of a pillar with an inscription bearing the same royal names and genealogy as No 2 on that of Allahabad, and continuing the series downward by three or four generations from Samudragupta, the principal subject of panegyric in both, might be expected to furnish valuable supplementary information on points which that monument left in obscurity. What were the seat and extent of the empire of this Gupta dynasty, and what was the precise place which the acts and events there described bore in the general history of Northern India, in the ages that followed the great eras of Vicramáditya and Sáliváhana,—are points on which we might hope to gain more light by a document of this length, than from any others which the progress of antiquarian discovery has yet produced.

“ The actual information obtained from this inscription, though not altogether destitute of new and interesting particulars relating to the state of India at the time of these kings, as I hope to shew in the few historical remarks subjoined to the reading and translation, is yet far from affording the desired satisfaction on the principal points just mentioned. Except the bare point of succession, and some adventures rather alluded to than related in verses of a somewhat obscure style of composition, the information of a directly historical nature extends little beyond what is obtained from the numismatic researches so ably and indefatigably conducted by our secretary. Whether a more complete transcript would much increase our information from this source, may also be doubted. Lieutenant Cunningham, to whose zeal and activity the inquirers into Indian antiquities are so deeply indebted, states that he made the transcript of this Bhitári inscription under very serious disadvantages : but I am not disposed to attribute to any imperfections arising from this cause, the whole or even the greater part of the errors discoverable in the inscription as now exhibited. Some are certainly chargeable on the sculptor, who formed the letters on the pillar, unfaithfully representing the remembered or written archetype before him : and these errors are of sufficient magnitude to induce the probable belief, that others, occasioning more perplexity in the deciphering, may have arisen from the same source. From whatever source, however, they proceed, they are capable of being completely detected and amended in all the earlier part of the inscription : viz. the introduction, and the laudatory verses that follow ; but when the verse suddenly ceases or changes, and that in the midst of the stanza,—as it does about the middle of the fourteenth line on the pillar,—it is impossible to say how far errors of the same kind with those before found and corrected (such as this sudden cessation itself seems to indicate), may have produced the general unintelligibility of the document until we come to its last line, the nineteenth. With the exception of those four lines and a half, the rest, notwithstanding the indistinctness of many of the letters (indicated by the frequent double readings and occasional lacunæ in Lieutenant Cunningham's

pencil copy), and the more serious difficulty arising from the positive errors above-mentioned, may be interpreted with sufficient confidence."

Dr. Mill then proceeds to make good his charge against "an unknown artist more than twelve centuries dead," in detail, pointing out various examples of most evident error; and, after this explanation, he exhibits the text in the Nagari character, with an English version of those three-quarters of the inscription which are sufficiently intelligible, beginning with the seven lines of prose that declare the genealogy and the succession:

Translation.

Of the liberator of the greatest kings, incomparable on the earth,—by whom loads of forest timber are collected for the holocaustic service of Indra, Varuna, and Yama, by the completion of sacrifices bearing the flavour of the waters of all the four circum-ambient oceans,—whose glory reaches to the firmament,—who on every side bestows liberally as the golden-sided mountain (Meru),—by whom Meru himself might be borne aloft in the piercing talons of his mighty arm,—the great grandson of the great king Gupta,—grandson of the great king Ghatotkacha,—son of the great king, the sovereign of kings, Chandra-gupta,—maternal grandson of Licchavi,—born of the great goddess-like Cuma'ra-de'vi,—the great king, the sovereign of kings, Samudra-gupta,—

Of him, when the accepted son was pronounced to be the son of De'vi, daughter of Maha'daitya, the incomparable worshipper of the supreme Bhugavat (Crishna), the great king, the sovereign of kings, Chandra-gupta,—then his son, before addicted to illiberality, and a man of great parsimony, was purified by the waters of destiny. Such was the excellent blessedness of the worshipper of the supreme Bhagavat, the great king, the sovereign of kings, Cuma'ra-gupta, celebrated for his mildness of disposition, and of subdued passions united to accumulated fame,—a blessedness pervading even the forests and desert lands.

Verse.

Having well surmounted the calamities that oppressed the earth, the chief and unique hero of the Gupta race, of face like a lotus, displays the glory of conquest: even he, by name Scanda-gupta, of distinguished and spotless renown,—who in the spirit of his own dreadful deeds danced in the fierce dance (Siva-like after his vengeance for Sita's death).

Possessed of a clear insight into the profound wisdom of the Tantras, with a spirit of unceasing silence (on their incommunicable mysteries—and in accordance with their precept and discipline), mangling the flesh of the refractory in successive victories;—he by whom their challenge to battle being accepted and answered, forms a splendid spectacle in every quarter of the earth,—is declared even by alien princes to be one whose mind could not be shaken by sudden and unexpected calamity.

For afterwards by him to whom the keeping of his treasure was committed,—the boundary which was given as a sacred deposit, and worthy to be extended to the extremities of the earth—was treacherously taken away, and the prosperity of the family removed from it—(even by him the minister aforesaid), coveting the wealth of that family, having previously professed much attachment in words, but destitute of the light (of truth), and followed by calamitous defection.

Yet (having conquered) the land, his left foot was fixed there on a throne yet untrodden by mortals, and having obtained excellent room, and laid by his weapons, he reposed from war on his (inaccessible) mountain. His pure and noble exploits, the exploits of a man of unspotted fame, although long opposed by the kings of the excellent seven hills, are now sung even by them.

In every region did men surround that young prince, when his father had gone to heaven, as one who had attained most illustrious prosperity: whom his father's brother and the other chiefs did first (thus surround, hailing him) as their new sovereign, in the midst of the joy of conquest, with tears in their eyes.

May he who is like Crishna, still obeying his mother De'vaki, after his foes are vanquished, he of golden rays, with mercy protect this my design.

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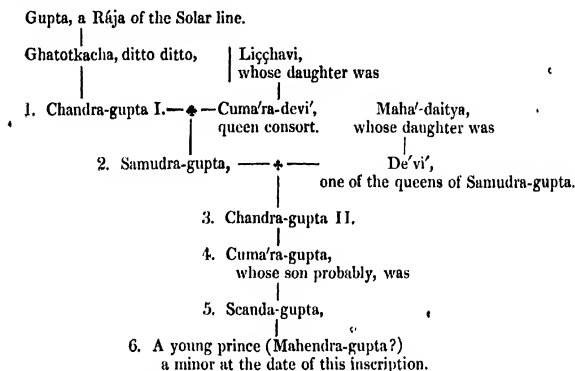
Whatever prince in this place perpetually worships this sacred image, is considered by Rudra (Siva) himself as one whose understanding is ennobled and rendered praiseworthy by this affectionate devotion, even in the land of Arha (Indra) and the other celestials:

“Remarks on the above Inscription.

“The parentage of Samudra-gupta, son of Chandra-gupta, which closed the Allahabad inscription, forms in nearly the same words the beginning of the present; and his panegyric, which pervaded the earlier monument, is the leading subject in the prose part of this. The first new fact is the designation of his son and successor, Chandra-gupta the second, whom it seemed most obvious on the first reading of the names to identify with the expected son and heir of the 18th line of the pillar of Allahabad, the offspring of Samudra-gupta and his principal queen, the daughter of the proud princess Sanhāricā. This identification, however, is removed by the terms of the inscription itself: this son does not succeed by right of primogeniture, but as peculiarly selected (*parigrihita*) on account of his eminent virtues from the rest of the family or families of the polygamist king, and is the offspring not of Sanhāricā's daughter, but of the daughter of a prince named Mahādaitya. The son and successor of Chandra-gupta II. is Cumāra-gupta, who is represented as having been a very unprincely character at the time of his father's adoption as heir to the throne; but having been disciplined by some unnamed fortune, becomes, on his own accession to the throne, an emulator of the mild virtues and the Vaishnava devotion of his parent. The next king is Scanda-gupta, who may be most probably supposed to be the son of his immediate predecessor, Cumāra-gupta: but on this point, the verse, which here takes the place of the more narrative prose, is unfortunately silent. We only hear of his distinguished fame as a warrior, and that his piety, congenial with his acts, does not take the same turn with that of his two nearest predecessors, of devotion to Vishnu the Preserver, but attached itself to the opposite system, now so prevalent in this part of India, the deep, mysterious, and sanguinary system of the *Tantras*. After the conquest and slaughter of many opposing kings, we hear of his eventual triumph over a more formidable enemy than all, a treacherous minister, who for a time succeeds in dispossessing him of his kingdom. After vanquishing, however, the rival monarchs of the seven hills, and resting peacefully on his laurels in his inaccessible mountain throne (localities which carry us away from the immediate vicinity of the Ganges, but whether towards the north or Central India we have no means of determining), this worthy worshipper of Siva and Durgā ascends to heaven: and his brother and the other chiefs, with mingled feelings of grief and affectionate allegiance, proclaim his young child the heir to his father's crown and conquests. This youth is described as obedient to the queen dowager his mother, as was Crishna to his mother De'vaki; but the part of the inscription that proceeds to speak of him is confused and unintelligible; neither does he appear to be once named; unless we conceive some letters of line 18 to give his name thus: Mahesa-prita-gupta (the Gupta, attached to Siva, or beloved by Siva). He is probably the Mahendra-gupta, whose name occurs in several of the newly discovered coins of this dynasty.

“The royal family of the Guptas, therefore, as adapted to the time of this

inscription, stands as follows; the Arabic numerals denoting sovereigns, or those to whom the prefix *Maharāja Adhirāja* belongs, in the order of their succession.



“ One remarkable fact, learnt solely from this inscription, is the prevalence, at the time of the Gupta dynasty, of the two opposite sectarian forms of later Hindu worship: that of the exclusive devotees of Vishnu, on the one hand, whose favourite authority is the celebrated poem (probably inserted among the *Purānas* by the comparatively recent grammarian Vopadeva) called the *Srīmad Bhāgavata*; and that of the worshippers of Siva and his female energies, on the other, whose text-books are those singular compounds of Cabalistic mystery, licentiousness, and blood, the *Āgamas* or *Tantras*.—The princes Chandra-gupta and Cuma'ra-gupta are expressly commemorated as belonging to the former class, and Scanda-gupta as an adherent of the latter. And here I must recall an observation that I hazarded when commenting on the Allahabad inscription,* that the worship of the Saktis, with its existing mysteries and orgies, was most probably unknown in India at the date of that monument. The terms in which that species of devotion is spoken of about a century after, in the second† of the metrical stanzas in the present Bhitári inscription, shews that the same system was even then dominant, and sufficiently powerful and seducing to enlist kings among its votaries. And while this (if I am correct in supposing the age of the Gupta dynasty to be somewhere between the first and ninth centuries of our era) may be among the earliest authentic notices of that mode of worshipping Bhairava and Cālī,—the mention of it at all furnishes an additional proof to my mind of the impossibility‡ of referring these monuments to the earlier age of Chundra-gupta Maurya, or that of Alexander the Great, and the century immediately following.

A far more plausible hypothesis is the identification of this Gupta dynasty, with that which is mentioned in the prophetic-historical part of the *Vishnu-Purāna* (Book iv. chap. 24), as arising in this precise tract of country, contemporaneously with other dynasties in different parts of India, during the turbulent period that followed the extinction of the last race of Indian sovereigns that reigned in Magadha, and the irruption of Sacæ and other foreign tribes from the north-west. The dominion of the Guptas is there said to include the great city of Prayāga, on the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna, where their principal monument is now found, as well as the yet more sacred city of

* See *As. Journ.*, vol. xxi. p. 141.

† See Note A.

‡ See Note B.

Mathurā on the latter river, and the less known names of Padmāvatī and Kānti-purī (probably near the site of our present Cawnpore): it is also described as extending down the Ganges to Magadha or Behar, where one Visvasphatika (or Visva-sphurji, of the old race of Magadha sovereigns) had extirpated the existing race of Xattriyas, and set up other low castes, together with Brāhmins, in their stead, as I read in two MS. copies* of the *Vishnu-Purāna*, the words of which are

In the country of Magadha, one named Visvasphatika shall form and set up in the kingdom other castes, the Kaivarttas, Yadus, Pulindas, and Brāhmins: and thus having abolished all the races of Xattriyas, shall the nine Nagas, and in Padmāvatī, Kānti-purī, Mathurā, and on the Ganges from Prayāga, shall the Magadhas and the Guptas rule over the people belonging to Magadha.

"All these new sets of kings, with the Naishadhas in Calinga, &c. and the more barbarous races elsewhere, are represented in the *Purāna* as ferocious, rapacious, and tyrannical men, of little knowledge and no principle, whose rise and progress and fall are to be equally sudden and extraordinary, short-lived, and only nominal observers of religion. The people under their sway, and through the contact of foreign races, will gradually fall into that neglect of caste and other religious observances, that reference of all things to worldly riches and consequent impiety and unrighteousness, that will prepare the way for the tenth and last incarnation of Vishnu, as Kalki', to restore all things. Thus, soon after the account of their Guptas, close the prophetic announcements of Parāsara to Maitreya of what was to befall the world after him, and with them the 4th Book of the *Vishnu-Purāna*.

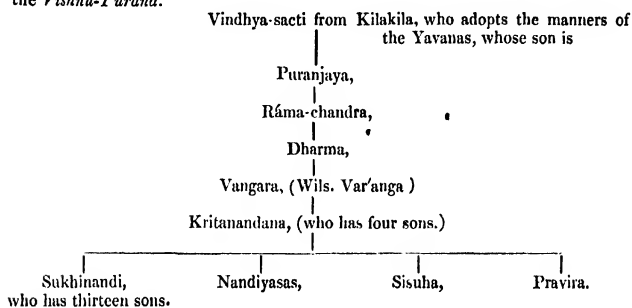
"It is true that, according to the chronology of the *Purāna*, as set down minutely in that chapter, we should have the commencement of the reign of these Guptas posterior to Sandracottas, and consequently to Alexander the Great, by $(137 + 112 + 45 + 456 + 1399 + 300 + 186 =)$ 2635 years,—and therefore as really future to us as to the prophetic Muni and his hearer. But setting aside all other considerations, it is only the four first of the seven component periods of this sum that will appear, on an attentive inspection of the *Purāna* itself, to be entitled to the least attention: viz. the spaces assigned respectively to the Maurya, the Sanga, the Kanva and Andhra dynasties of Hindu sovereigns in Magadha; of which the name of each individual king is set down, their several numbers 10, 10, 4, and 30 agreeing perfectly with the durations assigned to each race.† But the fifth and sixth periods of 1399 and 300 years have no such catalogue of kings accompanying them, but only a statement that in the former there should rule in succession seven kings of the Abbhra caste, ten Gardabhiras, sixteen Saka or Scythian kings, eight Yavana or Grecian, fourteen Tushāra, thirteen Munda, and eleven Mauna kings; and

* The valuable English abstract and partial translation of this *Purāna* (as of the others) deposited in the Asiatic Society's Library, by Professor H. H. Wilson, is silent on the latter point—the association of the Guptas with Magadhas, and their dominion in Behar: relating their possession of those four cities in the Doab, Padmāvatī, Kānti-purī, Mathurā, and Prayāga, as altogether unconnected with the affairs of Magadha, and the extirpation of the Xattriyas from that country, with which they are distinctly blended in the Sanscrit passage as given above.

For the further testimony of the *Srinad-Bhagavata*, see Note C.

† These may all be seen, as they stand in this and other *Purānas*, in p. 100 of Mr. J. Prinsep's Useful Tables. The accuracy of these lists is strongly confirmed by the collateral testimony of the Chinese travellers in India in the fifth century, whose relation is published in the London *Asiatic Journal* of July 1836. Their king of Kapila, Yue-gae, Beloved of the Moon, whose ambassador sent presents to China A.D. 428, is (not Chandrānanda, as the learned translator of that work suspected, but) Chandra-eri, the king immediately preceding Pulomarchus, the last of the Andhra dynasty at Magadha, who was reigning at this precise time. This removes the hope entertained by Mr. J. Prinsep (to whom I am indebted for the communication of this paper) and myself, that this might prove to be the Chandra-gupta of the inscription, and makes the latter posterior to him by probably three or four centuries.

in the latter period of three centuries, Paura and eleven other unnamed sovereigns. This enumeration, strongly indicative of the disturbed and semi-barbarous condition of affairs, which caused the suspension of all the ancient records,—and in which synchronous dynasties might easily be misstated as successive ones, and the sum of years readily palmed on the Hindu reader, to enhance the antiquity of the classical and heroic ages of the country,—is succeeded, in the last period immediately preceding the rise of the Guptas, by something more resembling the records of earlier times. As this list, occupying the seventh period above-mentioned of 186 years, has not yet been published (that of Hamilton in the corresponding period being somewhat different and much more confused), I will here set it down from my MS. of the *Vishnu-Purāna*.



“ After whom came four Bahukas or Bactrians, three Puspamitras, thirteen Yadumitras, seven Mekalas; and in Kausala or Oude, nine Naishadhas.

“ Thus the account of this dynasty, which Hamilton calls the Bahlic or Bactrian one, terminates in a confusion worse confounded than that from which it emerged. And this statement in the *Vishnu-Purāna* is immediately followed by the passage above quoted respecting the Magadhas and Guptas.

“ Allowing, however, the least possible duration to the confused periods that followed the subversion of the Andhra dynasty in the middle of the fifth century after Christ, it is scarcely possible to fix the subjects of our present inquiry, the Guptas, higher than the age of Charlemagne in Europe, if we suppose them identical with the Guptas of the *Purāna*.

NOTE A.

“ The insertion among the praises of the fifth king Scanda-gupta, of the epithet ‘a mangler of the flesh of the refractory’ (*avinama palasātū*), and that in close juxtaposition with the attributes of peculiar wisdom, and adherence to a mysterious system of Cabalistic theology, may appear surprising to persons who have either considered but slightly the genius and tendencies of idolatry, or are unacquainted with this peculiar form of it. To shew how perfectly natural is the juxtaposition in the present instance, I cannot give a more generally intelligible proof than in the picture drawn in the metaphysical drama *Prabodha-chandra-udaya*, of a votary of this same Tantric discipline, under the name of Sa-uma-siddhānta, *i. e.* says the commentator, a professor of the science of Siva Bhairava, in conjunction with Uma his consort. I will give a different version from that of Dr. Taylor, distinguishing prose and verse exactly as in the original: premising, that the ingenious author does not intend to give any exaggeration or caricature, but simply to exhibit a model of an existing

mode of belief and practice in his time; such as may be traced also, under certain modifications, even now, after centuries of Mahomedan and Christian rule have interfered with the free exercise of such homicidal worship."

IN ACT III.

To them, enter Soma-Siddhanta, in the guise of a Kápālika (or man of skulls), with a sword in his hand,

Soma-Sid. (walking about.)

With goodly necklace deck'd of bones of men,
Haunting the tombs, from cups of human skull
Eating and quaffing,—ever I behold
With eyes that Meditation's salve hath clear'd,
The world of diverse jarring elements
Composed, but still all one with the Supreme.

Buddhist. This man professes the rule of a Kápālika. I will ask him what it is.—
(*Going up to him.*) O, ho! you with the bone and skull necklace, what are your notions of happiness and salvation?

Soma-Sid. Wretch of a Buddhist! Well, hear what is our religion:

With flesh of men, with brain and fat well smear'd,
We make our grim burnt-offering,—break our fast
From cups of holy Bráhma's skull,—and ever
With gurgling drops of blood that plenteous stream
From hard throats quickly cut, by us is worshipped,
With human offerings meet, our God, dread Bhairava.

Bráhma Mendicant, (stopping his ears.) Buddhist, Buddhist, what think you of this? O horrible discipline!

Buddhist. Sacred Arhata! some awful sinner has surely deceived that man.

Soma-Sid. (in a rage.) Aha!—sinner that thou art,—vilest of heretics, with thy shaven crown, drest like the lowest outcasts, uncombed one, away with thee! Is not the blessed husband of Bhavani the sole cause of the creation, preservation, and destruction of the fourteen worlds, and his power established by the fullest demonstration of the *Védant*? Let us yet shew even you the magnificence of this religion.

I call at will the best of gods, great Hari,
And Hara's self and Brahma,—I restrain
With my sole voice the course of stars, that wander
In heaven's bright vault; the earth with all its load
Of mountains, fields and cities, I at will
Reduce once more to water—and behold
I drink it up.

Buddhist. Alas! poor Kápālika, this is just what I said. You have been deceived by some juggler, spreading out false images before you.

Soma-Sid. What, again, thou sinner! Dost thou dare to call the great Mahesvara a juggler? This thy malignity must not be forgiven. Lo, therefore,

With foaming floods of gore that gush amain
From throat well severed, with this sabre's edge,
I make my sacrifice to him that calls
With beat of drum the hosts of creatures after him,—
Dread Siva—and with these rich ruddy streams
Delight his consort well, Bhavani.

(*Draws his sword.*)

[How the hand of the Tantric zealot is arrested from smiting the unfortunate Buddhist,—how he then enters on a psychological defence of his opinions,—how he is then joined by Sraddhá (or Faith!), in the character of a Kapalini, who by her blandishments leads both the Bráhma mendicant and the Buddhist to deport themselves like Tantrists,—and how they all then join Soma-Siddhanta in a meditative dance;—all this and other wonders may be found by the curious in the drama above cited.]

NOTE B.

"In once more expressing the opinion, that the Gupta dynasty of our present monuments is posterior to the Christian era, I am by no means insensible to the new light that Mr. Turnour has thrown on the history of Sandracottus in the extracts he has given from a learned commentary on the *Mahá-wanso*, pp. lxxi—lxxxii of his very interesting preface to that great historical work.* That some of my objections to the identity of the two Chandraguptas are removed, or at least greatly weakened, I freely admit: there certainly appears ancient Buddhist authority (for such is apparently the *Atta-kathá* or *Astata-kathá* of the *Uttara-vihára* priests alleged by the commentator) for making the Mauryas a branch of the Solar race; utterly inadmissible as is the etymology assigned for that name in the *Tiká* (p. lxxvi), as well as for the name of Sisunága, ancestor of the Nandas, (pp. lxxii. lxxiii). It is also very remarkable, in relation to this subject, that the latter prince is there represented as the son of a Liççhavi Rája, that being apparently the name of a distinguished family in Magadha: Liççhavi being also the name, in the inscriptions of Allahabad and Bhitári, of the father-in-law of our Chandragupta I., and maternal grandfather of Samudragupta. Nevertheless, there still appear to me insurmountable objections to identifying Samudragupta with Bindusára, the son and successor of Chandragupta Maurya on the Magadha throne; while a still more evident impossibility is now added of identifying his son, the Vaishnava Chandragupta II. of our present monument, with Asoca, son of Bindusára, the zealous adherent and propagator of Buddhism, not only in his own dominions of Magadha, but the north, east, and south, as far as Ceylon. It is needless to pursue the discrepancy of the genealogies further: the Vaishnava Cumáragupta and the Saivya and Saktya worshipper, Scandragupta, have nothing in common with the Buddhist descendants and successors of Dharmásoca. Is it not also very possible, that with a view to exalt the immediate ancestry of that most revered prince, the priests of the favoured religion may have introduced this account of the Moriya family, as an offspring of the Solar race,—so discrepant from that which other Indian accounts, as well as Greek and Roman, give of its origin? That the Buddhist priests, notwithstanding their hostility to caste, are not insensible to considerations of this kind, is evident from the care with which, in the *Mahá-wanso* and elsewhere, they inculcate the undoubted royal descent of Gautama Buddha.

NOTE C.

"The passage quoted from the *Vishnu-Parána* seems to have been somewhat differently read by the more modern author of the *Srímad-Bhágavata*, who, here as elsewhere, is apparently only transferring into his own more polished and elaborate verse, the records found in the older Puránic legends. By him the term *Gupta*, instead of being a proper name, is made an epithet of the *earth*, as ruled or *protected* (for so the scholiast Sridhara has explained it), by the Visva-sphatika above mentioned, who is here called Visvasphurji. The close agreement, as well as occasional discrepancy, of the two authorities, will be easily seen from the following extract (*Bhágavata*, Book xii. chap. 1.):

Visva-sphurji, another Puranjaya (*i. e.* says the scholiast, the best of the descendants of Puranjaya or Ripunjaya, who was king of Magadha, B.C. 900), shall create new barbarian castes, the Pulindas, Yadus, and Madras. This ill-minded warrior shall make the greatest part of his subjects to be un-bráhmanical (or lower than sudras);

* See *Asiat. Journ.* last Vol. p. 189.

and having exterminated the Xattriyas, he shall, in the city of Padmavati, and on the Ganges, as far as Prayāga, derive tribute from the *protected* earth.

“ The words अनुगंगासाप्रयागं are explained here by the scholiast to describe the situation of the king's metropolis, Padmavati, as being situated in the Ganges *above* Prayāga, or, as he words it, between Allahabad and Haridvár. But this explanation is quite inapplicable to the same words as they stand in the *Vishnu-Purāna*, where they immediately follow the mention of Mathurā, and where the mention of Magadha following induces me to interpret the words ‘ on the Ganges *below* Prayāga,’ or between Allahabad and the sea.”

HISTORICAL TALES OF THE RAJPOOTS.

NO. I.—STORY OF SOOJOH CHOHAN.

POONJAH RAWUL ruled in Dongerpoor, and Beer Sing, of Bunkara, a chief of the Chohan tribe, was the prime minister. On his and his son Soojoh's sinews the seventeen hundred villages of Bhagur rested.

Poonjah Rawul was sent for by the Rana (of Méwar), and resided at Oodipoor. On the *teej* of the rains, a feast was prepared by Poonjah for his chiefs; the opium and the cup were passing round, when the rain set in in torrents. The peacocks and kohil sent their notes through the grove, and Peehuba sung sweetly; the lightnings were playing, and from the hill the waters rushed down in fearful torrents. Poonjah was seated in the balcony, and the shields of his young Rajpoots rubbed against each other. The lightnings darted and the thunder rolled, when his chiefs entreated Poonjah to quit his exposed situation; but he replied, “Who would resign the delight of hearing the torrent's ram and seeing lightnings glare, to immure himself in confined apartments below?” At this moment, a flash struck the balcony, broke it, and entered the edifice; several Rajpoots and many females were killed. Poonjah drew his dagger, and struck at the lightning, which withdrew in fear to the cloud whence it came. The dagger was burnt to a cinder. Such a hero was Poonjah, who contended even with the forked lightning! Not long after, he returned to his native state.

The royal bard, making a tour of the states, arrived at Dongerpoor, after laying Kotah, Boondi, and other princes, under contribution. He arrived while Poonjah was in durbar; the sons of a thousand Rajpoots filled the hall; he was seated in the sanctuary of shields, while from the lips of the bard the story was flowing. At such a time the blát of the king gave his blessing to the Rawul, who rose only slightly from his musnud. The royal bard felt the indignity, as he inwardly said, “While the princes of Marwar and Amber shake the folds of their garments when I enter their presence, how dare this petty prince refuse the *tazeem*?”

The bard had twenty-five horse in his train, with camels for his baggage, his garments heavy with gold and pearls, the gifts of princes. Six months elapsed, and the bard still remained at Poonjah's court, where his means decreased. Daily he went to Soojoh's abode, and spake ill of his lord;

but the Chohan said, "This is not the place to detract from my prince, whose attendants will hear and repeat." Soojoh added, he would himself give him 5,000 or 10,000 rupees and his leave; but the bard, proud of royal favour, continued his abuse, which was overheard by one of Poonjah's servants, who repeated it to the Rawul. Poonjah, in contempt, sent the bard a tatoo, worth fifty rupees, and four pieces of coarse cloth, with fifty rupees for expenses, and desired him to depart. The bard, burning with rage, having already expended thousands, and being thus dismissed, vented his mortification in the grossest abuse. The prince, to whom all was reported, gave orders that he should be allowed to reach the frontier, and there that he should be plundered, intending afterwards to restore the property and reward him. Five or six hundred Bheels assembled at the summons. The bard had arrived at a spot which was inviting; a fine stream rushed through a grove vocal with birds, and he let his camels loose to feed, whilst he took his *uml*. The Bheels came up, and fell on his camels; the bard, sword in hand, with his party, hastened to the rescue, but all were put to death: the plundered property was sent to the Rawul.

The intelligence afflicted Poonjah, for his name would be blackened in the eyes of men, stained with the murder of a bhát. The reflection preyed on his mind; the third day he was seized with disease; he returned the property to the bhát's family; but notwithstanding this, and the advice of his physicians, all was in vain: he made over the state to his son, and set out on a pilgrimage.

He went to Bindrabun, and there the chief of the temple advised him to expiate his crime by erecting a shrine to the Deity in his city. He did so, and all the chiefs and princes around, Kotah, Boondi, Rampoorah, &c., flocked to see the god enshrined. The Rana, involved with the kung, could not go, and desired his son, Juggut Sing, to attend his uncle's wishes. But the young prince would have excused himself; "You know," said he, "my temper, and you know his; it is not advisable we should ever be together." But the Rana replied, "What difference is there between me and the Rawuljee?" The prince went, and the Rawul met him at some distance, and conducted him to the city.

The Rawuljee feasted all his illustrious guests, their followers, horses, and cattle; daily the horse was burnt (*aswanédha*) before the thakoor, who now, having received assistance from the divinity, was ready for the enshrinement. When the happy moment arrived, it was announced to all the chiefs. The Oodipoor prince replied he was coming, but put it off from time to time, till the hour and minute had arrived, when the chiefs told the Rawul not to wait, that the prince would be in time for the feast if not for the prayers. The Rawul saw it would lead to strife, but he could not delay the *mahoorut*, which would be an insult to all his guests; and the thakoor was enshrined.

The intelligence was carried to the prince of Oodipoor, who, quoting a proverb, observed, "The king came, and you shut him up in the treasury; this Rawul makes no account of me; and before the assembled princes has

made light of me." He assembled his followers, and ordered the drums to sound for the route to Oodipoor. The Saloombra chief told him it was his own fault; but the prince said, the work was his, and he had laid a plan to make the tribe cut each other's throats; "though you think me," he added, "a mere boy." The chief said nothing.

His drums were heard; when Poonjah said to his chief, "Either you or I must go and calm this piece of fire by explanation." Soojoh would have evaded the embassy, saying, "You know me, and you know your own child." He prevailed upon him, however, to precede him, and off he went; he reached the Gyl Sagur lake, when he overtook the prince, saying, the Rawuljee was following on foot, and begging him to check his horse. The imperious prince insultingly said, "Chohan, sends he first; you see your own destiny, and then you come sneaking on foot." The Chohan entreated him to forgive their faults, and got the Saloombra chief to intercede; but the young prince only became more imperious and haughty. "Now," said the prince, "when their heads are about to be split, this Chohan comes fawning like a dog." Soojoh could bear it no longer, and said, that to break their heads would require better men than either he or his servant. The prince in a rage replied, "By Ekling-jee! the day I sit upon the gadi, Bagur shall pay for it; then look to yourself." "The sooner the better," replied the Chohan; "and by Eklinga, if ever your horse's hoof touches so much of our land as your spear's point will cover, my name is not Soojoh."

The prince reached Oodipoor, threw his turban on the ground at his father's feet, and begged his aid to revenge his quarrel. The Rana soothed his son, and talked to him of his folly, and for the present all was hushed.

Shortly after, the Rawul set out on a fresh pilgrimage to Dwarica, with Soojoh, and three hundred of his horse besides his own. At Noanuggur, they had halted from the heat, and dinner was getting ready; the Rajpoots had bathed, eaten, taken their kusoomba, were "red" and "happy," each with his wet *kokoomburee* clothes streaming over his shoulders like a banner.* It was towards evening when they moved; the Dole Naguara struck, which reached the Jain in Noanuggur, who asked, "Who dared do this under the city-walls?" He prepared his army, five thousand horses in quilted mail; and commanded that the strangers should not escape alive. A messenger told Poonjah that the Jain was coming to attack him. Poonjah observed, "Brother Soojoh, we have got into a pretty scrape with this Jain;" but the Chohan said, it was the most lucky thing in the world, for should he be knocked on the head whilst going on pilgrimage, what better fate could be desired? We will take the throne of the sun."

Talking thus, they beheld the Jain's troops; the points of their lances were seen shining through the dust, like the lightnings from the black cloud. Poonjah said, "Let us tighten our girths, as we are likely to have hard work;" but Soojoh answered, that the horsekeepers were in the rear. "What!" said the other; "a Rajpoot's son, and not tighten his own

* The *di* shrub root, wetted, and turbans and daputies dried and warm, constitute the delight of the Rajpoot, especially when half seas over.

girth?" and Soojoh hastened to do it himself. A charun spied Soojoh, who pulled so tight, that his horse bounded off all fours, and he directed the Jain rao to look at him, saying, "It does not become you to attack such noble-looking strangers without inquiry." The bard was sent as a herald. The charun came to Soojoh: "Oh, resemblance of Urjoon," he exclaimed, "the god of war himself, whence come and whither go you?" Ruttun, the Chaorah, kowas of Soojoh, replied, that it was the brother of the Rana of Oodipoor, Poonjah of Dongerpoor. But the bard was most struck with the Chohan, and determined to know who he was; "the son of Beer Sing, the support of the seventeen hundred of Bagur."

The charun said it was necessary they should pay *googri* for a safe passage. Soojoh held out an arrow, "As much of this *googri* as you wish," said he. "We go on pilgrimage; if by the edge of the sword we reach it, well; and the sun of the Hindus will revenge us. Go," added he, "to your master, and 'let us see your hands' if you get alive to your horses; I'll promise you *googri*." The charun reported to the Jain who the strangers were, and warned him of the feud he would involve himself in; but the Jain swore he would have his *googri*; upon which the bard told him it would be in arrows then.

The Jain now thought it would be better to feast than to fight them, and sent the charun again with an invitation. Poonjah advanced, and the Jain begged them to come to his town next day, and partake of a banquet. The Rawul promised to do so on his return, and to enter in strict intimacy with him. He worshipped, and the Jain gave him a feast on the top of Girnar. The bard sung the *bird* of Soojoh, who took off a bracelet worth Rs. 3,000, and bestowed it on him.

They continued their journey to their native land; the Rawul had married the daughter of the Chaori prince, whose town was now in the route of his return. He was anxious to see her, and said to Soojoh, "Brother, go and bring the Chaori-je;" but he received no reply. Thrice he spake, but to no purpose. In anger, he asked him if he was deaf. "What!" returned the Chohan, "do you take me for a woman, that I am to be sent on women's errands?" He beat his drums, and marched to Dongerpoor, when the kooer advanced to meet him; but he would not enter Dongerpoor, but went on to Banswarra, whose prince gave the village of Molah, and said the whole state was his. Here Soojoh remained. A charun arrived about this time, with whom he was conversing, when the barber came to shave him. Looking at the glass, he spied a white hair. "Old age," said he, "is advancing, and my engagement with Juggut Sing is yet unfulfilled!" When the charun repeated a verse:

*Sáth gya Seesodia,
Chalees a Chohan,
Kennaj a Dhola kea,
Moong ke ruhea mán.**

* At sixty the Seesodias,
At forty the Chohans,
With white hairs the Rahtores
Their port and bearing are gone.

Soojoh heard it, and it determined him. "Should age reduce my courage, and prevent me from redeeming my promise, better to die at once." He sent for water, and made *sunkluff* of the remainder of his exertions beyond forty. The Rawul heard—his wife being sister to Soojoh, who had a great affection for him—she came and demanded ten years in addition to his vow; but he struck off five, and made thirty-five the period.

He sent his eldest son to Buckera, and his youngest to Molah, and their descendants still serve those princes, and are "Bar kowars of Bhagula." Soojoh demanded his leave; the Rawul wished to dissuade him, but in vain; and merely begged a village for the charun. He called all his retainers, gave a feast, told them to obey his son, now their master, and bid God bless them!

In the morning, he wrote a letter to the Rana, saying, "You are the sun of the Hindus, the prince of princes; I a poor Rajpoot. I have quitted Dongerpoor. Recollect your promise, made to me on the banks of the Gyl Sagur." When he read it, the Rana said, "This Chohan has not forgot the old business;" and with his own hand he wrote to Soojoh: "You are a brave Rajpoot; I shall require your valour against the king; why recollect the foolish words I shook in haste in my youth? I am now the lord of ten thousand villages, and have a feud with the king: do you take me for a madman, to slay you at such a period? I preserve you as my friend for my safeguard and use." But Soojoh replied, he was getting old, and if his speech was not made good ere he died, his name would descend with scorn. The Rana was deeply afflicted.

He took leave of his sons and relations, returned to the frontier, and, to provoke the Rana, committed great ravages in Mewar; hands and legs were daily shown, tied in bamboos, to the Rana, who could no longer spare his valiant foe. The Rana collected his troops, and marched to the border. "Alas!" said he, "that I must destroy such a hero as Soojoh!" On the day of his arrival, he sent his message to the Rana: that was on the ninth, and he wished the tenth and eleventh, being the *birt*, to pass, and asked that the battle might take place on the twelfth. The Rana complied, and would have been happy even then to have forgiven all his faults. Soojoh addressed his Rajpoots: "This is no dancing business, no sweetmeat entertainment. Go to my son. Bagur now rests on his arms, while I prepare for an illustrious death. By Sambree Dun, this is a happy day! Whoever desires to die with me, let him only stay." Seventy-two of the five hundred remained. "We'll beg with you—we'll rule with you—we'll die with you," said they. A fountain was filled with saffron; their robes were immersed and dyed in it.

On the borders was a small village, where dwelt a charun, whose daughter had the gift of composing excellent songs. Soojoh said to her, "To-morrow I die; two words for a Rajpoot ere he departs." She promised compliance after dinner. On the eleventh he ate, prayed, and clad himself, struck the drum, then the charuni pronounced his *birt*, and he was happy.

The Rana saw him coming. He said to Kemraj charun, "Soojoh will fly, and we shall take Bagur."

Towards the south, a cloud of dust was observed towards morning; it was watched, being supposed to be the cattle driving to pasture, till at last the spears' points were seen shining through the dust. The Rana sent for the Bunawoh and Shahpoor rajas, the Rao of Saloombra, of Sadra, and Panoora. "Look," said he, "at the noble Chohan, who dare even meet me in arms; let no gun or matchlock be opened on them; let it be a battle of faith and the sword alone, nor let a Mooslem engage in it." Then five chiefs were ordered to charge; they did so with an immense body of horse; but Soojoh took post in the border stream, and not one could cross. The seventy-two lions charged in turn; they made cowards of hundreds, and the Rana bit his fingers with rage. They slew seventeen hundred of the five thousand who went to the attack. They searched the field for the Chohan, but he was not found. The Rana said, "Can Soojoh have returned to Dongerpoor?" But his own bard replied, "Who ever saw Soojoh's back?" And the Rana commanded him to search himself. The Saloombra rao and Khenraj searched the field, and entered the stream, filled with killed and wounded. Here sitting in the stream he was found, at the foot of a tree, resting on his sword, reeling from loss of blood, and making the *pind** on his thighs, of sand. His head was swimming. The old charun knew and saluted him, "Father, father." The wounded hero had sense enough left to recognise the old charun's voice. He rose, and tottered to the old bard, who blessed his dying hour with this *birt*:

Soojoh kul end salaam
 Bhagohi gul bhoola nuhyn
 Kud bhoola aona kam
 Bagur bhilta beer tunno
 Gohee chunder, Bhurlurre,
 Kya kuj, feerea
 Tojim Soojoh beer tun
 Mooaj Obureah
 Tun takuree turée
 Girpoor jaya gruhya nuhyn
 Soojra Dhumas sonèha
 Brim mund'h lega beer tunna.

Soojoh forgot not obeisance to the bard, though his soul was escaping from his wounded frame; how could the warrior consent to give up his existence when the safety of Bagur was threatened? Goprechund and Bhurterré wandered through the world to obtain immortality in this world; they failed in what you, son of Beer, have obtained. You held and preserved the scales of battle, and Girpoor's safety is secured; for when, Soojoh, you heard the tumultuous rush of war, ere then your soul mounted to heaven.

Thus did Soojoh, the descendant of Pirthi Raj, keep good his word, that not a spear's point of land should his foe have in Bagur, while he lived. He received Indrapoot on the banks of the black stream (*Sham Nudda*), on the Chuppur side.

* Offering to the infernal gods.

After this, the Rana marched to take *pesheush* from Banswarra. The news reached the mother of the young son at Morah. Doorgun Sing, the younger brother of Soojoh, was kept manacled in a room, being of a mad temper; and her child was but nine. To revenge his father, she dressed him in the garments of death, and called her followers to carry their young lord to defend the lands of Bagur, "for he on whose shoulders it rested is gone, and now it is your turn. The tiger is dead, and the cub must follow." The mad Doorgun overheard, in his confinement, her distress. He was restored to his senses. He called for his arms: "I am not mad," said he; "I'll save the child." The report was made to her. The door opened to the madman. He called for the barber; she brought arms for her lord's brother, and sent him to defend the pass. With 250 Rajpoots he departed. Two thousand of the Rana's troops filled the pass with their dead bodies; and Doorgun, the madman, finished his life in the arms of victory.

Such were the descendants of the hero Pirthi Raj, whose descendants still have to defend the passes to Bagur.

THE MALAY EMPIRE.

ACCORDING to Malayan tradition, the world was, from a very early period, divided into three great empires, among which Mahomedan writers give precedence to that of *Râm*: the empire of *Chin*, or China, holds the second place; and that of *Pulo mas*, the golden island, or empire of *Menangkabow*, the third. This last is situated in the island of *Semut-raya*, or Sumatra. From it the Malays trace their origin, their laws civil and criminal, their forms of government, state etiquette, &c.; also rules for the division of lands by boundary marks, and the classification of the people into tribes or *Sikûs*. This empire is absurdly alleged by Mahomedans to have been founded by a descendant of Alexander the Great. It flourished during a considerable time in great splendour: the religious veneration in which it is held to the present day by Malays, and its ancient local remains, certainly indicate a high comparative state of former civilization.

Emigration, the natural result of increased population and prosperity, took place during the eleventh and twelfth centuries of the Christian era, and probably at a much earlier period, not only to various places on the east and west coasts of Sumatra, but also to the island of *Singapûra* and the extremity of the Malay peninsula, "*Ujong Tannah*," Thence expelled by the invaders from *Majapahit* (A. D. 650), the settlers proceeded, after various vicissitudes, to Malacca, where they finally settled and founded a city (A. D. 673), afterwards famed as the wealthy metropolis of the spicy east, and now sunk into insignificance.—*Lieut. Neubold, Madras Journ. of Lit. &c. for October.*

ON THE NAMES OF BOOKS IN THE BHARATA AND
RAMAYANAM.

THE Maha Bharat and Ramayan, being celebrated Sanserit poems, are divided into portions, each of which has a name instead of a number; just as the third book of the Iliad was called by the Greeks "The Bravery of Diomede," or as we know books of the Bible merely by the title, without noticing the order in which they stand, or specifying that they belong to the Scriptures. Thus we frequently meet with a quotation from "The Aranya Parvam," which is the title of the third book of the Maha Bharat; or a volume occurs, labelled "Aranya Canda," which signifies "The Third Part of the Ramayan;" wherein *Canda* signifies a book, as *Parvam* does in the Maha Bharat, and *Scandham* has the same import as regards the Bhagavatam. Elsewhere we meet a quotation "Iti Salyé," anglice "Vide Maha Bharat, book ix." Herodotus thus names his books after the Muses.

Some books of the Maha Bharat have two names, as in the Bible we find "Canticles" used for *The Song of Solomon*. Using P for Parvam (book), the names of the divisions are as follows:—1. A'di P. 2. Sabhá P. 3. Aran'ya P., alias A'ran'yam alias Vana P. 4. Virát'a P. 5. Udyóga P. 6. Bhíshma P. 7. Díón'a P. 8. Carṇa P. 9. S'alya P. 10. Sauptica P. 11. Stri P., alias Vi'sóca P. 12. S'ánti P. 13. Anus'ásanica P. 14. As'wamédha P. 15. A's'rama vása P. 16. Mósala P., alias Gadá P. 17. Mahá Prasthánica P. 18. Swarga Rohana P. To aid us in recollecting these names in their order, the following rough hexameters have been constructed.

¹ Adi', ² Sabh', ³ A'ran'yamque, ⁴ Virát', ⁵ Udyógaque (quinque),

⁶ Bhíshmas, ⁷ Dro', ⁸ Car', ⁹ S'alyaque, ¹⁰ Sauptica (Prælia quinque),

¹¹ Stri, ¹² S'ánt' atque, ¹³ Anus'ás', ¹⁴ As'w', ¹⁵ A's'rama (quindecimum fit).

¹⁶ Mósala, ¹⁷ Prasthánic', et ¹⁸ Swargam. BHARATA sunt.

The word *Panchacam* meaning a set of five; the name *A'di Panchacam* denotes the first five, and *Yuddha Panchacam* the second five, which are full of (yuddha) battles. This phrase sometimes occurs as the superscription of a manuscript. The last five (xiv—xviii) are occasionally, but rarely, called Antya Panchacam (अन्त्यपंचकं)

These principal books are subdivided into smaller portions, which are likewise denominated *Parvam*; and again divided into chapters, called *Adhyáyam*.

In like manner, the Cánd'a's, or books of the Ramayanam, are simply quoted by their titles, thus (using C for Canda):—1. Bála C. 2. Ayódhya C. 3. Aranya C., &c., of which the order may be thus recollected:

¹ Bál'et, ² Ayódhyá Cánd'a, et ³ Aranyam, ⁴ Kishkindhamque,

⁵ Sundara, ⁶ Yuddh' atque, ⁷ Uttara, sunt Rámáide septem.

The seventh book is generally denominated "Uttara Rámáyan'am," or the Supplement.

The Sri Bhāgavatam (so discriminated from the Apoeryphal Dévi Bhagavatam) uses numerals alone; as Prathamam (*first*), Dasamam (*tenth* book), and so forth. Thus, a manuscript entitled (अष्टमं or अष्टमस्कंधं) Ashtamam, contains "The eighth Book of the Bhagavat." The tenth book of this poem is in two parts, which are denominated Pūrva Daśamam, and Uttara Daśamam; neither title containing any mention of the Bhagavat itself.

The custom of denoting chapters or books by fanciful names is very general in Sanscrit literature. Some authors use the phrases ullāsam (delight), samudram (sea), dvīpa (island), stabacam (nosegay), and so forth; but the names I have now arranged, however rudely, in verse, are extremely puzzling to a foreigner. Having for several years found these lines a convenient aid in remembering the *numerical import* of the title, I have thought others might also accept their assistance.

C. P. B.

British Museum, 1st August.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: I again resume my observations on the Madras Military Fund, for the purpose of replying to a letter in your Journal for June, by a MARRIED SUBSCRIBER.

Without stopping to notice the attempts he makes at sarcasm, I will observe that a considerable portion of his letter has already been answered by mine (of the 4th ult.) which appeared in the same number. I allude particularly to that which he has called a "flagrant instance of the perversion of texts." But that part of my letter, thus alluded to, which states, "the personal benefits of the Fund are dependent on the will of the directors," is *no quotation at all*, nor was it given in the way of extract, but merely as an opinion; and my reasons for that opinion are stated more at length in my letter of the 4th May. The quotations there made from the rules are *verbatim*, and are exactly the same as those your correspondent himself brings forward; and, moreover, as they even go beyond those which he quotes, he will, perhaps, be satisfied there is no flagrant distortion of facts in the case.

But it would naturally be supposed that one so *eloquently* indignant at a fancied departure from the integrity of faithful quotation, would not himself be guilty of such practices; and of course the MARRIED SUBSCRIBER must be immaculate, in this point, at least. I am quite willing to be subject to the rule, that he who quotes falsely, in order to hang an argument on any false premises, must have a bad cause to advocate, and be hard pushed for arguments in its favour. By this, let my letters be judged; but, in making this concession, I claim to try the letters of my opponents by the same rule. Let us then examine that of the MARRIED SUBSCRIBER in this manner, and see how it will stand the test.

He asserts that I have stated, the married interests are sacrificed to the bachelor interests: but he will find nothing in the remotest degree allied to such an opinion in my letters. I stated that the unmarried and junior officers preferred the reduction of the widows' pensions, to the reduction of the personal benefits to subscribers; and simply for this reason: because all subaltern officers, whether married or single, are allowed the personal benefits from the Fund. But the married subalterns obtain much the larger share; for each one is allowed a sum of money as equipment allowance for his wife and children, and to defray the expense of their passage, provided they proceed with him to Europe, when he returns on sick leave, if he choose to claim it (the word grates harshly in your correspondent's ears), on the score of being nearly penniless. It is, therefore, the personal benefits to subalterns, generally, and not the *bachelor interests*, which are fostered at the expense of justice to the widows and orphans, notwithstanding the latter possess by far the stronger claim.

But, forsooth, I *must* be wrong in my opinions, because the MARRIED SUBSCRIBER is perfectly satisfied with *his* lot! If he be one of those who have received the personal benefits of the Fund, I am not surprised at his satisfaction; because, if he has drawn upon the Fund agreeably to this regulation, he has received a sum infinitely larger than his payments have amounted to, or will amount to for many years; and if he die to-morrow, his widow and children will receive three-fourths of the annuity they would have received, if he had subscribed to the Fund for thirty years without ever receiving any thing from it in the way of personal benefits. If this be his case, and it is not an uncommon one, I certainly think that he ought to be—as he states he is—*satisfied*.

It is amusing to see the readiness with which the MARRIED SUBSCRIBER assents to those parts of my letter which tend to the advantage of those interests which he wishes to advocate: and not only so, but he even extends and alters my positions to suit his own views. Thus, I stated that the *annuitants* could appeal to a court of law, because the obligation which they had signed, to prevent such appeal, was invalid. To this he assents, adding (as an improvement), "So can all the other claimants." I also stated, the annuitants were the only *legal* creditors on the Fund; "True," responds the MARRIED SUBSCRIBER, "they are legal creditors, but so is every other claimant a legal creditor." But he forgets that all other claims except the annuities are merely contingent; they are dependent on the state of the subscriber's health, dependent on the state of his *purse*, and dependent also on the recognition of the validity of his demand by the directors; and if they refuse the claim, and refuse also to submit his case to the decision of the army, he is entirely without redress; because the regulations provide that, unless *three* directors sanction an appeal, the subscriber agitating the question for himself in any way, is debarred ever after any benefit from the Fund. How a person, in such a case, can appeal to a court of law, I cannot clearly understand, unless the MARRIED SUBSCRIBER can enlighten me. It appears to me, that the obligation which every subscriber signs, when he applies for the benefits of the Fund, binds him to abide by this decision, and that he has no power whatever to dissolve the agreement. This I hold to be an injustice; but such is the case; and I have, in a former letter, shown why the annuitants are not likewise included in this restriction.

"But," says the MARRIED SUBSCRIBER, "OMICRON stickles at the expression, new regulation," &c.; and then he proceeds to argue as though the

letter in question contained sentiments the reverse of those which are really stated in it. The letter plainly stated the opinion that no *alteration* in any existing regulation can be legally allowed, but that a *new regulation* may be made, provided it be in accordance with those which already exist. There is no rule which permits such *alterations*, as he supposes, to be made; for the regulation he quotes (whatever may have been intended by those who framed it) does not sanction any thing of the kind. The MARRIED SUBSCRIBER appears to be quite satisfied that the superficial meaning, which occurs to him, must necessarily be the correct and only one. But, however unwilling to destroy this dream of fancied security, I must tell him that another construction can, and must legally, be put upon the passage which he deems so conclusive. The rule says, "no alteration or amendment, proposed in the existing regulations, shall be adopted, unless a majority of two-thirds of the votes received, appear in favour of it." Mark the words, "alteration or amendment;" nothing is said about rescission, or expunction, or any thing of the sort; the words are, "no alteration or amendment" shall be made in the rules, without the sanction of the subscribers: with that sanction, alterations may be made by *adding* new rules, but nothing may be *rescinded* which already exists; unless, indeed, it can be proved, that blotting out a record is equivalent to correcting its inaccuracies, or pulling down a house is the same as repairing it; and therefore, as the clauses, once made, cannot be rescinded, whatever is added must accord with those which previously existed. Then again, the words "existing regulations" point out the meaning to be what I have here stated. It is not an individual or particular *rule* which may be altered by any additions; the word is not used in the singular but in the plural; it is the code of regulations which may be added to by new rules; but each separate rule must remain as it already exists, without addition or alteration of any kind. Had the rule in question ran thus, "No rule or regulation shall be made, altered, or rescinded, without the sanction," &c. its meaning would have been evident and conclusive. But the law always interprets penal clauses, which affect personal rights, in the most strict literal sense; it allows no inferences to be drawn; it would not allow *alteration* to mean *rescission*; or the word *regulations*, used in the plural, to mean an individual rule. But further; when this rule, as it now stands, is compared with Art. xii. sect. 7, it fully establishes the view which is here taken, for nothing is there mentioned except the power of making "new regulations." For want of an express regulation, therefore, for that purpose, no rule, when once passed, can be altered or annulled without the sanction of every individual subscriber; and if any such alteration be made, contrary to the wish of any one member, he will have his remedy by action at law against the directors and other subscribers, and can claim to be indemnified by them, from any loss he or his family may be likely to sustain by such alteration of the rules. For it must be observed that, simply as a subscriber, he is not required to sign any declaration to abide by the decision of the directors; it is only when he becomes a claimant on the Fund that he does this; and therefore, as a subscriber, he is entitled to appeal to a court of equity, if he desires to do so: for although he is not a legal creditor on the Fund, he possesses a vested interest in it, and can object to any steps which he considers weaken his security in the property of the institution. On such grounds, he could undoubtedly have a *locus standi* in a court of equity, though certainly not as a legal creditor.

There is nothing inconsistent, as your correspondent alleges, in stating that these regulations, such as they are, must be acted up to by the directors and

subscribers. They are bound to conform to them, unless they be *legally* altered, and even then such alteration can only have prospective effect; for no new regulation can, in any manner, affect those annuitants already on the Fund: the subscribers have no power to deprive them of what is their legal due, for, as creditors, they cannot be shuffled off by any such mode of proceeding. As regards the subscribers themselves, most certainly the code of laws can be altered in any manner they like, if *all* agree to such a proceeding; and that they ought to do so, in order to have the institution remodelled, is the line of argument I have taken throughout. Your correspondent must, therefore, be but a superficial reader, to have passed over that which has been broadly stated in my letters, as being, I conceive, the only means of saving the institution from destruction; for if he had read attentively, he would not have stated that I had argued, that the institution must for ever be continued on its present plan.

I shall pass over the nonsense which the **MARRIED SUBSCRIBER** has written about the "little family compact," and other such like rhodomontade; and I shall proceed at once to notice his postscript. He is evidently unaware of the nature of a "protest," for he considers it cannot be a correct mode of proceeding, to protest against the reduction of the annuities, because such a course is not provided for in the regulations. If such a thing had been mentioned in the regulations, the framers of them must have been greater dullards than I had imagined; for any person may deliver a protest, in the manner I suggested, without the sanction or permission of any rule, or any person, whatever.

But your correspondent imagines that I have advised the annuitants to refuse receiving their annuities, on purpose to inflict misery on themselves. I should not have supposed it possible that he possessed so little penetration as this avowal proves must be the case, had he not himself asserted the fact. But although the meaning of the passage in my letter to which he alludes is, without doubt, sufficiently explicit to be understood by all the *other* readers of your Journal, I will explain to him, that I advised the annuitants should receive their reduced annuities under protest, and then (in the character of proprietors, having a life-interest in the Fund) apply to the Court of Chancery, for an injunction, to prohibit the directors from paying any money to the half-caste women and children who have been admitted on the Fund in consequence of the abrogation of the exclusion clause. These (the half-caste annuitants) are the parties on whom, I stated, the misery would be inflicted, as the European annuitants would receive their money, notwithstanding the injunction on the directors. But this proceeding will not suit the views of the **MARRIED SUBSCRIBER**; for he proposes that the clause empowering reductions being made in the widows' annuities, be put in force. Now, though this clause might be valid until the exclusion clause was rescinded, I maintain that it is not so now; for as the deficiency in the income of the institution must have arisen, partly or wholly, from the increased claims, by the admission of the half-castes, the old annuitants ought not to suffer, by an unjust diversion of the funds, and to have their incomes reduced to supply the deficiency.

As a proof that the funds of an institution cannot be voted away by a *majority* of its members, on subjects not expressly defined by their rules, an instance may be mentioned of a schism which has recently occurred among the members of one of the leading clubs at the west end of the town. A majority of the members having voted a considerable sum for a purpose not recognised by the rules of the society, the minority took the opinion of one

of the most eminent counsel on the question; and he has stated, that he considers the act of the majority illegal. Therefore, if the managers of the club pay away the money, they will be compelled to repay it out of their own pockets.

To return to the letter of the MARRIED SUBSCRIBER. What he states about the officers subscribing to assist each other, is no answer to my observations about confining that assistance to the extravagant and thoughtless, to the exclusion of the careful and provident: and the observations he makes about "paupers" are completely erroneous and irrelevant, for I never used that expression throughout my letter.

I think it must be pretty evident what degree of credit the MARRIED SUBSCRIBER is entitled to, on the score of making faithful quotations. As to the observations he makes about my arguments being loose, my positions false, &c. they are not worth notice; my letters are before your readers, let them judge on which side the loose style and futile arguments lie. But there is one more subject I must reply to before closing this letter. I am asked to point out how other institutions settle the differences which occur among their members. As regards the London Life Assurance offices, I believe they settle these matters in the best possible way; that is, by giving no occasion for dissatisfaction. They are not continually altering their rules and their rates, undoing in one year what they did in the one previous: and therefore every man who subscribes to them knows exactly what he has to depend on, and he is not disappointed in the result. I am not aware that any institution above the rank of an artisans' friendly society ever has arbitrators appointed in the way your correspondent mentions; and although these societies have arbitrators, the magistrates also have authority over them, and frequently are called upon to decide cases when their arbitrators cannot satisfy the parties. But the idea suggested by the MARRIED SUBSCRIBER, that the directors of the Military Fund should be their own arbitrators, possesses certainly the claim of novelty if it have nothing else to recommend it. Before he proposes any other plan, I would suggest that he examine Johnson's Dictionary for the meaning of the word "arbitrator;" for I never before heard of a man acting in that capacity in his own case.

Had not this letter already extended to so great a length, I would comply with your correspondent's desire, and point out some of the solecisms, both in sense and syntax, exhibited in the regulations. I shall, however, probably take another opportunity of doing so.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

London, 8th June 1837.

OMICRON.

NATIVE SOCIETY IN INDIA.

No. II.—POPULAR SUPERSTITION.

SUPERSTITION of every kind—a belief in the influence of good and evil spirits, in witchcraft and sorcery—may be expected to exist amongst an imaginative people, who, while they may be said to have reached a high point of civilisation, still labour under the most deplorable ignorance. The religion of the Hindoos, pregnant as it is with the most absurd fancies which ever entered a distempered mind, would naturally induce those who profess it to give credence to all kinds of marvels; but it will be found that the followers of a purer, and certainly a far more reasonable creed, the Mohammedans, are very nearly, if not quite, as well disposed to pin their faith upon the grossest follies, and to adopt every idle invention which springs from the fears or the craft of their associates. That proneness to superstition, which can only be dissipated by the sun of knowledge and of science, is in India nurtured and fostered by so many and such various circumstances, that, although the more enlightened part of the community may survey the victims of delusive opinions with pity and contempt, they can scarcely feel surprised at the universality of the belief in demonology. It hardly requires any effort of the fancy to conjure up spectacles which may well be denominated supernatural, since it is difficult, and even impossible, for ignorant persons to account for them; and where there is no acquaintance with the operation of physical causes, it cannot be a matter of wonder that their effects should be attributed to the influence of some active spirit permitted to walk the earth or to rule the elements.

Partly dupes themselves, and according to the tendency of the human mind, as it has been exhibited in all countries and ages, anxious to profit by the credulity of others, the brahmins and priests of every denomination, together with professed sorcerers and cunning men and women, have united to aid a delusion from which they contrive to make a handsome profit. Evil influences of every kind are to be averted by offerings, and the gifted seer, who discovers the nature of the influence, and who can show by what means it may be rendered innoxious, comes in for a full share of the good things contained in the prescription. Amongst the Hindoos, illness of every kind is commonly ascribed either to the evil eye, which may be cast by some living human being upon the object which it desires to injure, or to the immortal portion of a deceased fellow-creature, the essence of a soul, which has left its earthly tenement under peculiar circumstances, and being denied a new body of its own in any world, takes up its abode in that of a living person, which it torments. Amid the influences of this nature which most frequently come under observation, are the following.

Mussau. This spirit is supposed to affect persons of all ages, and of each sex, and to be derived from an infant who has died before it could speak. When any unhappy individual is afflicted with sickness, in consequence of the agency of this wandering influence, its existence, according to common belief, may be ascertained by the learned Goonea, or whatever the personage professing to call spirits from the vasty deep, may be named; who arrives at the knowledge of this important fact by the performance of certain incantations and ceremonies: the latter chiefly consisting of trials of odd or even, of counting over little parcels of grains of wheat, a given number of times in succession. Should the destructive baby-essence be pronounced by the operator to be fairly ensconced in the corporeal frame of the invalid, then,

agreeably to the caste and sex of the sufferer must the propitiatory offering be made. The skilful Goonea is usually called upon to state the particular articles which will be most acceptable to Mussau, who is supposed to inspire the exorcist at the moment, and therefore to acquaint him with the nature of the offering which will be the most pleasing to the unwelcome guest. Sometimes the tax imposed consists of a brahminical thread, at others a coco-nut, prepared food, fowls, hogs, pilgrimage, a feast to those cormorants the brahmins, or different ornaments worn by women. It is, moreover, the duty of the Goonea to select the most fitting place in which the offering should be made.

Khubees. These gentry are supposed to be the spirits of unlettered Mohammedans, who, perhaps, not feeling easy in the regions assigned to them, return to earth to impart a portion of their unhappiness to those who are still in a state of existence. Their influence is ascertained in a similar manner with that of Mussau, the offering of propitiation being generally a species of sweetened bread, called *naleeda*, the kind usually distributed to the poor at religious festivals.

Jind, a corruption probably of *Jin*, the common Hindoostanee designation of a familiar or demon. This spirit should, in common courtesy, be regarded in a more respectful light than either of the preceding, since it is supposed to be derived from an educated Mohammedan. All castes are equally obnoxious to the attacks of this intruder, and the propitiation and place of offering are fixed by the Goonea as in the former instances, a goat occasionally being selected as the victim for sacrifice.

Brihmdoo, supposed to be the spirit of a brahmin, and to affect all classes and ages. The presence of this influence, together with the nature of the propitiation, are either determined by the Goonea, according to the rules prescribed in the foregoing cases, or, this being the most potent of all the various tormenting powers, he is enabled to inspire the invalid with the knowledge which, in other cases, is only imparted to a professed soothsayer. The possessed person, therefore, sometimes announces the presence of Brihmdoo, and names the offering best fitted to the occasion.

Chooruel. The ghost of a woman, which affects all classes and ages, but generally confines its mischievous influence to women and children.

Doolha-deo. The ghost of a man dying at the period of his marriage; a circumstance which will sufficiently account for the restlessness of his soul, and for the trouble which it gives the exorcist, who professes to have more difficulty in quieting this perturbed spirit than with any of the others.

Mutteea. The ghost of a male infant, four or five years old, let loose upon the world by the sorcerers of Gyah, a very holy place in Lower Hindoostan, much frequented by pilgrims. This little imp does not, according to general belief, exert its evil influence upon mankind directly, but shows its injurious tendency in cutting off the supply of milk from the cow belonging to some luckless individual who is exposed to its malicious propensities, and thus contrives to destroy his profits and disturb his peace of mind. Mutteeas form a source of traffic to the holy men at Gyah, who sell them to people belonging to the Tillee caste for forty or fifty rupees each. The pernicious essence thus obtained, or rather thus supposed to be obtained, is kept by the purchasers in their dwelling-houses, to be employed upon any fitting occasion; and being generally purchased with a view to avenge some real or fancied injury received from a neighbour, is usually immediately employed in its own peculiar department. When a Tillee is under the suspicion of keeping a spirit of this description, it is made a subject of regular accusation by the people around, all

of whom are interested in the matter, since their cattle may be the objects of the evil influence. Should the charge be substantiated before the judge, the possessor of this mischievous implement was, in the days of native jurisdiction, fined according to his means, and compelled to enter into an engagement never again to avail himself of the assistance of so powerful an agent. Upon these occasions, it was by no means unusual for the individuals thus accused to confess that they were actually in possession of a spirit, of whose potency they entertained no doubt, and in consequence they paid the fine without remonstrance: a proof of self-deception which, however extraordinary, is not without a parallel in the annals of witchcraft.

Cheedh is a spirit which bears a striking resemblance to the Will-o'-wisp of Europe, as it appears only in the dark, acting as a delusive light to mislead the wayfarer, and at other times assuming the forms of various animals, such as bullocks, buffaloes, or horses, to deceive the traveller on the road. It is rather singular that the superstition so familiar in England respecting the flame engendered by the decomposition of bituminous vegetable matter, which has so frequently caused rustics to suppose that they had been "lanthorn-led by Friar Rush," should have been found in India, since this eccentric meteor, formed of phosphoretted hydrogen, has never been observed in any of its districts by scientific Europeans, who, in speaking of the *ignis fatuus* of an English swamp, state their opinion that the atmosphere of India is not favourable to its production.

Donka Padh is the name of the spirit who ministers to the wants of the Gooneas, or sorcerers, themselves, and is supposed to exert at their dictation a jurisdiction over all the invisible essences, either floating through the air or lodged in corporeal frames. Although the belief in the above-mentioned influences may vary in different provinces, some being perhaps peculiar to the districts on the Nerbudda, it prevails in various shapes all over India, the Mohammedans participating in the general opinion that evil spirits have power to enter the human form, and qualifying themselves, by particular studies and ceremonies, to become exorcists, to command the presence of genii or demons, and to cast out devils. In order to invest this peculiar science with a proper degree of dignity, it is gravely asserted, that its acquirement, unless under proper guidance, is attended with great danger, and that the student, if misinformed, or who derives his knowledge from books, and not from a master who has been instructed by the demons themselves, and has the power of performing miracles, will in all probability be punished by madness or death. However, in case a tyro should lose his senses on the perusal of this perilous lore, and wander, in the paroxysms of his distemper, through deserts and over mountains, if he happen to meet with an erudite teacher, he may be restored to his reason, and pursue his studies with the benefit of an experienced guide with the certainty of the happiest results. It is necessary, in addition to the prudent choice of a tutor, to observe certain conditions respecting the mode of life to be adopted, the diet, clothing, and peculiar ceremonies, the omission of any one of which particulars may be attended with the most fatal consequences, existence itself being hazarded by a departure from the regulations made and provided for this especial purpose. The belief of the Mohammedans in the existence of good and evil spirits, who may be compelled to perform the bidding of a mortal, is not only manifested in their tales and legends, but forms also a subject of grave record, and is mixed up with their religious creed. They aver that the genii are spirits which constantly reside in the lowest of the seven firmaments, and that they are enabled to render them-

selves visible at pleasure to the human inhabitants of the earth. They are of various denominations, some good and some evil, some very powerful and luxurious, and others reduced to such a low estate as to be compelled to live upon bones and air—poor devils, in fact, who have their types here below. These different genii are innumerable, nine being added to the family of the principal amongst those which are evil, for every soul that comes into the world.* It may, therefore, be readily imagined that, having such legions to contend against, it is necessary that every sort of charm, amulet, offering, and exorcism, should be put in force for the prevention or the cure of the mischiefs which they bring upon mankind: the ill-disposed genii being by far the more active of the two classes. As the European reader will not be much edified by the directions given for the performance of those ceremonies, spells, and incantations, which are intended to put the troublesome demon to the rout, they are omitted, it being merely the object of this paper to show the peculiar notions entertained in India upon the subject of demonology and witchcraft.*

Amidst other superstitions, that which is so prevalent at the present day in Egypt, is to be found in India, though perhaps peculiar to the Mohammedan portion of the community, and not certainly having a high reputation among the learned, who, while professing their entire belief in other things equally wonderful, do not give much credit to a species of divination which is in high esteem elsewhere. Lamp-black obtained from the roots of the *achyranthes aspera*, the white *abrus precatorius*, and the *trianthema decandra*, mixed with castor-oil, is applied to the hand of a child who, in looking upon it, details what he perceives, the talismanic mixture, when accompanied by certain words of power, acting as a magic mirror, in which strange things become distinctly visible.† Having been favoured by a gentleman who has not long since returned from Egypt, and who has not published his travels, with an incident which occurred to him during his sojourn, I feel tempted to transcribe his letter, since it is calculated to illustrate the belief which exists in India upon the same subject, and may amuse those who have not read the account given of a subsequent display of the same kind of legerdemain, if it may thus profanely be styled, exhibited to some distinguished travellers, which has, I believe, been printed in one of the miscellanies of the day.

“While travelling in Egypt, some years since, I happened to sojourn for a few days in the neighbourhood of the pyramids of Sakarah, a few miles from Cairo. Reclining one day, during the noontide heat, and after the fatigues of a morning's exploration, under the scanty shade of a few date trees, and employed in a dozing speculation upon the probable treasures of art concealed under the mounds of rubbish, which are all that now mark the site of Memphis, I was surprised by the approach of a man, attired in the common Arab dress of the country, leaning upon a long staff, who, saluting me in French, seated himself by my side. From the darkness of his skin, and the scantiness of his beard, I at first imagined him to be an Arab, who had picked up a few words of the ‘universal language;’ but soon discovered that he was an European, a native, I think, of Rome. He told me that he had been employed for many years in searching for curiosities and specimens of Egyptian art among the ruins and catacombs of Upper and Lower Egypt. There was an originality in his remarks, and a degree of romance in his history, which interested me much; and as our intimacy increased, I discovered that he entertained opinions

* Those who are curious upon this point may consult Dr. Herklots' translation of the *Qanoon-e-Islam*, where the subject is treated of by one of the initiated.

† *Qanoon-e-Islam*, p. 377.

whose wildness almost amounted to insanity, and which, upon many points, would have given rise to a doubt of his being perfectly in his senses, had they not been tempered with great intelligence and information; and at length, to my utter astonishment, before we parted, he avowed his firm belief, that a remnant of the ancient art of magic still existed in Egypt; declaring, at the same time, that he had made some progress in its study. The circumstances which he adduced in support of his opinion were so singular, if true, that upon my return to Cairo, I was induced secretly to make farther inquiry, and, therefore, sent for a person, whose name he had given me, and whom he represented as being able to remove any scepticism I might entertain upon the subject. The man, who was a Hadji and Shereef, met my wishes, and in the evening paid me a visit. He was a slight old man, distinguished by great gentleness of manner, and a gravity of deportment remarkable even in a Turk. He answered all my questions without hesitation; but, either from the stupidity of my interpreter, or the mysterious phraseology which he employed, I could gather little more than that he had not the power to foretell future, or relate past events, but could only describe that which was actually occurring at the time, in any part of the world; that the immediate agent must be a person perfectly pure in thought as well as in act, for which reason it was necessary to select a child of tender age for the purpose. Upon requesting him to give me a specimen of his power, he readily consented, and a child accidentally passing in the street, having been induced by the promise of a few piastres to officiate in the manner required, he commenced his operations. He first requested some live coals to be brought, which he placed on the ground to the right of the child, who knelt before him as he sat cross-legged on the divan. He then covered five or six slips of paper with uncouth characters, and laid them beside him, occasionally throwing one into the fire, as the ceremony proceeded. His next step was to make a circle of the same kind of character on the palm of the child's hand, which he subsequently rubbed all together into one mass of wet ink; upon this blot of ink he directed the child to fix his attention, and on no account to look another way. Having thrown some powder into the fire, which produced a white smoke and an aromatic smell, he began to bend himself backwards and forwards with a regular motion, repeating at the same time some unintelligible sentences in a low singing tone, occasionally inquiring of the child what he saw. The reply at first was, 'I see my face;' which was natural enough, the mass of wet ink acting as a mirror; but, as the ceremony proceeded, the child's attention became more riveted, and at length, with protruding eyes, and gasping for breath, he exclaimed, 'I see, I see!' 'What do you see?' inquired the old man. 'I see,' he replied, with great rapidity, as if the events were quickly passing before him, "I see the sultan on horseback—I see soldiers, many soldiers—I see them pitch a tent—I see the sultan dismount and enter it—I see the soldiers kill a bullock—I see the sultan come out of the tent and look at its inside—I see, I see—I now see nothing—it has all passed away." 'Now,' said the old man, with much solemnity, 'if you will name any friend in whose actions you feel interested, the child will accurately describe what they are at this moment doing.' I named a friend, whom I selected on account of a personal peculiarity which I thought, if there was any deception in the affair, would puzzle them; it was a naval officer, who had lost an arm. After some time, during which the old man frequently asked the child, 'What do you see? do you see nothing?' while he continued his sing-song incantation between the questions, the boy exclaimed, 'I see'—'What?' 'I see a Frank!' 'How is he dressed?' 'He is dressed in black, with gold

buttons on his breast, gold lace round his neck,' &c., describing, as accurately as might be expected of a thing which he saw for the first time, a naval uniform. Upon questioning him farther, he described the left sleeve as being fastened across the breast, and appearing to have no arm in it. This result, I must confess, much surprised me, but I was still unwilling to believe it any thing save a clever deception. I requested another proof, which was readily acceded to, and I named a gentleman with whom I was not acquainted, but whom I had seen in England, and who was remarkable for his personal deformity. The description was even more strikingly accurate than the former; from the hump on the back to the nankeen breeches, white stockings, shoe-buckles, &c., which formed his usual costume, nothing was omitted, and the description of the library in which he was represented to be seated reading, I could have no doubt of being equally faithful. The child had now become too much agitated and exhausted to allow us to proceed farther, and I was left in my astonishment to form conjectures respecting the means by which such effects could have been produced. The conversation and explanation of the old man were as mystical and mysterious as might have been expected. He talked of 'blue spirits and black, white spirits and grey,' as if they were his constant companions; mentioned certain sounds which were highly grateful to them, and others which were their aversion; alluded to the agency of music and aromatics in obtaining an influence over them, &c., but ended by declaring himself a mere tyro in the art. He mentioned a Coptic priest, then in Upper Egypt, whom he represented as being so far advanced in magic lore as to be able at will to give motion to inanimate substances; but said that such a pitch of excellence could only be obtained by great study, intense prayer and watching, and much alms-giving" (to say nothing of a galvanic-battery) "I frequently saw the old man," continues my friend, "after this interview, and had more than one proof of his skill. I was much pleased with his conversation, and took great pains to frame a reasonable theory to account for what I have described. Other travellers, to whom I made him known, were more scrupulous. A naval and a military officer of some rank, and an amiable and highly-informed nobleman, were so deeply affected by the exhibition of the skill of the magician, that they refused to be present a second time. They observed that they had no doubt that the circumstances might be explained, and shown to be produced by natural means, and they did not choose to acknowledge their belief in human power to control the world of spirits; but still the affair was so extraordinary, that they would rather not again be a party. They remarked, that we are forbidden in the New Testament to hold communication with evil spirits; which, to them, was a convincing proof that such beings really do exist, and they declined to participate in any attempt to produce them in *propria persona*, upon principle. The highly intelligent individual, who first directed my attention to the subject, has, I have recently learned, been excommunicated for avowing his belief in it. A solitary life passed among objects of such commanding interest as those which, in consequence of his employment, were continually before his sight, acting upon a lively imagination, and a mind naturally, perhaps, tinged with superstition, at length produced *monomania*."*

* Since this paper was in the printer's hands, the author has communicated to us the following explanation, which we append in our cosdjutor's own words: "In writing this article, I had not seen the review of Mr. Lane's book, nor have I seen it now; though I hear there are some coincidences in the account given by him, and that furnished to me by the gentleman whose MS. I have quoted, concerning the practice of a peculiar species of divination in Egypt. Since the despatch of the article to you, I have met with Mr. Wilkinson, the traveller, who informs me that, upon all occasions in which the child is called upon to say what he sees in the mass of ink upon his hand, he declares that he sees the Sultan, with tents, soldiers, &c. The selection of Lord Nelson, and of a living naval officer without an arm, seems

Since Europeans, having the advantages of education, and being by no means deficient in intellect, were perplexed in the extreme by the necromantic arts exhibited before them, it cannot be a matter of surprise, that people, brought up in the belief of the intimate communion between the world of spirits and the human world, should attach credit to the marvels displayed before them by adepts in the science. It is not only from evil spirits or homeless essences that the natives of India are doomed to suffer; their human enemies may, if they please, have recourse to supernatural means in order to afflict them with internal disease. There are in Hindostan professed heart-eaters, and liver-eaters, who, by their spells and incantations, can steal away and devour these vital organs, thereby reducing the luckless individual thus attacked to the greatest extremity. These extraordinary feeders are, it is said, able to communicate their art, by giving those who desire to exercise it a piece of liver-cake to eat. They are dangerous people, effecting as much mischief by their pretended power, as if they actually were able to achieve what they profess, since they work upon the fears and excite the imaginations of the unhappy individuals who are subjected to this diabolical influence, producing upon the mind of the patient, who is rendered hypochondriac by the artful suggestions of his enemy, anguish, disease, and finally death. In many stages of the disorder thus produced, the heart-eater can effect a cure by pretending to forego his operations, or by relinquishing the heart which has been taken by spells out of the body of his adversary. This is usually given up in the form of the seed of a pomegranate ejected from the mouth of the sorcerer, and which is eagerly swallowed by the party suffering from its loss, who straightway, having his mind freed from the horrible conviction which preyed upon it, recovers his bodily health, and is ready to avouch from experience the fact which the heart-eater is so desirous to establish.

Few people have moved much amongst the natives of India without becoming acquainted with instances to prove how frequently this sort of cruel delusion is exercised over the mind, which, however strong, if not fortified by the assistance of knowledge, usually sinks under the frightful idea that an enemy has the power of practising on life without the aid of visible means.* It may well be supposed that, amid so superstitious a people, love-charms and philtres of various kinds are believed to have wonderful efficacy, and some of these compounds are of so deleterious a nature, that the party partaking of them die from the effects of poison administered with a view to fix the affections upon one particular object. A more innocent device for exciting an attachment, or for ensuring constancy, consists in repeating a few verses from the *Koran* over some article of food, which, if eaten immediately, will be productive of the happiest results. Some employ amulets, for the purpose of captivating hearts; these talismans being constructed in a variety of ways: one is a tablet, on which is inscribed a magic square, and set as a ring, or bracelet; others are written on thin plates of metal, or upon paper, folded up and worn upon the person, while a third kind consists of particular roots, creepers, leaves, &c., gathered with many ceremonials, and tied up in small bags. There to have been made for the purpose of trying whether the child would notice the loss of a limb, and was probably prompted by the Magian himself, who, however, appears certainly to have contrived to mystify the parties, Mr. Wilkinson declaring, that it is impossible to account satisfactorily for the answers of the child. My friend, Dr. —, has promised to write to me on this subject from Cairo, and should you think it necessary, you would, perhaps, add a note to my MS., explanatory of the resemblance between the account given by Mr. Lane and that of my friend, which I have every reason to believe to be genuine, and which I have had in my possession for several months."—E.D.

* Dr. Spry, in his interesting work entitled "*Modern India*," relates the fatal termination of a series of incantations practised upon a respectable inhabitant of Saugor, who, though at first incredulous, suffered his life to be juggled away.

are wise women in India, who prepare an ointment, which, if it can be applied to the heart of the person whose love is desired, will, it is confidently asserted, create a strong attachment towards the party who is enabled to rub this precious unguent under the left breast of the beloved. It is described as producing a very agreeable sensation, a delightful glow, accompanied by a spicy odour, which impregnates the atmosphere around, and disposes the mind to pleasing thoughts. With equal ease, persons may be set at variance with each other, an object which, if not effected by the ordinary means employed with so much success in other parts of the world, may be compassed by reading bare-headed, at noon, a particular chapter of the *Koran*, forty-one times, over some earth taken out of a grave, which, if thrown upon the parties as they walk along, will occasion enmity between them; or if, adds our authority, "taking forty corns of black pepper, he for a week, morning and evening, read the above-mentioned chapter once on each pepper-corn, in the name of the two individuals, or if, for forty days, each time using forty pepper-corns, he read the chapter once on each, and then burn them, enmity will be established between the persons."* The Mahomedans also believe that there are means of causing the death of an enemy without having recourse to actual violence, and that if persecuted by some individual against whom they have no legal method of redress, it is lawful to procure revenge by endeavouring themselves, or inciting others, to effect their destruction by supernatural devices. The plan usually adopted is to make an image of earth taken out of a grave, and to repeat the fatal chapter over it, and to say the prayers backwards, every word spelt in the same way, that is, with the letters reversed: these and other preliminaries being accomplished, the image is perforated with wooden pegs in every part, and being shrouded like a human corse, is conveyed with funereal solemnity to the cemetery of the place, and interred in the name of the person whose death is desired, and who it is believed will not long survive the performance of these obsequies.

The idea which prevails all over India, respecting the existence of hidden treasures concealed in deserted buildings, has frequently been mentioned in the pages of the *Asiatic Journal*, and there is a superstition connected with them which is equally universal. It is supposed that, wheresoever articles of great value, either of gold or jewels, are deposited, a genius, assuming the form of a snake, is appointed to guard it; and as snakes are usually found in the holes and corners of dilapidated edifices, the treasure-seekers meet with continual proofs of the truth of this assertion. The notion of a spirit acting as a sentinel upon concealed treasure has been common to all periods of darkness and ignorance, and has been acted upon in the most barbarous manner by the Buccaneers of every country, who were wont, in burying the plunder which they could not conveniently carry away, to sacrifice some unfortunate individual upon the spot. The body of the victim was interred at the mouth of the place selected for what is, in the prairies of America, called the *cache*, or subterranean hiding-place, and it was believed that, if any save those who considered themselves to be the rightful owners of the spoil, should invade the retreat, the ghost of the murdered man would scare the intruders from the spot. In India, the snake is found to be so faithful a guardian, as to remain in the cell after the treasure has flown, for it is frequently the only reward of those who, having had information of receptacles formed for the sole purpose of containing wealth, which it was not prudent to display, have searched diligently without meeting with any thing save the reptile.

* *Qanoon-e-Islam*, p. 345.

Soothsayers, diviners, fairy women, and fortune-tellers of every kind, carry on a profitable occupation in India, both Hindoos and Mohammedans being equally subject to the influence with which their preternatural knowledge invests them, over minds imbued with the grossest superstition. Even the Mohammedans of India entertain a very high degree of respect for the Brahminical soothsayers, believing that the *mantra*, or malediction, when uttered according to the prescribed form, by one of the priesthood, can produce the most terrible effects. There is a passage in the *Védas* which declares that, "Even he who cannot be slain by the ponderous arms of Indra, nor by those of Kali, nor by the terrible *chackra* of Vishnoo, shall be destroyed, if a Brahmin curse him, as if he were consumed by fire." It has been said, and no doubt with some degree of truth, that, upon our earliest occupation of India, Europeans themselves attached some weight to the predictions and incantations of the Brahmins; and in volumes of travels, recollections, &c. written by persons of education and credit, we read very marvellous accounts of gifted seers, who were never known to be out in their calculations. Forbes, in his *Oriental Memoirs*, relates three anecdotes in one place, "in confirmation," as he says, "of the penetrating spirit, preternatural gift, or whatever term may be allowed for the talent possessed by a Brahmin of great celebrity, at Bombay;" observing that, although, as a Christian, he must hesitate in giving credit to anything so apparently contradictory to revealed religion; as a member of the society in which they happened, and were generally believed, he knows that the predictions were made long before the events occurred, and that they were literally accomplished. This personage was fortunate enough to have foreseen the chances of the rise and progress of a civilian, with whom he formed a friendship, and whom he assured he would attain to the highest honours, ending his career in India as Governor of Bombay. After a long and prosperous career, Mr. Hodges, the person in question, while holding the chief authority at Surat, was dismissed from his appointment, and suspended the service. In great consternation, he sent for the Brahmin, who consoled him with the assurance that his successor had reached the portico, but would not enter the house; and shortly afterwards, an express arrived overland from England, which superseded the adverse party, and invested Mr. Hodges with the office of Governor of Bombay. "It is almost needless to remark," observes the narrator of this story, "the ascendancy of this Brahmin over the mind of Mr. Hodges, during the remainder of his life; nor is it to be wondered at, that the new governor should take no important step without consulting his Brahmin." At the present period, there would be little hope that equally fortunate coincidences would establish any Brahminical soothsayer as the confidential adviser of a British Governor; and the rapid spread of information renders it very probable that, in a short time, few, if any, of the sects of India will continue to pay attention to pretenders, who must owe their reputation to the absence of the true lights of religion and science. From those who possess some plausible talent to recommend them to the attention of persons who are not destitute of sense and education, there are only a few steps to the mere vulgar professors of forbidden arts, and the believers in witchcraft.

Perhaps it is paying too great a compliment to the most enlightened classes of India, to suppose that they are wholly free from a superstition which attaches credit to the influence of the evil eye. The common formalities of life have been, throughout the East, established with a view to prevent the ill consequences which might result, should any person be allowed to speak or act in a way that the malicious and mischievous-minded could take advantage

of, to the injury of their associates. On some occasions, it is not proper to look at the party addressed, in case such an opportunity should permit an enemy to cast the evil eye; and it is against all etiquette to remark that a person is looking well, or is growing fat, since it may be supposed that such excellent condition may excite envy, and that the observation, accompanied by a malignant glance, would cause the object of it to dwindle and fade. Neither is it considered civil to make any enquiry after the family of an acquaintance, excepting in a very round-about manner. Among the Mohammedans, the cat, though often made a domestic pet, is looked upon in a very ungracious point of view; neither dog or cat are permitted to enter the apartment of a female during her confinement, and the very name of a cat is not allowed to be mentioned, as it is considered a witch. Cats, however, are often great favourites in Mohammedan families, and they are never ill-treated, in consequence of an act of kindness shown to an animal of this species, by the Prophet himself, who, finding a cat asleep on the sleeve of his *caflan*, cut it off rather than permit puss to be disturbed. In some cases, strangers are looked upon as objects of suspicion; it being considered very possible that an evil influence may enter with them, a misfortune which may be averted by throwing the seeds of a plant, *mhyndee*, into the fire. These notions certainly appear to be very ridiculous, but we must not censure those who entertain them with great severity, since, in a country so enlightened as England, we find occasionally observances of a nature equally absurd: and in some countries, even to this day, families who keep bees are in the habit of acquainting those industrious insects with any important event which has taken place, or is about to take place: for instance; a death of one of the members of the family, or an intended marriage, it being supposed that should such communication not be made, some misfortune will befall the married pair, or the survivors of the deceased.

As it has been remarked, in several previous papers upon the subject of native Indian manners, the belief in witchcraft is universal; any very heavy calamity, which may affect large bodies of the community, may be attributed to Kali, in the exercise of her destructive power; but the common accidents of life, sickness or mortality in the members of a family, or their cattle, the failure of crops, the sterility of cows, goats, &c., are ascribed to the agency of some evil power, brought into action by professors of the black art. Cases are continually coming before the magistrates, of complaints preferred either against reputed sorcerers or witches, for damage done in various invisible ways, or by the poor creatures thus suspected, who have been attacked and cruelly used by those who have fancied themselves wronged. Sometimes murders are committed, the defence set up being the provocation received from the slain, who by spells and incantations had ruined the fortunes, and destroyed the peace of mind of the party, who had avenged his wrongs with his own hands. On one occasion, a prisoner capitally arraigned for the murder of one Gunputtee, who, mingling the professions of physic and sorcery together, attended the family in the capacity of physician, is described in the following manner: "So far from having the look of a murderer, or a ferocious savage aspect, his countenance is remarkably placid, and his whole demeanour such as to impress one with the notion of his being one of the most gentle, humble, and inoffensive of human beings." The deceased Gunputtee, it appeared, trusting more to incantations and charms for the recovery of the sick, than to drugs or diet, impressed the minds of his patients with the idea that he could enchant or disenchant them at pleasure. According to the usual custom, he turn this notion to good account, by procuring propitiatory presents.

He had asked for a sort of drum, to which he had taken a fancy, which was refused, and it was supposed that, in consequence, he had determined to afflict the cattle belonging to the prisoner so grievously, that he would be glad to give them away; and in the end, to compass the death of his three sons. The female buffaloes did not bring forth calves, and the young men were taken ill one after another, and in despite of counter-spells and enchantments from other adepts, died, one by one, of some unknown disease. The bereaved father, driven at length to desperation by these repeated mischances, and having sacrificed fowls and hogs in vain, took the law into his own hands, and, at the death of his wife, which filled up the measure of his woes, cut down his oppressor with a sword, and immediately surrendering himself into the hands of justice, was tried for the murder. Though duly convicted, the Court of Adawlut, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, the extreme ignorance and superstition of the people of the district in which the crime had been committed, judged it proper to mitigate the punishment to which the prisoner was liable, and sentenced him to imprisonment for life.

Persons suspected of being witches are often subjected to very cruel treatment, especially if the ordeal, to which their neighbours have recourse, should convict them of the crime. In India, as well as in Europe, it is supposed that a witch will float upon the water; but there are other tests by which their acquaintance with the black art may be proved. Oil poured in a leaf, with a little rice, forms one of these trials; should the oil run through when the names of the accused are called over, their guilt is established. At the Agra sessions, a case of murder occurred, in which the defence set up was as follows:—That the deceased was an enchanter, who, by the power of his magic, could render a person lifeless, or could afflict him with severe illness; in which latter case, on the relatives supplying him with such sums of money as he demanded, he would again restore the patient to his wonted health and strength. He in this manner extorted money from all, and utterly ruined many of the inhabitants, who, from the awe in which they stood of him, never dared to refuse compliance with his demands, however exorbitant, or even to lodge complaints against him in court. He was banished from the village during the government of Gen. Perron, by order of a *Punchayet*, under a universal persuasion that he practised witchcraft, to the great detriment of the people in the neighbourhood, and was not heard of until about six months before the commission of the outrage against him, when he returned to the village and again commenced the performance of his diabolic arts. “My son’s wife, son, and father,” continued the witness, the mother of the prisoner, “all fell victims to his fatal spells. He came to our house this morning, and sprinkled a few ashes over the prisoner’s father, pronouncing an incantation at the same time, and the latter fell down lifeless. My son, having witnessed this act, implored him to restore his father to life; whereupon he threatened him also with immediate death, and quitted the house; on this, my son rushed out upon him, dragged him back, and killed him by repeated blows on the head with a flint stone.” Other witnesses were called, who spoke to the good character of the prisoner, who was much esteemed in the village, on account of the mildness of his disposition, and his peaceable demeanour; and on their farther examination, they uniformly deposed that the deceased was a powerful enchanter, who practised sorcery, to the serious injury of the community, instancing cases wherein by his magic spells he had caused their cattle to fall lame, and extorted money from them under the terror which his fearful reputation had inspired. The prisoner was found guilty of murder, and liable to punishment

accordingly; but, in consequence of the strong provocation which he had received, and the suddenness of the act, perpetrated from the conviction that three persons dear to him had been destroyed by spells, in the efficacy of which he implicitly believed, the Court considered Sheik Saadut's a fit case for mitigation of punishment, and sentenced him to three years' imprisonment.

In India, there are numerous ordeals by which a thief may be detected, besides the one most commonly practised, of causing the suspected parties to chew rice, an operation which, however easy to those who have nothing to fear, becomes difficult to the conscious delinquent, whose mouth, parched and dry, refuses its function, and upon examination, the rice is found whole. Another plan is to rub the upper stone of a mill with assafoetida, the stone being so placed as to appear to be suspended in the air; the persons implicated are obliged to go one by one into the apartment, and to touch this stone, all being assured that it will fall and entrap the head of the guilty person; consequently, the thief takes care not to touch it, and the operator, having smelt the heads of the whole number, easily selects that which has committed the theft. These and other contrivances, based upon a very accurate acquaintance with the operations of the human mind, are not unfrequently neglected for ordeals of less efficacy; for we are told by an authority already cited, that by far the most effectual method of catching thieves is to write the names of the persons present, with those of their fathers, in a magic square, drawn upon separate pieces of paper; these are to be folded up and enclosed in boluses made of wheat flour. A lota being filled with water, and all the boluses thrown in, the ticket of the thief will come up and float upon the surface. Other means of divination, equally wonderful, are practised with similar success. In describing these, the Mohammedan narrator observes that, although doubtless many persons will refuse to give credit to his statements, they are nevertheless true, he having witnessed the circumstances which he relates; concluding his account by declaring, with great consideration for the incredulity of his European readers, that people may believe him or not, as they please.

COMMERCE CONSIDERED AS A MEANS OF PROMOTING THE CIVILISATION OF BARBAROUS PEOPLE.

As no civilized government will repeat the strange experiment, tried at so recent a date as 1823, on the eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope, to prohibit even trade with the natives, *in order to secure peace*, the ordinary arguments in favour of commerce, as one of the great means of civilisation, need not be insisted upon. The Caffre barbarian, who told the Governor of the Cape, thirty years ago,* that, without intercourse between neighbours, peace cannot be secured, is now admitted to have shown more political wisdom than the white statesman who obstinately persevered so long in the system of non-intercourse. Accordingly, trading with the less civilized tribes takes every day a wider range; but its natural influence being still greatly perverted by many errors, it will be an useful task to show what improvements can be made in all the different kinds of trading carried on with these tribes.

Before, however, attempting to explain how those improvements may be made, one example, found in the midst of millions of barbarians, and that certainly not a solitary one, deserves to be detailed as a perfect demonstration

* Lichtenstein's Travels in South Africa, I. 314.

both of their capacity to share all the benefits of commerce, and of its usefulness in promoting their civilisation. This interesting case is given from a paper read before the Geographical Society, by Mr. G. W. Earl, the author of an excellent volume upon the Eastern Archipelago. It is that of the inhabitants of the Arrú Islands, a small group situated forty miles south-west of New Guinea, and at a short distance from the track of ships passing from New South Wales and the South Seas, beyond Torres' Straits, into the Indian Ocean.

"As the Arrú islands," says Mr. Earl, "are supposed to contain no spice trees, the Dutch have not formed any establishment* in them; and they are consequently thickly inhabited by an industrious population, chiefly agricultural—a mixture of the New Guinea negro and the Arafura, or brown-complexioned, straight-haired race. They are larger and more powerful than the Malays and Javanese. They are noted for their honesty, and are not easily offended. The women† are well treated by their husbands. The majority are Pagans; but there are many Christians and Mohammedans among them: the former probably emigrants from some of the islands near Timor, and the Moluccas, the people of which have been converted to Christianity, and partly civilized, by the persevering Dutch missionaries. The Arrús are the *entrepôt* of the products of the neighbouring coasts and islands; and much commercial intercourse prevails with them, chiefly confined to the Chinese and native traders. Tortoise-shell, bees'-wax, ambergrise, Missoy bark (an aromatic resembling cinnamon, much used in the East, but never imported into Europe‡), birds of Paradise, trepang, and birds'-nests, are the chief exports. Fresh provisions and supplies for shipping may here be procured in abundance. British manufactures are introduced among the Arrús and adjacent islands by the Bughis, through the medium of Macassar, and at a profit not uncommonly of eight hundred per cent. Had the British settlement on the northern coast of Australia, at Port Essington or Raffles' Bay, for instance, only distant 250 miles from the Arrú Islands, not been abandoned, it would, with proper arrangements, have shortly become (concludes Mr. Earl) the emporium of this part of the Archipelago."§

This example of the civilizing effects of free and peaceful commerce will be best appreciated by reflecting upon the component parts of the population of the Arrú Islands, and upon the circumstances in which that population is placed. Here the natives of New Guinea, commonly classed as an inferior race of irreclaimable savages, quit their wild habits; and associating in friendly equality with the itinerant traders from the more northerly islands, and from China, who bring there our manufactures, constitute a link between us and the millions of their race in New Holland, New Guinea, and the adjacent islands, who wait only for equally favourable circumstances to follow their example. To this end much would be gained, if the security given to the Arrú islanders from natural position, were afforded to their neighbours by wise policy on the part of the English, the Americans, the Dutch, and the other civilized peopled who have maritime influence. At least, the independence of such places as the Arrús ought to be guaranteed by all possible means, as affording the surest encouragement to millions of barbarians, and as calculated to render civilisation as accessible, as it clearly is acceptable to them. These

* The Arrú Islands seem also to be beyond the limits of the old Dutch possessions in India.

† The most commercial people of the Archipelago, the inhabitants of Celebes, are remarkable for the elevated station held among them by women.

‡ Missoy bark has been brought to England, but it was disregarded.—Ed.

§ Paper read by Mr. Earl at the Geographical Society, 13th March 1837.—*Athenæum*, 10th March.

islands now offer a safe resort to the strangers who seek many valuable articles to be collected in a natural state among the more barbarous tribes near them. The periodical winds and tranquil seas, in those latitudes, favour the navigators of even the rudest canoes. Some of the wilder men meet these strangers in this common asylum; and gradually, in spite of the frightful impediments of the slave-trade and piracies, a civilizing commerce creeps from point to point; and its course may be clearly traced along a series of most interesting settlements,* where a white man's name has scarcely ever been heard!

But if white governments would, as with ease they might, foster these good tendencies of even the most uncultivated tribes, all parts of the world would rapidly feel the effects of the change, by commercial relations becoming extended not more profitably to the natives than to ourselves.

Mr. Earl's testimony, on this occasion, to the fact of the Eastern negro race indicating a desire for improvement, in their eagerness to trade with strangers, is supported by other voyagers, early and recent. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, several distinguished navigators returned from this part of the Eastern Archipelago, strongly impressed with the good capacity and hospitable demeanour of the natives, when brought under favourable circumstances. This experience led to proposals being made for colonizing New Britain, discovered by Dampier on the opposite side of New Guinea, from the Arrú Islands: "a country," said the projector truly, "of fruitful vallies and well wooded hills; with robust inhabitants of the negro race, easily brought into communication, and even perfect submission, with gentle and good usage."†

An expedition sent by the Dutch to the west coast of New Guinea, in 1828, completely verified these statements. Tribes were found in various degrees of barbarism, the most remote and the least known being the most barbarous. But all were eager to traffic with the Dutch for bark or otherwise; and the least remote, to whom Mussulman traders came periodically, gave the white people so friendly a reception, as to induce them, after staying two months, to found a new settlement on this part of the New Guinea coast, in lat. 3° 33' south.

The example of Singapore, also noticed by Mr. Earl, with a just tribute to the memory of its illustrious founder, Sir Stamford Raffles, proves what may be done in these seas, by "the union of native industry and British enterprise."‡ The success of Singapore was complete in the short space of seven years, so long as the sound principles of Sir Stamford prevailed. His means were, protection to the people, free trade, economical government, absence of taxes, checks on the Government by sharing it with the native and white merchants, encouragement to moral and intellectual improvement, and consequent public confidence.§ These principles have, from time to time, been infringed by the successors of Sir Stamford Raffles, and the result has uniformly shown the impolicy of the change. At this moment, not only is protection ill afforded to the commerce of Singapore, but the measure was contemplated of raising a duty on its exports and imports. The fatal tendency of such a measure is clearly and strongly demonstrated by Mr. Earl, who declares that it will drive the trade of the Archipelago from that settlement into its old channels, and perhaps to the neighbouring Dutch free port of Rhio.||

The trade of Singapore, which in 1819 was an insignificant fishing village,¶ and a haunt of pirates,** in spite of recent errors in policy, is an eloquent

* See the example of Pulo Nias, recorded by Sir Stamford Raffles, *Memoirs*, ii. 277.

† *Mod. Univ. History*, 1754, xi. 363.

‡ Mr. Earl's paper, ante.

§ *Memoirs of Sir Stamford Raffles*, vol. ii. pp. 10, 74, 264, 267, 271, 273, and 280.

¶ *Earl's Eastern Seas*, p. 406.

¶ *Memoirs of Sir S. Raffles*, vol. ii. p. 12.

** *Id.* vol. ii. p. 206.

eulogy of Sir Stamford Raffles' views, both for the civilisation of the Eastern Archipelago, and for our own profit.

In two years and a-half from its foundation as a British settle- ment in 1819, the imports and exports were.....	£. 1,600,000
In 1822.....	1,700,000
1827.....	5,750,000
1832.....	4,440,000
1833.....	3,900,000
1834.....	2,600,000
1835.....	2,565,000
1836.....	2,888,000

To what extent, against all expectations, trade may be carried on in barbarous countries, has been proved in South Africa, in regard to ivory. Thirty years ago, Barrow asserted that it could not be reckoned among the valuable exports from the Cape, and he sets the average amount of it at about twelve hundred weight. During twenty years, the Government verified his observation, not by trying the trade, but by prohibiting it. At length, the Africans were allowed to bring elephants'-teeth to our frontiers; and ever since this change of system, the amount exported has increased twenty, thirty, and forty-fold, with only such fluctuations as impolicy in other respects occasionally exposes the interior trade to.

I proceed to show the unsatisfactory way in which commerce has long been carried on by us in barbarous countries, ever since we ourselves could be called barbarians. Its various modes may be ranged under the following heads:

1. The expeditions of the early discoverers of new countries and their predecessors of the middle ages, which were often mere marauding parties.

2. The system of conquest, which for the most part must be little better than marauding on a large scale.

3. With a privileged company, as that which has possessed the exclusive trading to Hudson's Bay for 167 years.

4. With companies without exclusive privileges, such as those of Denmark, Sweden, and Ostend, to India, in the last century.

5. With Government establishments, and some licensed private-traders, as was tried in the United States of North America during many years.

6. With licensed private-traders without Government commercial establishments, as is now practised in North America and in South Africa on an extensive scale.

7. By free-traders unlicensed, as is now practised by us and by the Americans on an extensive scale in the South and Eastern seas, and in West Africa.

8. By aid of missionaries, as in some islands of the South Seas, in Labrador, and in the last century in Greenland.

Although some of these modes of trading have conferred extensive benefits upon barbarous tribes, others have greatly injured them; and none provide sufficiently for their wants when opening new communications with civilized people. The worst are some of the privileged companies, which, not content with themselves neglecting the improvement of the natives, have often opposed their being instructed by others; and generally oppress them in dealing. Privileged companies have commonly adopted the system of conquest, as a means of extending their operations; and their violent proceedings, in order to crush resistance, may be said to bear the character of the old marauding expeditions, with the aggravation of being permanent, whilst those expeditions were occasional only.

It has been usual to cite the Dutch as the great examples under this head; and if the reproach be directed against their *India Company*, not against the nation, it is unquestionably deserved. But the admirable conduct of missionaries* from Holland proves that there is nothing in the character of the Dutch people to incapacitate them from a very different career, when their system of commercial monopoly shall be abandoned in all its branches.

But the example of the Dutch in India is very far indeed from being solitary. Our own *Hudson's Bay Company* equals them in all points. Its gains have been enormously disproportioned to the price paid to the Indians for the articles exported. If it has never destroyed valuable native productions in order to secure monopoly prices, as was done in the *Spice Islands*, it has prevented the natives becoming prosperous cultivators of the soil, in order that they might remain more useful to itself as hunters. It has been lately declared to the *House of Commons*, not only that the Company has no establishment for educating or civilizing the Indians, but that its servants have inflicted fatal diseases on them, and that it carries on a system of trading which reduces the people to the condition of indebted slaves.† This Company, too, instead of importing provisions for their servants, as they ought to do, tempts the Indians by spirits to sell their own scanty supplies of food; the consequence of which is, that great numbers of them die of famine.‡ So long ago as in 1752, the Moravian brethren applied in vain to the *Hudson's Bay Company* for leave to preach the Gospel to the Indians belonging to their factories; and to improve their condition in other respects § Yet experience proved, in the analogous example of *Greenland*, that after the Moravians had settled there, the merchant got as large a quantity of produce from the people, at the missionary establishments alone, as before from the whole district.|| So long ago as the year 1741, vehement complaints were made in Parliament against this Company, on the ground of its disregard of the claims of the Indians; and in the course of its dissensions with the *North-west Company*, a few years ago, it was confessed, that those claims had never been respected on its part.¶

These facts show, that the proposal** of Mr. Burchell, the traveller, to invest a joint-stock company with exclusive rights, in the hope that its respectability will insure justice to the natives, is little recommended by experience.

No privileges, however, belonging to private companies have ever produced so much evil to barbarous tribes as the monopolies exercised by Governments. These state monopolies are not only equivalent to private privileges, but they are infinitely less controlled by any superior power. Such, for instance, was the monopoly of the *Greenland trade*, secured by a law to the *Danish Crown*. It completely crushed the old colonies, which had successfully resisted the severest inclemency of climate, and the extreme violences of the middle ages. After ruining the foreign commerce, it compelled the Christian colonists to quit a country to which no merchant could come to trade with them. The fatal law being repealed, profitable intercourse with *Greenland* has revived.†† The

* Van der Kemp was a Hollander.

† Evidence before the *Aborigines' Committee*, 1836, p. 642; and see *Modern Universal History*, xii. p. 128.

‡ *Ib.* p. 640.

§ Crantz's *History of Greenland*, vol. ii. p. 128.

|| *Ib.* pp. 182, 208.

¶ See pamphlets of 1819, in their controversy.

** *Travels in South Africa*.

†† Crantz's *Greenland*, 1830; and Graah's *Narrative of a Voyage to discover the lost Colonies in Greenland*. The accounts of these two writers are confirmed by Professor *Magnusen*, who, however, is too indulgent to the English traders: "The English trade," says he, "would no doubt have been conducted peacefully, and advantageously for the country, if Erik and the other monopolists of Bergen had not strove to impede it, and prohibited others from carrying on a trade which they could not carry on themselves. It was owing to such impolitic and arbitrary proceedings that the European colony in Greenland was lost; and Iceland would probably have shared the same fate, had not British merchants, in spite of prohibition, supplied it with articles absolutely necessary for the existence of its inhabitants."—*The Northern Antiquarian Miscellany*, quoted in the *Athenæum*, 19th August 1836; p. 507.

experience of the United States of North America, during many years, proves that *government trading posts*, although established specially for the benefit of the natives, are liable to abuses, perhaps impossible to be corrected.* Long ago, the Caffres pointed out to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope (without, however, producing conviction), that to expect goods at *very moderate prices* from the Government, as promised, would be a vain reliance. "They preferred trading with the colonists, although it was proved, and is easily to be conceived, that they were almost always overreached by them.†

Daily occurrences, where the *licensing* system prevails, prove too, that something more than the check of licenses is indispensable for the protection of the natives; whilst to let *free trade* go on without attempting, along with it, to guarantee justice being done between the various parties now in active commercial communication on the free-trading plan, would also be betraying an utter disregard to the dictates of daily experience.

How perseveringly the civilized trader, of every denomination, abuses his superior knowledge and strength when dealing with uncivilized people, is not a matter of doubtful or vague speculation. It was but the other day, that the captain of an East-India ship received a Malay merchant on board, with native produce for sale; and in order to get it at a low price, actually kept the merchant prisoner till he took the Englishman's offer. Again, in another part of the world, New Zealand, in 1830, the captain of a British vessel obtained a cargo of flax by assisting in the massacre of a party of the natives, under circumstances of extreme atrocity.‡ Again, in the South Sea Islands, acts of oppression in dealing, on the part of the Europeans, has been a frequent source of mischief, says the secretary of the London Missionary Society; and he supports the assertion by citing cases.§ Again, at Natal, in South Africa, traders have been known to go, in the name of the king of the country, to a chief of a town, and get cattle from him, on pretence that the king had ordered the sale, although it was not the case;|| and although the act must expose other parties to the greatest danger.

This point may be summed up correctly in the language of Sir Stamford Raffles, in regard to trade in the Eastern Seas: "Our intercourse with the Malays," says he, "has been carried on almost exclusively by adventurers little acquainted with either the country or people, and who have frequently been more remarkable for boldness than principle. The want of any settled basis of traffic, and the long indifference of the British Government to the complaints of either party, had produced so many impositions, reprisals, piracies, and murders, that it has fairly been observed, that every eastern trader must have been himself very much in the situation of a trader in spirits, tobacco, and blankets, among the Indians of North America."¶

Such is the abominable character of the ordinary systems of commercial intercourse between us and various uncivilized tribes. But even in the most successful cases, after great progress is made by the missionary to elevate, and something is conceded by the Government towards protecting, barbarous people, a new and difficult period follows. The half-civilized natives, in their transition, acquire many wants, with diminishing means of gratifying them; and they find themselves in collision with new neighbours, their superiors in intelligence, and habitual calculators how to turn that superiority to account at their expense. In this state of things, it is of great importance to help the

* State Papers (Indians). Folio. Washington, 1832.

† Lichtenstein, l. 317.

‡ Evidence before the Aborigines Committee of the House of Commons, 1836.

§ Ib. p. 501.

|| Ib. p. 453.

¶ Memoirs of Sir Samuel Raffles, l. 90.

weaker parties through the period of change in their condition, if we would not see them perish during the hard struggle: and miserable indeed is the philosophy that declares destruction inevitable in such a case, when reasonable efforts might avert it! The most experienced friends of the natives have perceived the danger of such a crisis; and they have sought to meet it in various ways. The Jesuits in Paraguay took the unfortunate course of attempting to stop communication altogether between their people, and all the whites but themselves. The Moravian Brethren have always been remarkable for their views on this head, with extensively beneficial results. The Wesleyans in Caffreland succeeded, in spite of great opposition, in doing something that was excellent, as far as it went, in the same way.* A member of the London Missionary Society, the Rev. John Williams, has laid before Parliament a clear view of the difficulty of the case in the South Seas, where, says he, "a new system is wanted; for unless the resources of the natives are enlarged, of course their civilisation must stop at a particular period. It will not do to Christianize the people, and to leave them in a state of barbarism."† In the same spirit, the secretary of the Church Missionary Society stated to Parliament, that he thought the Government was bound "to care for finding the liberated Africans employment—in a certain sense capital, though that term is used in a very low signification indeed—and a market."‡ The Report of the Aborigines Committee limits its notice of this subject to a recommendation that the duties paid on native produce should be reduced to the amount paid by British subjects;—a most important change.

Commerce, indeed, offers one of the best means of preserving uncivilized men from a lingering but certain decay. Especially is it by studiously aiming at equalizing profits, an object difficult to be attained, that commerce may become a better instrument for improving barbarous people than it is at present, even where carried on in the least objectionable way. Attempts have been made to secure this object, by setting good prices on their produce at the places of export.§ Such regulations, however, even if prudently made, cannot be fully executed; and although they relieve some distress, they do not at the best sufficiently tend to make the natives independent, or enlightened so as to be able to protect themselves. But the time is arrived, when a new mode of trading in their behalf, and more and more *with their own agency*, may be projected, without incurring the imputation of Utopianism. Opinion is changing so rapidly on all topics concerning their rights, that it will not be thought visionary to suggest a measure to promote *equal* trading between us and them. The following commercial plan is, therefore, submitted to public consideration, in order to lessen the hazards of the transition-period already described. The elements of the plan are not complicated; and by it the inhabitants of each advancing country will stand on their own foundations, without being involved in the concerns of others.

The following articles contain the outlines of the proposed plan.

1. In the first place, there must be formed an association in England, to receive in trust consignments of produce belonging to native owners in such countries as New Zealand; and to dispose of the same in the manner hereafter specified.

2. This association to be composed of a body of proprietors, with thirteen unpaid directors, and a paid administration.

* Evidence before the Aborigines Committee, 1836, p. 93.

† *Ib.*, 1836, p. 674.

‡ *Ib.* p. 514.

§ In 1776, the Danish Commercial Company raised the tariff of prices given to the Greenlanders for seal skins and other commodities, in order to protect them from frauds. Crantz, ii. 240.

3. The proprietors to consist of holders of stock, to be raised by £100 shares.

4. The thirteen unpaid directors, of whom three shall be a quorum, to be elected by the proprietors.

5. The paid administration will consist of a president, a secretary, and a treasurer, forming a working board, to be added to as the business of the association shall increase; and to be appointed and suspended by the directors, and removed and restored by vote of the proprietors.

6. The capital will be £200,000; a sum calculated in amount in reference to the *portion* of native produce to be exported to the association from the various barbarous countries hereafter specified.

7. One-half per cent. on each share to be paid down, and on each a-half per cent. more in four months, and calls to be made for further instalments according to the necessary expenses of the association.

8. The half and one and a-half per cent. instalments will be expended in the first year in preparing, by correspondence and otherwise, for consignments being made; and in the salaries and expenses of the working board, at the following rate:

President and a Clerk for four months	
Treasurer,	} After four months, the whole establishment will be formed.
Secretary,	
Clerks,	
Servants,	
Rent,	
Sundries.	

9. At the end of six months, another call, of three per cent. on each share, will be made to meet the expense of consignments to be expected from the nearest countries, and warehouses.

10. At the end of one year, a third call, of five per cent. on each share, will be made, to meet the further expense of consignments.

11. Further calls will be made according to the arrival of cargoes, which it may be inexpedient to sell immediately, and which it may not be possible to pledge for the funds needed in reference to such cargoes.

12. The shares will bear ten per cent. interest per annum on the money *paid up*.

13. The association will correspond with agents either sent abroad, or found there, likely to be well disposed towards the natives of the different countries in question, and also likely to enjoy their confidence.

14. These agents will have stores of goods, where wanted, on account of the association, to barter with the natives; and also be authorized to negotiate bills drawn on its treasurer against cargoes of native produce.

15. These cargoes will be consigned in the names of the native owners; and accounts of each owner's or of each tribe's consignment will be kept separately from the accounts of all others.

16. There will be paid on account of the association, to the native owners on the spot, by the agents there, the local market price of the produce to be consigned.

17. It will also be explained to the native owners of the exported produce, that *its whole profit* will be remitted to them in goods, or otherwise, after deducting expenses of sales, and the proportionate charges of the establishment, with the charge of the sinking fund hereafter mentioned.

18. The agents abroad may contract with the masters of the ships in which

consignments are made, for the passage-money of any natives to England, not exceeding two in number upon every £1,000 worth of goods when embarked.

19. The proceeds of the sales shall be distributed as follows :

1. In paying the bills of the agents, and the expenses of the establishment, including the passage-money for natives coming to England, their support in Europe, and their passage-money home.

2. In contributions to the sinking fund.

3. In remittances in food or money to the native owners of the produce.

20. The sinking fund will consist of shares of the stock of the association purchased out of the profits of the consignments, and in the names of the native owners of the produce consigned. It will be applicable to losses, and ultimately belong to the native holders.

21. The home paid-administration will be composed, as much as is possible, of individuals selected from the agents abroad

The field open to such an association, and the extent of its operations, may be estimated with considerable accuracy. The people to be assisted, are the natives of Greenland, Labrador, and other parts of British North America; of Honduras and Guiana; of Western Africa; and South Africa from the mouth of the Orange River to Delagoa Bay; of Ceylon; of New Zealand and the South Sea Islands; and of such islands in the Eastern Archipelago as New Guinea and New Britain. The association would deal with a comparatively small number of these people. The value of the articles sold by most of these people, and imported into Great Britain, independently of the provisions and labour which they supply to the English who resort to them, can be ascertained; and the prices paid to the natives for them may be conjectured

The oil, the whale-bone, the skins, and the furs obtained from the natives in Greenland, in Labrador, in Hudson's Bay, and in other parts of North America, might be sold on their account in London at a great profit, and so provide means, now much wanted, to advance their civilisation. The same remark is to be applied to the ivory, the palm oil, the rice, the timber, the bees' wax, of Western Africa; to the ivory, the skins, the horns, and aloes of South Africa; to the flax and timber of New Zealand; and to the staples of all other countries contemplated in this plan.

Obvious objections will be made to this plan. It may be said, that the home administration will be unskilful, wasteful, or corrupt, being founded on a principle of mere agency.

To this the answer is, that good salaries given to experienced men, often brought home after tried good conduct abroad, will ensure competent skill and ordinary integrity, in the working boards and agents; whilst the influence of honourable ambition in the unpaid directors, and the personal interest of such of the natives as may come home, will be perpetual checks to abuse. The publicity of the concerns of the association will have the same tendency; and the certainty that the natives will soon discontinue their consignments if they do not profit by the efforts of the association, will effectually hinder great abuses.

It may also be said, that the success of the association will ruin the present body of merchants. Such an inference, however, would be against all experience. It might cut off some of the sources of unjust gain from a *few individuals*; but in proportion as the natives profited by it, they would become better customers to the mass of our exporters at home, as well as of the rapidly increasing and improving retailers of British goods abroad.

Its simplicity seems to be a guarantee to its success; and fidelity is not likely to be wanting in the agents. In the worst of times, a few individuals have ever been found ready to befriend the natives without reward; and the number is now daily increasing upon whom honourable compensation may be safely and usefully bestowed for honourable labour. The confidence of the natives will be secured in the opening of operations, by the local agents being known to them, and being also prepared to substantiate their professions forthwith by the advance of ten per cent. beyond the market price of the native produce. Afterwards, in the remotest parts of the world, the most uncultivated men will rapidly comprehend the great advantages they must derive from the new system of trade. They will not be long in learning how to become their own merchants, exclusively of assistance; so that the association, after helping gradually to civilize, will have no more to do; and as it may rise to great influence by demand for its instrumentality, so it will gradually decline, upon the ceasing of that demand, to be a mere historical vestige of what a helpless being the barbarian has been.

ON THE IMPROBABLE IN FICTION.

It is by no means uncommon to hear Eastern fictions condemned as extravagant and improbable; yet there is not amongst the canons of criticism any distinct or generally acknowledged rule which prescribes a standard of probability for such productions, or any law which restrains the excursions of the fancy into the boundless regions of ideal existence. The maxim of Horace, that "fictions, in order to please, must approach as nearly as possible to facts,"* however adapted to the state of poetry in his time, if even limited to dramatic composition, is plainly rejected by the more liberal and rational theory of modern art; for it would exclude pieces which are justly characterised as noble efforts of inventive genius. The *Midsummer Nights' Dream* and the *Tempest* of Shakespeare; the *Faust* of Goethe, and some of the dramas of Lord Byron, so far exceed the bounds of what is termed nature, and are so unlike our experience of facts, that it is their very conception, exhibiting the bold features of originality, which invests them with such sublime interest, and confers upon their authors the fame of being masters in the art. Extending the maxim to other species of poetry, it can be applied only inversely; for the pleasure we derive from the most successful imaginative poems, in modern languages, assuredly arises not from their approach to reality so much as their distance from it.

The inapplicability of the Horatian precept to our own literature will be evident when we consider a fact which is seldom sufficiently noticed, that the ancient Greeks and Romans had, strictly speaking, no imaginative poetry. All the machinery in their epic, lyric, and descriptive poems, which habit as much as taste disposes us to think so elegant and graceful, was an essential part of their religious system and their historical traditions. To the people for whom the *Iliad* and the *Æneid* were written, these poems were but eloquent descriptions of facts, and they dreamed as little

* "Ficta, voluptatis causa, sunt proxima veris."

of contemplating them in the light of imaginative productions, as we should think of placing Hume's History of England or the Bible in that category. The *Metamorphoses* of Ovid, a poem which is now looked upon as the creation of a luxurious fancy, was wrought by its author out of matter-of-fact materials, with a far scantier infusion of extrinsic circumstances, than has been admitted into the *Paradise Lost* or the *Messiah*. The rule of Horace, therefore, like many other rules of criticism, is not founded upon any philosophical principles, but was merely deduced from practice, and it is evidently inapplicable to the condition of fiction amongst modern nations, who regard as fanciful and elegant inventions, what the classical writers treated as solemn truths.

As the charge of improbability and extravagance is constantly brought, however unjustly, against Eastern writers in the gross, we have thought it worth inquiry whether our notions upon this point are sufficiently precise; whether, when we accuse the fantastic poetry of a nation of extravagance and improbability, we do so with reference to principles of criticism which can be reduced to any thing like a system; or whether the sentence is spontaneous and arbitrary, or at the utmost the result of that vague and undefinable quality called taste. The inquiry, as regards oriental compositions, is not one of frivolous curiosity; because it may improve our means of discovering the reasons why a literature, which possesses some attraction in its novelty at least, and may maintain a successful competition in many other respects with the Greek and Roman Classics, which still engross so much of our attention, is unpopular and neglected in the West.

It seems to be universally admitted, that the earliest and the favourite form of composition amongst the different families of the human race, was poetry. Their religious creeds, their myths and historical legends, their arts and sciences, were committed to the custody of verse, which in all languages, in some more eminently than others, is infinitely better adapted for this purpose than prose, whether as an oral or a written vehicle. The constant temptation to exaggeration afforded by the subjects themselves, and by the form of the record, increased by the poverty of the language, which required the use of metaphors, by the occasional adoption of allegory, and by the innocent artifices of rhapsodists, in exalting the deeds of heroic agents, soon imparted to these compositions their characteristic air of fantastic invention; and when we read the *Rámáyana*, the *Iliad*, the *Shah-nameh*, the *Nibelungen-lied*, or the Northern *Heldenbuch*, we forget, in their profuse mythological embellishments, that they are in fact historical records of the earliest antiquity in their respective nations.* To none of these nations did the extravagant details in these works appear improbable, for they were believed,—the actions in the *Rámáyana* and in the *Shah-nameh* are still credited as truths by the Hindus and the Persians. To us, however, they can only possess interest as fictions; and as fictions one is not more improbable than another.

Let us take the *Iliad* for an example, and divesting ourselves of all

* The *Shah-nameh*, though a comparatively modern work, was composed out of ancient materials.

preconceived opinions, early and academical associations, consider the character of its mythology, and of the machinery which is admired as so richly imaginative, and admired only because it is considered as imaginative. Can any thing be more gross and disgusting as well as improbable? An ancient critic remarks of the *Iliad*, that, in order to elevate his men to the rank of gods, Homer brings down his gods to the level of men; but in truth he degrades them lower, and we may securely aver that there is nothing so offensive to our abstract notions of the qualities which belong to superhuman beings, in any ancient Hindu poem, as in the admired *Iliad*. The whole system of the classical mythology, notwithstanding the encomium of Hume (which shows how easily *prejudice* fastens upon a *free-thinker*), is scoundrelously revolting to common sense as well as decorum, that, in spite of the ingenious plea of Sir James Mackintosh, it would be beneficial to morals if it could be banished altogether, at least from our schools.

But it may be said that as our elegant literature has sprung, as it were, out of the Classics, which we have been accustomed to regard as models, we have been insensibly blinded to their moral defects, and that we should not admire or even tolerate their mythology if offered as a modern invention. Let us then consider whether the more recent imaginative poems of Western nations, written after the expulsion of mythological creeds, Greek, Roman, and Gothic, by the diffusion of Christianity,—and some of them founded on the great truths of Christianity itself,—are not obnoxious to the reproach, if it be one, of admitting extravagances and improbabilities: we will enumerate a few—the *Orlando Furioso*; the *Faery Queen*; *Paradise Lost*; Klopstock's *Messiah*; Wieland's *Oberon*. These are held by critics of all nations to be master-pieces of genius; and they are full of the wildest improbabilities,—extravagances which would shock every rational man, if fictions acquired their power of pleasing from their proximity to truth. Ariosto's work is a mass of heterogeneous materials, improbable in themselves, and extravagantly put together. Spenser's poem, though intended to be allegorical, cannot please on that ground, for as an allegory it is unintelligible. Milton's epic is full of absurdities, not to say blasphemies, if it be tried by the standard of veracity; and Klopstock's aberrations are still more extravagant. One of the most striking passages in the *Messiah*, which Mr. Wm. Taylor* considers to be "the insuperable of sublimity," is that wherein the author introduces Jehovah and Jesus administering an oath to each other on Mount Moriah, to perform and accept the atonement, all the innumerable worlds in the universe stopping on their axes through the alarm of the directing seraphs at the shock. It is one of the great distinctions of this poet that he *originalizes* every thing; he copies ideas, not visible objects; he translates reality into ideality. Wieland's master-piece, one of the most generally popular works ever produced,—the delight of the philosopher and of the multitude,—is a wild romantic epic, which scorns the test of truth or probability; for it is a picture of beings and of manners purely ideal. These, we repeat, are regarded as master-pieces of genius, and it is certain, there-

* Hist. Survey of German Poetry, i. 270.

fore, that extravagance and improbability can be no reproach to a narrative of action professing to be fictitious.

Probability, as applied to fictions, can only refer to the relation between the actions and the agents,—not to the actions alone. If there is an apparent incongruity between any act and the agency or means whereby it is effected, the act may be said to be improbable; but it is obvious that this is a very imperfect rule of judgment, and that a relation between agents and actions which exist only in the mind of the inventor, can be measured by no standard, time, space, mind, being his slaves and thralls.

The truth is, that critics dare not now attempt to set limits to the conceptions of a poetical fancy; that whatever world it can create and picture in bodily imagery, it may people with beings of its own, and endow them with any shape or quality it pleases, secure, if its invention bear the true stamp of genius, which can never be forged or mistaken, that it will not offend by its extravagance.

Upon what ground then can the disesteem of Eastern fictions be justified on the score of their extravagance? They have the same origin as those of the Greek and Roman writers—the belief of the people in their truth. They are far less immoral, and as a poetical machinery, the mythology of the Hindus offers greater facilities than that of the classical writers. Its analogy to the latter, in its better properties, is remarkable; it has almost the same race of dryads and hamadryads, naiads and nymphs of the air. In a Hindu play called *Mrichchakati*, or *the Toy-Card*, translated by Professor Wilson, a villain tempts a virtuous man to murder an innocent female, and asks what he had to fear? in that lonely place who would see him? The other answers:

All nature—the surrounding realms of space;
The genii of these groves, the moon, the sun,
The winds, the vault of heaven, the firm-set earth,
Hell's awful ruler, and the conscious soul—
These all bear witness to the good or ill
That men perform, and these will see the deed.

This speech, which would be admired in a classical writer as much for its justness as for its poetical beauty, is little more than a quotation from the code of Menu,* and expresses the ordinary creed of the Hindu, who, Mr. Wilson elsewhere observes,† “vivifies all objects, and gives to mountains and rivers divine forms and sentient natures.” The striking similarity between many parts of the Hindu and the classical mythologies, it is well known, led Sir William Jones to adopt the theory that they were identical.

It is no slight proof of the attractions of Hindu poetry—and every department of literature is poetry with the Hindus—that Western scholars, brought up in the severe discipline of classical studies, have no sooner moistened their lips at its fount, than they have become enthusiasts in its cause. Not to mention the elegant scholar just referred to, and others who

* Benevolent genii, heavenly quirlsters, nymphs and demons, were amongst the first beings created, according to Menu, l. 37.

† Specimens of the Hindu Theatre, i. 384.

have succeeded him in the study of Sanscrit authors, M. Von Schlegel* speaks with rapture of Hindu literature, and Professor Milman, who was tempted to essay its "wonderful and mysterious language," bears testimony† to the "extreme beauty" of the Indian poems, and especially to the "Homeric simplicity" of the great epics, the *Mahābhārat* and *Rāmāyana*, "so totally opposite to the ordinary notions entertained of all Eastern poetry."

But, after all, it may be urged, it is clear that the Asiatic fictions are not adapted to European taste, or they would assuredly have worked their way into our literature long ago. It is somewhat unfortunate for this theory, that a large proportion of the popular fictions extant in the familiar literature of almost all western countries, and which were derived from the fabliaux and old Italian and French tale-writers, are indubitably of oriental origin, though we cannot now trace the route of their journey to Europe. It is a curious fact, that we can track the stories which delighted the reading public in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and the old time before her, in plays and novels, through various channels, and sometimes directly, to the "extravagant and improbable" fictions of the East. Perhaps, however, it may be alleged, that this is owing to the fictions having been adapted by the importers to the European market; that they were divested of their oriental complexion, and that their most repulsive features were softened before they could amalgamate with the pure literature of the middle ages. But we have an example which obviates all objections of this kind, in a work of pure fiction, wrought in the warmest style of Eastern extravagance, which has nothing else to recommend it, neither language, sentiments, morals, nor manners, for it is a hybrid production, portraying the manners of no particular nation; yet which, with all its imperfections, and being mutilated to boot, is nevertheless a favourite with old and young, the learned and unlearned,—we mean what is called *The Arabian Nights' Entertainment*. There are individuals resembling the giant in Rabelais, who could breakfast comfortably upon windmills, but was choked when he attempted to swallow a small piece of warm butter.

The real repugnance of European readers to the poetry of the East, is not owing to the extravagance and improbability of its fictions, but to their own indolence. The works of oriental writers, even when placed before them in an English dress, demand some little previous preparatory study, and this is intolerable, when the press casts before them, in lavish profusion, a ceaseless succession of hooks which supply intellectual amusement with scarcely the toil of thinking. Ambition holds out few or no inducements to the cultivation of Sanscrit learning; the Indian Government discourages it upon avowed economical principles; and an ancient and noble language, a literature boundless in extent, and captivating to those who have courage to enter its portals, have too few charms to allure the English student from the beaten track of classical studies.

Fortunately, it is otherwise in Germany and France. The scholars of

* *Réflexions sur l'Etude des Langues Asiatiques.* 1832.

† *Preface to the Translation of Nala and Damayanti.* 1833.

those countries have had skill and taste to discern the high qualities of Indian literature, and resolution to vanquish the difficulties of its language. Their own imaginative compositions have already benefited by the transfusion of oriental sentiment and imagery; and it has been justly said, that the *Oberon* is a romance of so purely an Eastern character, that, were it well translated into Persian, it would enrapture by its perfection. It will not, probably, be long before oriental literature is thoroughly naturalized in Germany, and then, peradventure, fashion may give an impulse to its study here, and we shall wonder at the blindness which so long made us insensible to the majestic dignity of Valmiki, the grace and fancy of Kalidasa, and the lyric delicacy and sweetness of Jydeva.

LIFE OF THE FATIMITE CALIPH MOEZZ-LI-DIN-ALLAH.

BY M. QUATREMÈRE.*

ABU-TAMIM-MAAD, surnamed Moezz-li-din-Allah, son of the Caliph Mansúr, was born on 15th of Ramadan, A.H. 317 (A.D. 929). Being designated as heir to the throne, as soon as his father died, A.H. 341 (A.D. 952), his title to the Caliphate was recognised without dispute. His age was then about 24; and on assuming the reins of government, he displayed equal ability and firmness in the administration of affairs. On the 7th of the month Dhúlhijjah, seated upon his throne of state, he admitted the grandees and a considerable number of the people into his presence, and was saluted by them Caliph, taking the title of Moezz-li-din-Allah. He manifested no grief at the death of his father.

As soon as he found himself in peaceful possession of supreme authority, he quitted his capital in 342, traversed the province of Afrikiah (Africa), halting at each town in his way, and applying himself everywhere to the establishment of tranquillity, and the securing by just regulations the continuance of peace and prosperity in his states. From thence he proceeded to Mont Auras. All the rebels, who were encamped there in arms, hastened to lay them down, and to submit to the new Caliph, to whom they swore homage and fidelity. Amongst the number were the Benu-Keimlan and the Melilah, part of the tribe of Hawarah. Moezz then retraced his steps to Cairowan. He nominated, as governors of the different districts of his empire, his pages and officers, and others whose capacity and bravery he knew: each had a body of troops under his orders. Kaysar, the Slavonian, who had received the government of the city of Búgáiah, by his conciliatory measures, succeeded in disarming the Berbers and conducted them to Cairowan, where they had an honourable reception, and magnificent presents, from the prince. Mohammed ben-Khazar, amír of the Berber tribe of Mograwah, likewise proceeded to the capital, and experiencing a distinguished reception, took up his abode in the city, where he died in 348. In the year 343 (A.D. 954), Moezz summoned to his court Zayri ben-Monad, amír of the tribe of Sanhajah, who resided in the city of Ashir, and after loading him with presents, dismissed him to his government.

Moezz had amongst his freedmen a Greek named Jauher, son of Abd-Allah, and surnamed Abu Hosayn. Brought up under Mansúr, to whom he first acted as secretary, he contrived to insinuate himself so adroitly into the good opinion of Moezz, and to secure his favour so completely, that this prince,

* *Journ. Asiatique*, Novembre 1836.

after raising him successively to different posts, elevated him at length to the rank of vizir, and gave him the chief command of his army.

In the year 344 (A.D. 955), a sanguinary battle took place between the troops of Moezz and those of Abd-errahman, sovereign of Spain : the victory was in favour of the Fatimite Caliph. Ebn-Khaldun says : "By the orders of Moezz, Hasan ben-Ali, governor of Sicily, having put to sea with a fleet, disembarked on the coast of Spain, near Almeria, which he ravaged, retifing with a rich booty and many prisoners. Nâser, sovereign of Spain, despatched a fleet in his turn, under the command of his freedman, Gâleb. The Spaniards, having attempted a descent on the coast of Africa, were repulsed by the troops which guarded the province, and forced to re-embark. But the year following, they returned to the attack, with seventy ships, burned the port of Khizr, and ravaged the environs of Susah and Tabrakah."

The power of Moezz gained rapid strength in Africa, extending from the city of Ifkan, three days' journey beyond Táhart, to that of Rakkadah. Táhart and Ifkan were under the government of Jali ben-Mohammed-Yaferni. Ashir and its dependencies were under Zayri ben-Monad, of the tribe of Sanhajah. The governor of Mesilah was the Spâniard Jafar ben-Ali, and Bâgâiah was under Kaysar, the Slavonian. Fez obeyed Ahmed ben-Bekr Jadhâmi; at Sejelmasah ruled Mohammed ben-Fatah ben-Wasul, of the tribe of Meknâsah.

Soon after, in the year 347, Moezz despatched Abu-Hosayn Jauher, at the head of a numerous army, including twenty thousand horsemen chosen from the Kotamah, the Zenatah, and other Berber tribes, and in which was the amir Zayri, of the Sanhajah nation, as well as other officers of the highest rank, to subject the cities of the Magreb which refused to acknowledge the authority of the new Caliph. According to Ebn Khaldun, Moezz determined on this expedition, because he was informed that Jali ben-Mohammed kept up a correspondence with the Ommyade princes who ruled in Spain. Jauher marched from Cairowan in the month of Safar, A.H. 347 (A.D. 958), at first against Táhart, which submitted. He completely defeated a number of different tribes, and conquered a great many places. Jali ben-Mohammed advanced to meet him; but he had scarcely left the city of Ifkan, when a tumult broke out in his rear-guard, excited, it is said, by the Benu-Jafren. Jali was seized, and massacred on the spot by the Berbers of the Kotamah tribe. The city of Ifkan was sacked, and Bedu, the son of Jali, taken prisoner. The Benu-Jafren alleged that Zayri ben-Monad contributed greatly to the death of their chief. Arriving under the walls of Fez, Jauher besieged it for some time; but finding his attack unsuccessful, he decamped, and directed his march towards Sejelmasah. The ruler of this city was then Shâkar-billah-Mohammed ben-Fatah, who had reigned since the year 331, with great equity. He had taken, in 342, the title of *Amir-al Mumenin* ('Prince of Believers'), and had struck gold and silver money in his own name. Being informed of the approach of the troops of Moezz, he quitted his capital with his wife, children, and principal partisans, and took refuge in Tasferalt or Taskedat, a place well fortified, twelve miles from Sejelmasah. Jauher appeared before the latter city, and became master of it without a blow. A short time after, Mohammed, having disguised himself, and taking with him only a very few of his faithful servants, left his fortress and proceeded towards Sejelmasah, to learn personally the state of affairs. But he met on the road some people of the tribe of Madgarah, who recognised him, and seizing him they delivered him into the hands of Jauher. Pushing his conquests, this general reached the shores of the Atlantic ocean, whence having taken some fish, he put them into vases of water, and

sent them to Moezz, to shew the prince that he had carried his victorious arms to the very limits of the habitable world. He inclosed in his letter likewise some fragments of sea-weed, collected on the shores of the ocean. After this brilliant expedition, Jauher appeared a second time before Fez, attacked the city with vigour, and carried it by assault on the 21st of Ramadan, 348. This conquest was chiefly owing to the boldness of Zeyri ben-Monad, who, in the night, scaled the ramparts of the city. The governor of the place was amongst the prisoners. Jauher placed, throughout the Magreb, rulers devoted to him; and expelled those officers who commanded in the name of the sovereign of Spain: he added the city of Táhart to the province placed under the authority of Zeyri ben-Monad. He returned, covered with glory and loaded with booty, leading with him the sovereigns of Fez and of Sejelmasah, enclosed in two iron cages, and offered them as a present to his master. So many victories augmented to the highest pitch the favour which Jauher enjoyed with his sovereign.

This prince was now master of all Northern Africa, from the ocean to the frontiers of Egypt. In this vast extent of country, the authority of the Fatimite Caliph was universally acknowledged, and the *khotbah* performed in his name, except in the city of Sebtah, which alone remained subject to the Ommyade Caliph of Spain.

In 347, a most virulent contagious disease devastated the largest portion of the earth, exerting its violence especially on women and children. The number of the dead was so great, that they could not be interred, or, when they were, twenty or thirty bodies were thrown into the same grave.

In 348 (A.D. 959), Moezz learned that a fierce war raged in the Hejjaz between the families of Hasan and Jafar; that this melancholy quarrel had caused the effusion of much blood, and that the family of Hasan had sustained a greater loss than its rival. Moezz secretly despatched emissaries with large sums of money, who mediated between the two parties, made them listen to the dictates of reason and honour, and engaged in the name of their master to discharge the sums required to meet the price of blood incurred in the sanguinary conflict. Their representations had a good effect; the two families renounced their quarrel, and concluded a peace, which was sanctioned by a solemn oath in the mosque at Mecca, in front of the Caabah. The family of Hasan having lost about seventy men more than the other branch, the price of their blood was paid by Moezz. We shall see in the end that the prince reaped the benefit of this generous act with interest.

Maad (that is, the Caliph Moezz) had established a severe police in the city of Cairowan. Night-watchmen, soldiers, and vigilant spies, kept the population in order. After the last evening prayer, a trumpet sounded, from which time, whoever was found in the streets was condemned to lose his head; for it was assumed that no one, at that late hour, would go out but robbers or other malefactors. These precautions undoubtedly have the appearance of extreme severity; but they will perhaps appear less strange, if we reflect that the city of Cairowan contained a number of persons, including men of influence, who thoroughly detested the Fatimites, and were incessantly exciting, in a covert manner, the hatred of the people against them. It is easy to conceive, therefore, that these princes lived in a state of constant distrust and uneasiness, and were obliged to use every expedient to counteract plots which might overturn their power. The historian of Cairowan relates an anecdote, in which he fancies something supernatural, but the circumstances denote nothing very miraculous. One Abu-Sayd-Khalaf is supposed by him to have been

indebted to Abu-Ishak-Sebay for his escape through the guards one night, when he had stayed too late at his house in conversation. This sheikh, having turned Abu-Sayd round, reciting prayers and passages of the *Coran*, told him that the Deity would be before him, behind him, and on each side of him, and he passed unobserved through the watch, and reached his home unharmed.

An anecdote, of little importance in itself, will demonstrate the opposition which the Fatimites encountered even in the midst of their capital, and how far they found themselves obliged, from their position, to tolerate injuries of a serious kind.

A schoolmaster (مدرّس), named Abu-Bekr-Yahia ben-Khulfun, of the tribe of Hawarah, was daring enough to brave the power of the prince. He was disgusted at an Oriental,* who placed himself in front of his class, and held language disrespectful to the caliphs Abu-Bekr and Omar, with the view of wounding and irritating the old man. The latter, losing patience, said to the children, "Inform me when this man returns." When he heard of his arrival, he concealed himself, and told the children, when he commenced his offensive declamations, to surround him, and force him into an apartment. They did so, and fastened his foot to a piece of wood. The master then directed them to begin reading aloud, placing themselves against the door, and elevating the pieces of board which they used to write upon. All of them exalted their voice at the same time, so that it was impossible to hear any thing besides; and the master then fell upon the man, threw him on the ground, and beat him cruelly on the back and head. When he was tired of this exercise, the children came up and said: "You have beaten this insolent fellow enough; now let us have our turn." Yahia having given them leave, they surrounded the man, and each struck him with all his force, so that the poor wretch's body was one entire wound. The children then dragged him by the legs and arms into the street, and a porter passing, they solicited him to take the man away in a pannier. Some persons came to the master of the school, saying, "This man, whom you have maltreated, is a slave of the prince, and holds a respectable post about him. This affair may have serious consequences for you; you had better go to a certain lady of rank, whose son attends your school." Yahia thanked them, and called the child, to whom he said: "When I speak to your mother, do not fail to attest the truth of what I say." He took his cane, and proceeded to the lady's house, knocking at the door. The child opened it, saying, "Master, what is your business?" He replied, "I want particularly to speak to your mother." He was immediately introduced, and said to the lady: "Such an one appeared at my school, and wished to excite disorder amongst the children. If you doubt my word, interrogate your son." The child testified that the man had, in fact, incited him to revolt; whereupon the lady, irritated, exclaimed, "Bring the wretch hither." When he was in her presence, she kicked him to such a degree, that he remained senseless. The schoolmaster, likewise, brandishing his cane, advanced towards the man, and kicked him severely, saying, "Eastern hog, it is I, the Hawari." Abu-Damim, the governor, learning what insults and outrages this man had suffered from the schoolmaster, summoned the latter before him, saying, "Schoolmaster, Nasr wants you." "Who is Nasr?" asked the Hawari. "The gaoler," replied Abu-Damim. Yahia, after vainly endeavouring to get out of the scrape, resigned himself to his lot, and went quietly, cane and all, to prison. When he arrived there, Nasr, attended by his turnkeys, carrying a basket freighted with chains and fetters, received him, and

* The African authors often apply this term to the Fatimites and their partisans.

desired him to extend his legs. "Wherefore?" asked the schoolmaster. "That you may be put in irons," replied Nasr. Yahia submitted without resistance. Scarcely was he fettered, before a young man, well made and highly perfumed, entered the place, and addressing the gaoler and his gang, desired them, in a commanding tone, to leave the old man alone; asking the latter if he knew him. "Yes," replied the schoolmaster, "you are Jauher, so well known amongst the learned and men of merit." Jauher, having dismissed the gaoler's attendants, led away the old man, and demanding an audience of the caliph, took the schoolmaster by the hand, and introduced him to Maad, as his teacher called him. Yahia, when he entered the Hall of Audience, and beheld the prince seated on his throne, began secretly to curse him. When he came near, the caliph said to him, "Schoolmaster, how have we deserved wrongs and maledictions from you?" The old man pretended to be deaf. "I have been informed," said the caliph, raising his voice, "that you insult us by insolent and calumnious expressions." The schoolmaster replied: "I have only repeated what the *Coran* says." At the same time, turning his back, he said: "Here it is that beating is applied." The prince, not comprehending what this gesture meant, ordered him a sum of ten pieces of gold, and that he should be conjoined to do so no more. The man went home, and enclosed the ten pieces in a purse, saying, "This money I have got for aiding in the destruction of the palace of the usurpers." When he died, the purse was found in a coffin, with these words written on it: "These pieces of gold were given me by the usurper; I will that they be distributed in quarter-dirhems to the soldiers who shall assist in the demolition of the mosque of our enemies."

A poet, named Ebn-Kattar, had composed some verses in praise of the caliphs, Ismayl and Maad, whilst another poet, Sahal-Warrak, had dedicated his pen to bitter satires against these princes. The former was asked whether he or Sahal was the greatest poet; he replied: "I have shewn most talent when I have praised you, and he when he has attacked you." This reply excited the caliph's anger. Sahal, having learned this, was alarmed. He went to Abu-Ishak-Sebay (already mentioned), who asked the poet what was the object of his visit. Sahal told him the speech of Ebn-Kattar, when the sheikh desired him to recite his verses, saying, "Put your fingers into your ears, and raise your voice as high as you can." The poet did so, and repeated a long diatribe, remarkable for nothing but violence and exaggeration. When he had finished, the sheikh asked him what end he proposed in composing this satire. He replied that he had but God in view. The sheikh therefore ejaculated: "Oh God! bless this man; deliver him and preserve him from all accident!" The poet, on leaving him, met Abu'l-kasem-Fezari, who said, "Your fate is decided!" Sahal began to tremble; but Fezari added, "About three hours ago, the sultan (caliph) sent you a robe of honour, and a purse." Sahal replied: "that was the very moment when I was with the Sheikh Sebay." According to another account, the caliph, having sent for the poet, desired him to recite the whole of his satire. Sahal endeavoured to excuse himself from this office, at least until the prince had given him a full guarantee. The pledge being given, he repeated the keen satire, and the caliph, so far from punishing him, loaded him with honours and presents. The credulous historian attributes this to the prayers of the sheikh. We may with more probability, ascribe it to the embarrassing position of the Fatimite caliph. His reign, it is true, had been marked by brilliant conquests; but he could not forget that, but a few years before, an alarming conspiracy had, by

arming the natives of the North of Africa, placed the empire of the Fatimites within a hair's breadth of ruin. Cairowan, like other cities in the territories of Moezz, was filled with daring and fanatical sheikhs, who did not disguise their hatred towards the new dynasty, and could, without much trouble, excite a revolution. On the other hand, Moezz was about to attempt the conquest of Egypt, and consequently his best troops would be led to a great distance from the capital. In such circumstances, rigorous measures might not merely have failed of their end, but have lighted up an extensive combustion, which he would, perhaps, have found it difficult to extinguish. Moezz deemed it, therefore, more politic to disarm his enemies by kindness, and conciliate the people by clemency, than by unseasonable vengeance (the peril having passed), to reinspire languishing hatred, and unchain resentments, which would be the more to be dreaded from the secrecy of their action.

One day, in the summer, Moezz summoned a great number of sheikhs of the Kctamah tribe. He received them in a hall, the wainscot of which was hung with felt. The prince was dressed in a plain robe; his other clothes were placed near him. In front was a writing-stand, with pens, and all round were open doors leading to libraries. "My brethren," said Moezz to these persons, "being here this morning, owing to the same cold we now experience, I said to the 'Mother of Amirs,' who is so situated at this moment as to hear what passes. Our brethren will perhaps imagine that, in such a day as this, following the example of the sovereigns of the world, the pleasures of the table, silks and furs, musk, wine and music, are the objects of our solicitude.' I thought myself, therefore, bound to call you hither, in order that you may satisfy yourself with your own eyes what are my pursuits when alone and concealed from public view. In fact, I am no otherwise distinguished from you than by certain prerogatives inherent in the rank I hold, and by the title of *imam*, which God has conferred upon me. I employ myself in reading letters, which I daily receive from eastern and western countries, and to which I reply with my own hand. I debar myself from all the pleasures of the world, and restrict my cares to protecting your lives, augmenting the population of your country, humbling your rivals, and extinguishing your enemies. O sheikhs, do you, when alone, follow the example I set you; beware of giving a loose to the dictates of pride and fury, lest God withdraw his gifts from you and confer them on another nation. Shew kindness to those who are under you, and who cannot come to me, as I evince unceasing kindness towards you, so that all, without exception, may enjoy those durable benefits, which goodness multiplies, and justice distributes, throughout the earth. Be moderate with regard to women; attach yourselves but to one; beware of yielding to covetousness, of increasing the number of your wives, and of surrendering yourselves to the passion they inspire; for it will embitter your domestic life, entail upon you real evils, enervate your strength, and weaken your faculties. One woman is sufficient for one man; and it is equally important to us, that you should preserve your minds and bodies in vigour. If you observe exactly what I prescribe, I shall indulge the hope that God will give us the conquest of the East, as he has granted us that of the West. Rise and depart. May God bestow his blessings upon you, and promote your undertakings!" The sheikhs thereupon withdrew.

In the Moharram of the year 350 (A.D. 961), the Greeks, commanded by Nicephorus Phocas, made the conquest of the island of Crete, gaining possession of the capital after a siege of ten months, slaying, says au historian,*

* NOWAHII. *Vide* Cedrenus, Zonaras, Manasses, &c.

200,000 men, leading into captivity a like number of women and children, and consigning mosques and *Corans* to the flames. The fleet which conveyed them consisted of seven hundred ships. This year, Yali ben-Mohammed died at Cairowan, upwards of one hundred years of age.

The ensuing year, Moezz wrote to the governors commanding in the provinces from Barkah to Sejelmasah, as well as in Sicily, commanding them to have written down all the children of every rank and condition under their jurisdiction, so that they might be circumcised at the same time as the sons of the caliph. The number was prodigious. The first day of Rabi I., they began to circumcise the children of the prince, those of his family, of his secretaries, and of other persons attached to the caliph and the different state functionaries. All received presents and magnificent dresses. On the 11th of the same month, there was so great a crowd, that 150,000 men were suffocated to death.

If we credit a Persian historian,* this same year it was that the Greeks, with a numerous army, undertook the conquest of Crete. The governor, being wholly unable to repel so formidable an attack, declared himself a vassal of Moezz, implored his succour, and performed the *kotbah*, and struck many in the name of the prince. Moezz hastily despatched a body of troops to defend the island, and to check the Christians. The latter, ignorant of the arrival of this reinforcement, pressed their attacks with vigour. On a sudden, the army of Moezz fell upon them in the rear, and made a frightful carnage, a few Christians only escaping the sabres of the Musulmans. But these particulars, related by a recent historian, possess no feature of authenticity. Three years before their conquest of Crete, indeed, the Greeks made an unsuccessful expedition against the island.

Meanwhile, Moezz, whose states, as already observed, reached to the frontiers of Egypt, meditated seriously the union of this country to his empire. His mother entreated him to defer the project till she could make secretly the pilgrimage to Mecca. Her wish being complied with, she set out. On her arrival at Fostat, Kafur Ikshidi waited upon her, testified the utmost respect for her, loaded her with presents, and gave her an escort of troops. On her return, the princess urged her son to abandon his design against Egypt; and in fact, all hostile designs were suspended till the death of Kafur. But affairs had by that time changed, and circumstances could not be more favourable to the ambitious views of Moezz.

* Hayder—Razi.

(To be continued.)

Critical Notices, &c.

The Wrongs of the Caffre Nation; a Narrative. By JUSTUS. With an Appendix, containing Lord Glenelg's Despatches to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. London, 1837. Duncan.

THIS work exhibits a frightful picture of the wrongs and miseries which colonization, as it has been hitherto conducted, inflicts upon the aboriginal natives of the countries colonized. The Author, who has probably found it prudent to protect himself from the hostility of the Cape colonists by a pseudonyme, has collected, from sources of irrefragable authenticity, proofs of the wrongs of the Caffre nation, which make us rather wonder at their patience than at their savage revenge. We have so recently adverted to this subject, that we shall merely recommend this "documentary narrative" to every one who feels own character compromised in that of his country. We may recur to the subject again.

Humane Policy; or Justice to the Aborigines of New Settlements Essential to a due Expenditure of British Money, and to the best Interests of the Settlers; with Suggestions how to Civilize the Natives by an improved Administration of existing Means. By S. BANNISTER, late Attorney-general in New South Wales. London, 1830. Underwood.

MR. BANNISTER'S work, though it appeared seven years back, may be read as a prophetic commentary upon the preceding. In p. 212, he says that, having seized great part of the neutral ground (on the eastern frontier of the Cape), and pushed our limits to the Cradock and Keiskamma, "it is not improbable that, in another five years, the Orange River, from the Atlantic to its sources, and the perpetually flowing T'Ky from these sources to the ocean, will be found convenient boundaries against the various tribes, who will be more and more troublesome, if their and our true interests be not more successfully consulted." This has happened. His local experience, in Australia and in South Africa, exempts him from the stale charge of being a theoretical reformer; he has seen the working of colonization, as respects the aborigines, and can, therefore, describe its evils and best suggest their cure. His testimony in favour of the highly improveable character of the South African tribes is supported by facts, and by its concurrence with other evidence. His suggestions for a better system of dealing with the natives include—a better dispensation of justice—a due respect to their landed possessions—encouragement to and protection of equal trade—a proper system of political intercourse—support of well disposed colonists—instruction, religious and civil. Our readers will find, in this month's Journal, a plan suggested for organizing commerce with rude aboriginal nations, which will materially and the sound, as well as benevolent views of Mr. Bannister.

Lives of the most eminent Literary and Scientific Men of Great Britain. Vol. II. being Vol. XCIII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1837. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THE history of the English stage is continued in this volume through the lives of Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, Ford, and their less remarkable contemporaries. The biography of each writer is diversified with critical notices and occasional extracts from some of their pieces, and many incidents and anecdotes, illustrative of their characters and of the manners of the age, are interspersed, which render the narrative highly interesting. The Appendix contains, amongst other things, the masterly and unanswerable Essay of Dr. Farmer "On the Learning of Shakespeare."

The Basque Provinces, their Political State, Scenery, and Inhabitants; with Adventures amongst the Carlists and Christians. By EDWARD BELL STEPHENS, ESQ. Two Vols. London, 1837. Whittaker.

MR. STEPHENS visited the Basque provinces, at the end of last year, as correspondent of the *Morning Post* newspaper. His descriptions of the country, and of the operations between the two factions which are still exhausting the resources and destroying the morale of that unhappy country, were admired for their graphic liveliness; in this work he has digested his correspondence, with his other memoranda, into a narrative, which must be read by readers of all sentiments in this country with pleasure. Mr. Stephens is a Carlist in opinion, and if his descriptions are just—and he has no apparent motive to misrepresent—we do not wonder at it.

A Hand-book for Travellers in Southern Germany; being a Guide to Bavaria, Austria, Tyrol, Salzburg, Styria, &c., including Directions for Travellers, and Hints for Tours. With an Index Map. London, 1837. Murray.

THIS is another of Mr. Murray's admirable road-books, which no person who travels would be without if he knew their value and utility. They not only render him independent, but put him on his guard against imposition, whilst they supply him with hints and instructions, for want of which the major part of Englishmen who go abroad miss all the very objects worth leaving England to see. The *Hand-book for Southern Germany* is all that it can be wished it should be.

The Bard, by Gray; with Illustrations from Drawings by the Hon. Mrs. JOHN TALBOT. London, 1837. Van Voorst.

THE illustrations of this fine poem are drawn with great taste, and the engravers have done ample justice to them. That borrowed from Reynolds' picture of Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse, is quite out of place; it is no illustration of the poem, and is a mere copy.

**Earl Harold: a Tragedy, in Five Acts.* London, 1837. Fraser.

A very indifferent piece.

The Monetary Difficulties of America, and their probable Effects on British Commerce, considered. By DAVID SALOMONS, Esq. London, 1837. Richardson.

MR. SALOMONS traces the monetary difficulties of America to an uncontrolled paper-circulation, leading to speculation in land and the purchase of more goods than she can pay for; and he suggests that the credit of the Government and the States must be loaned, to enable the Americans to discharge their present obligations, and more speedily to enter into new engagements with us.

Practical Remarks on Infant Education, for the Use of Schools and Private Families. By the Rev. Dr. MAYO and Miss MAYO. London, 1837. Seeley.

This is a publication issued by the Home and Colonial Infant School Society, whose system combines religious and moral with intellectual instruction; and this little work comprises the elements of the proper mode of tuition. Both the object and the work deserve, in our opinion, the warmest encouragement.

A History of British Birds. By WILLIAM YARRELL, F.L.S. Part I. London, 1837. Van Voorst.

This is another of those succinct and elegant works on British Zoology, which have recently appeared under the authorship of Professor Bell and Mr. Yarrell, and are so universally admired. The cuts and vignettes are *chef-d'œuvres* of wood-engraving.

The Suburban Gardener and Villa Companion. Nos. I., II., III. By J. C. LONDON, F.L.S., H.S., &c.

Mr. London has added to his labours by undertaking a new work, as a guide in the choice of a suburban residence, or country-house. The directions he gives, the result of great experience and taste, are highly valuable. We are surprised at his amazing resources. The work will make a single volume.

Hebrew and English Spelling Book, adapted for the Use of Schools and Private Tuition. By J. L. LYON. London, 1837. Abrahams.

We like the system and arrangement of this little work, which will much facilitate the study of Hebrew: but the pronunciation, unfortunately, is not adapted to English students. This is a capital defect.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the Appeals from India, are about to be published in an authentic and available form. The reports of these decisions have been hitherto found, we believe, in no other publication than our own, which has given them regularly for some years past; but their importance fully justifies their appearance in a collective and authoritative shape. We have no doubt that the Court of Directors will extend their encouragement to this work, which cannot expect such general support from the community at large as more popular works; and that the learned author (already known by his excellent Privy Council Reports) will be induced to complete his series from the establishment of the Judicial Committee in 1834, whereby an important body of ruling decisions in Indian law will be accessible to the Courts abroad, to practitioners, and to suitors.

Proposals have been issued at Bombay for publishing, in three volumes, the *George Nameh*, containing an account of the principal events which have occurred in India since the arrival there of the Portuguese and the English, composed in Persian

verses, by the late Moollah Fyroz Bin Caos. The Government of Bombay have fixed the price at Rs. 60.

An edition of the Gospel by St. John, in the Japanese character, has been prepared by Mr. Gutzlaff, at Canton, intended for distribution in Japan, whither that enterprising missionary intends to proceed, for the purpose of distributing copies.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Notes on Indian Affairs. By the Hon. F. J. Shore, Judge of the Civil Court and Criminal Sessions of the District of Furrukhabad. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

Travels in Circassia, Krim Tartary, &c., in 1836-7: including a Steam Voyage down the Danube from Vienna to Constantinople, and round the Coast of the Black Sea. By Edmund Spencer, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo., with a new Map of the Black Sea, and Illustrations. 31s. 6d.

Travels in Palestine and Syria. By George Robinson, Esq. 2 vols. post 8vo., with Maps and Plans. 21s.

Turkey, Greece, and Malta. By Adolphus Slade, Esq., M.N., F.R.A.S. 2 vols. 8vo., with plates. 31s. 6d.

Illustrations of Jerusalem and Mount Sinai, from Drawings by F. Arundale; with his Tour. 4to. 25s.

Incidents of Travel in Egypt, Arabia Petrea, and the Holy Land By an American. 2 vols. 8vo., with a Map and Engravings. 16s. (Imported from America).

Visit to the Great Oasis of the Libyan Desert, with an Account, Ancient and Modern, of the Oasis of Amun, and the other Oases now under the dominion of the Pasha of Egypt. By G. A. Hinks, Esq. 8vo., with map and plates. 21s.

Wandings in Greece. By George Cochrane, Esq., late of Queen's College, Cambridge. 2 vols. 8vo., with illustrations. 24s.

The Shores of the Malabar Coast. By F. H. Standish, Esq.; descriptive of the Author's Travels in the Year 1835. 8vo. 8s.

Narrative of an Expedition into the Interior of Africa, by the River Niger, in the Steam Vessels *Guerra* and *Albion*, in 1832, 1833, and 1834. By Margaret Laird and R. A. K. Oldfield, surviving Officers of the Expedition. 2 vols. 8vo., with map and plates. 28s.

Narrative of Captain James Fawcett's Travels on the Coast of Bahr, West Africa. Edited by a Friend of the Captain. Post 8vo. 4s.

New South Wales; its Present State and Future Prospects, with Documentary Evidence and copious Index. By James Mac Arthur, Esq., of Camden, in that Colony. Small 8vo. 18s.

A Familiar Analysis of Sanscrit Prosody. By C. F. Brown, of the Madras Civil Service. 8vo. 2s.

Manual of Universal History and Chronology. By H. H. Wilson, M.A., Professor of Sauricr, Oxford. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

The Book of the Patriarch Job, translated from the Original Hebrew, as nearly as possible in the Terms and Style of the authorized English Version. By S. Lee, D.D. &c. 8vo. 18s.

Imported from the East.

The Bengal Directory and Annual Register for 1837. 8vo. 10s. (Calcutta).

The Anis ul Musharrabin, or Anatomists' Vade Mecum; translated into Arabic from the Original of Robert Hooper, M.D., for the Use of the Mohammedan Colleges, under the Control of the General Committee of Public Instruction. By John Tytler, Esq., of the H.E.I.C. Medical Service. 4to. (Calcutta).

The Sushruta, or System of Medicine taught by Dhanwantari, and composed by his Disciple Sushruta. In Sanscrit. Vol. II. 8vo. (Calcutta).

Futaua Qasce Khan on the Institutes of Aboo Huneefa, collated with four Manuscripts, and corrected for the press by Moolvees Mahommed Moraid, Hafiz Ahmad Kuber, and others. 4 vols. large 8vo. £3. (Calcutta, lithographed).

Atuf Lyla, or Arabian Nights' Entertainments, in the Original Arabic; reprinted from the Edition published by Sheekh Ummud, son of Moo-

humud of Shirwan in Yumum. The two vols. in one, containing 200 Nights. 8vo. 15s. (Calcutta, 1829, lithographed).

Ramayana, of Tulsi Das, in the Bhasa Dialect. 4to. 18s. (Calcutta, lithographed).

Bagho Bihar, in Hindee-Persian Character. 8vo. 12s. (Cawnpore, lithographed).

Anwar Soheely, beautifully lithographed, 2 vols. 8vo. 36s. (Calcutta).

Devon Hoff; lithographed in a clear and beautiful character. 8vo. 12s. (Calcutta).

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Nirtady-ul-fkvan, or Ishai-cherbi, on the Art of Composition; by Adah Ali Effendi. 25 piastres.

Halli Esrar ul-Akhar-ul-Ihar el-Esrar, a Dictionary; by Zeju Zade Effendi. 25 piastres.

Tahfi-hehbi, a Persian Dictionary; by Sumbul Zade Vehbi Effendi. 45 piastres.

EAST-INDIES.

A Guide to the Revenue Regulations of the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 20 Rs. (Serampore).

Elements of Logic, compiled for the Use of Youths in India, by John Leechman, A.M. 1 R. 8 annas. (Serampore).

Ramanevama, or a Vocabulary of the Peculiar Language used by the Thugs; with an introduction. By Capt. Sleeman. 8vo., with maps and sketches. 12 Rs. (Calcutta).

The Bach-o-Bihar, in Roman Letters. 4 Rs.

The Guldestah-Nishat, or Nosegay of Pleasure; a collection of Poetry in Persian and Hindustani, selected from upwards of a hundred of the most celebrated authors, and arranged according to the subject or sentiment—well adapted for students of those languages. Compiled by Moonshee Munoo Lal. 4to. 16 Cos. Rs. (Calcutta).

Wuzerally, and other Poems. By J. F. Delanogere. 12mo. 5 Sa. Rs. (Calcutta).

Literary Leaves; or Prose and Verse. By D. L. Richardson. 8vo. 5 Rs. (Calcutta).

A Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Salt-petre. By John Stephenson. 8vo. 5 Rs.

Proposed Improvement in Modern Fortification. By Lieut. Edward Kave, Bengal Artillery. 12mo., with three large plates in a separate book. 10 Rs. (Calcutta).

Some Remarks on the Opium trade with China. 12mo. 1 R. (Calcutta).

An Historical Review of the Political Relations between the British Government in India and the Empire of Ava; from the earliest date on record to the end of the year 1834; compiled by G. T. Bayfield, Esq., and revised by Lieut. Col. Burney, British Resident in Ava. Royal 8vo. 2 Rs.

A Spelling Book in English, Assamese, and Thai, prepared for the Use of the Sudhya Mission Schools. 12mo. (Sudhya, in Assam.)

The India Review of Works on Science, and Journal of Foreign Science and the Arts. Edited by F. Corlynn, Esq. Published monthly. 8vo. (Calcutta).

Indian Tables, by John Muller. 10 Co's. Rs.

The Acts of the Supreme Government for the year 1836. 4to. 4 Rs. (Calcutta).

An Oordoo Translation of the *Field Exercises of the British Army,* in Nagree and Roman Characters. By Arthur Hogg, Lieut. H.M. 4th Foot. 8 Rs. (Calcutta).

The History of India, from remote Antiquity to the Accession of the Mogul Dynasty; compiled for the use of Schools, by John C. Marshman. 18 Annas. (Serampore).

THE ABORIGINES OF BRITISH SETTLEMENTS.

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed, during the last session of Parliament, "to consider what measures ought to be adopted with regard to the native inhabitants of countries where British settlements are made, and to the neighbouring tribes, in order to secure them the due observance of justice, and the protection of their rights; to promote the spread of civilisation among them; and to lead them to the peaceful and voluntary reception of the Christian religion;" made a Report, in June last, which is just printed, wherein they have taken a very comprehensive view of this most important question, founded upon the evidence given before the Committee of 1836, as well as upon the facts stated by the witnesses examined by themselves. The observations of the Committee are so sound and just, and leave so little of the subject unexhausted, that we shall spare ourselves the labour of abstracting the mass of evidence, and adopt the excellent and impartial summary contained in the Report.

The Committee begin by remarking, that the situation of Great Britain brings her so frequently in contact with the uncivilized nations of the earth, that it is of deep importance to fix the rules of our conduct towards them; that, though we are apt to regard them as savages, and ourselves as exempt from obligations due to them as fellow-men, our responsibility is not altered, and that the policy of Great Britain in this particular has affected the interests and lives of thousands, and may yet influence the character and destiny of millions of the human race. No question, therefore, can be more momentous. They then lay down this position—that we are at least bound to do to the inhabitants of other lands, whether enlightened or not, as we should in similar circumstances desire to be done by; but beyond this, we are bound by two special considerations with regard to the uncivilized—that of our ability to confer upon them the most important benefits—and that of their inability to resist any encroachment on our part, however unjust.

The duty of regulating our relations with uncivilized nations by the laws of justice has been acknowledged in the abstract, but our practice, as a nation, has not always conformed thereto. The instructions of Charles II. to the Council of Foreign Plantations, distinctly recognize and enforce this duty, and there are declarations of our Legislature of a later date to the same effect; yet Acts have passed which dispose of lands without reference to the possessors and occupants: in the Act of 1834, empowering his Majesty to erect South Australia into a British province, the aboriginal natives are not once adverted to, and the country is said to consist of "waste and unoccupied land." The Committee then proceed to compare our actions with our avowed principles, "and to show what has been, and what will assuredly continue to be, unless strongly checked, the course of our conduct towards these defenceless people."

They consider it to be too easily susceptible of proof, that the intercourse of Europeans in general has been, unless when attended by missionary exer-

tions, a source of many calamities to uncivilized nations; that their territory has been usurped, their property seized, their numbers diminished, their character debased, and the spread of civilisation impeded; that European vices and diseases have been introduced amongst them; and that our system has not only incurred a heavy load of crime, but a vast expenditure and loss.

The Report then embraces a review of our colonies in Asia, Africa, and America, premising that, in our intercourse with the natives of the places where we have planted colonies, the "plain and sacred right, that the native inhabitants of any land have an incontrovertible title to their own soil, seems not to have been understood" by the settlers; "Europeans have entered their borders uninvited, and when there, have not only acted as if they were undoubted lords of the soil, but have punished the natives as aggressors if they evinced a disposition to live in their own country."

The Committee begin with Newfoundland. There, as in other parts of North America, it seems to have been, for a length of time, a "meritorious act" to kill an Indian. In this colony, we may be said to have exterminated the natives; under our treatment, they continued rapidly to diminish, and it appears probable that the last of the tribe left at large, a man and a woman, were shot by two Englishmen in 1823.

The North American Indians, it is well known, though once composed of populous nations, and a noble people, are fast decreasing. The letter of a Chippeway chief to Lord Glenelg conveys the melancholy truth in simple and affecting language: "We were once very numerous, and owned all Upper Canada, and lived by hunting and fishing; but the white men, who came to trade with us, taught our fathers to drink the *fire-waters*, which has made our people poor and sick, and has killed many tribes, till we have become very small." A curious fact is noticed in the evidence, that some years ago, the Indians practised agriculture, and brought corn to our settlements when suffering from famine; but by driving them back, and introducing the fur trade, we have rendered them a wandering people, dwindled in numbers, in a wretched condition, and bartering their furs for rum. The "Six Nations," as they are called, are said to be "melting away before the advance of the white population;" and the Cree Indians, once a powerful tribe, have degenerated into a few families; in thirty or forty years, they have been reduced from eight or ten thousand to two or three hundred.

In British Guiana, South America, the Indian population is acknowledged to have been diminishing ever since the British came into possession of the colony, and especially within the last eight or ten years: the diminution is attributed in some degree to increased use of rum, which formed a part of the presents distributed by the British Government, which has made no effort whatever to convert them to Christianity, or to impart to them the arts of social life. Though six "Protectors of Indians" have been appointed in the colony, no injunctions to communicate either are given in their instructions; and "all reports agree in stating that these tribes have

been almost wholly neglected, are retrograding, and without provision for their moral or civil improvement." The anomalies which arise through the selfish policy pursued by us towards the aborigines are discovered when we attempt to apply our laws to them. Lord Goderich, in a letter to the Governor of British Guiana, on a reference as to sentence of death passed upon a native Indian for the murder of another, observes: "It is a serious consideration that we have subjected these tribes to the penalties of a code, of which they unavoidably live in profound ignorance; they have not even that conjectural knowledge of its provisions which would be suggested by the precepts of religion, if they had ever received the most elementary instruction in the Christian faith: they are brought into acquaintance with civilized life, not to partake its blessings, but only to feel the severity of its penal sanctions."

Of the Caribs, or native inhabitants of the West-Indies, the Committee remark that, "of them little more remains than the tradition that they once existed."

The system pursued towards the Australasians has been of the same character as that which has destroyed or deteriorated the finer races of the American continent. "The inhabitants of New Holland," the Committee observe, "in their original condition, have been described as the most degraded of the human race; but it is to be feared," they add, "that intercourse with Europeans has cast over their original debasement a yet deeper shade of wretchedness." These unoffending people have suffered in an aggravated degree from the planting amongst them of our penal settlements, in the formation of which it does not appear that the territorial rights of the natives were considered, and very little care has since been taken to protect them from violence and contamination. "The effects have consequently been dreadful beyond example, both in the diminution of their numbers and in their demoralization." The Report refers to the "many deeds of murder and violence" committed by convict stock-keepers, cedar-cutters, and other remote free settlers; to the many natives who have perished by the military; observing that, wherever Europeans meet them (citing the evidence of Bishop Broughton,) "they appear to wear out and gradually to decay; they appear actually to vanish from the face of the earth." The Bishop apprehends the total extinction, within a few years, of those most in contact with Europeans. He is of opinion, that this contact, so far from improving their moral character, "has even deteriorated a condition of existence, than which, before our interference, nothing more miserable could easily be conceived: while they gradually lose the better properties of their own character, they appear in exchange to acquire none but the most objectionable and degrading of ours." The Committee admit that the case of these poor people has not been "wholly overlooked" at home; and that, in 1825, instructions were issued to the Governor that they should be protected in the enjoyment of their possessions, preserved from violence and injustice, and that measures should be taken for their conversion to the Christian faith, and their advancement in civilisation. A few feeble efforts

have been made under these instructions, and have been "attended with some degree of utility," showing what might have been done on a larger scale and at an earlier period. But there is an arrear of evil for which atonement is almost hopeless, and which increases our obligation "to stop the continuance of iniquity." Where conciliation has been tried with these people, even with those who have proved under a different treatment most hostile (as at Raffles Bay), they have been found "a mild and merciful race." Lord Glenelg truly observes,* that the real causes of the hostilities between the colonists and the natives, "are to be found in a course of petty encroachments and acts of injustice committed by the new settlers, at first submitted to by the natives, and not sufficiently checked in the outset by the leaders of the colonists: hence has been generated in the minds of the injured party a deadly spirit of hatred and vengeance, which breaks out at length into deeds of atrocity which, in their turn, make retaliation a necessary part of self-defence."

In Van Diemen's Land, the event apprehended by Bishop Broughton has been consummated. "The natives, first, it appears, provoked by the British colonists, whose early atrocities and whose robberies of their wives and children excited a spirit of indiscriminate vengeance, became so dangerous, though diminished to a very small number, that their remaining in their own country was deemed incompatible with the safety of the settlement." In spite of the strong desire of the Government at home, responded to by the local Governor, to protect and conciliate them, such had been the nature of our policy; and the circumstances into which it had brought us, that "no better expedient could be devised than the catching and expatriating the whole of the native population." The whole of the aboriginal inhabitants (a few families, we believe) are now "domiciliated," with their own consent, on Flinders' Island, not a single native now remaining upon Van Diemen's Land. When Sir George Murray, in 1830, looked forward to the possible extinction, "at no distant period," of the native race of this island, he declared that the adoption of any line of conduct, having this for its avowed or secret object, "could not fail to leave an indelible stain upon the British Government." And what is the character of these people? Governor Arthur, writing on the subject of their removal to Lord Goderich, in 1833, says: "Undoubtedly, the being reduced to the necessity of driving a simple, but warlike, and, as it now appears, noble-minded race, from their native hunting-grounds, is a measure in itself so distressing, that I am willing to make almost any prudent sacrifice that may tend to compensate for the injuries that the Government is unwillingly and unavoidably made the instrument of inflicting."

The Committee next turn their view to those islands in the Pacific Ocean to which we resort for the purposes of trade, without planting colonies upon them; and here none of the considerations which are urged as palliatives of the cruel conduct of settlers towards the aborigines, or as reasons which extenuate that conduct, apply. We resort to these islands to trade

* Despatch to Governor Stirling, 23d July 1835.

with the natives on equal terms; we, therefore, virtually acknowledge their right to the soil, and their title to be treated as independent nations. Yet the evidence before the Committee induces them to declare that "it will be hard to find compensation to New Zealand, and to the innumerable islands of the South Seas, for the murders, the misery, the contamination, which we have brought upon them. Our runaway convicts," they add, "are the pests of savage as well as of civilized society; so are our runaway sailors; and the crews of our whaling-vessels, and of the traders from New South Wales, too frequently act in the most reckless and immoral manner when at a distance from the restraints of justice." It is stated that there have been not less than 150 or 200 runaways at once on New Zealand, "counteracting all that was done for the moral improvement of the people, and teaching them every vice." Mr. Ellis, the missionary, states that "the demoralization and impediments to the civilisation and prosperity of the people that have resulted from the activity of foreign traders in ardent spirits, have been painful in the extreme;" adding, that in one year, the sum of twelve thousand dollars was expended in Tahiti alone for ardent spirits. Mr. Busby, the British resident at New Zealand, states, that in April 1834, there were twenty-nine vessels at one time in the Bay of Islands, and that seldom a day passed without some complaint to him of "the most outrageous conduct" on the part of their crews, which he had not the means of repressing, since these reckless men totally disregarded his unsupported authority. Nor are the unoffending natives made merely the victims of the heedless vice and profligacy of their *civilized* visitors; the selfish principle of interest has encouraged their most barbarous propensities, in order to extract a profit therefrom. The tattooed heads of New Zealanders, being objects of curiosity, acquired a saleable value, and became articles of a disgusting traffic. This was bad enough; but as the ordinary supply did not keep pace with the growing demand, extraordinary stimulants were applied. Mr. Yate states "he has known people give property to a chief for the purpose of getting him to kill his slaves, *that they might have some heads to take to New South Wales!*" The traffic was put a stop to by Governor Darling,* on a representation from the Rev. Mr. Marsden, that the master of a vessel had set one tribe upon another, and supplied them with arms and ammunition; in the course of which conflict, "a Captain Jack purchased thirteen chiefs' heads, and bringing them back to the Bay of Islands, emptied them out of a sack in the presence of their relations." This was too much for even cannibals to tolerate, and the New Zealanders attempted to get possession of his vessel, and "put the laws of their country into execution." Mr. Yate mentions an instance of a captain going three hundred miles from the Bay of Islands to entice twenty-five sons of chiefs on board his vessel, and delivering them to the Bay of Islanders, with whom they were at war, merely to gain the favour of the latter and to obtain supplies for his vessel. Mr. Yate once took from the hand of a chief a packet of corrosive sublimate, which a captain had

* See the order, *As. Journ.*, vol. vi. As. Intell. p. 74.

given to the savage in order to enable him to poison his enemies. The Committee quote from a letter addressed by the Rev. Mr. Marsden to Governor Darling, the particulars of "a most horrid massacre" perpetrated by the assistance of the *Elizabeth*, a British merchant brig, the master of which was named Stewart. They are barbarous enough to stagger credibility, and affix a stain upon the character of British merchant-seamen. The account of this dreadful affair, with the depositions of two of the seamen and two merchants of Sydney, who had been on board the brig (and which tallied with the statement of the New Zealanders), Governor Daling sent to Lord Goderich, remarking that "the sanguinary proceedings of the savages could only be equalled by the atrocious conduct of Captain Stewart and his crew, who became instrumental to the massacre (which could not have taken place but for his agency), in order to obtain a supply of flax." A prosecution was commenced against this man, who dishonours the name of Briton; but the seamen, who might have been witnesses, were suffered to leave the country, and "through some unexplained legal difficulty," the prosecution fell to the ground. Well might Lord Goderich say, "It is impossible to read without shame and indignation the details which these documents disclose: the unfortunate natives of New Zealand, unless some decisive measures of prevention are adopted, will, I fear, be shortly added to the number of those barbarous tribes who, in different parts of the globe, have fallen a sacrifice to their intercourse with civilized men, who bear and disgrace the name of Christians."

The Committee continue, through several pages of their Report, to adduce instances* of the utter disregard of natural justice, the atrocious crimes, the reckless profligacy, which characterise the intercourse between our traders and the natives of Polynesia, who, in return, are incited to inflict vengeance in conformity with their own maxims of retaliation, and these deeds are blazoned forth to the world as if they were spontaneous acts of unprovoked cruelty. The men who thus deal with the islanders, who labour with the most subtle malice to undo all that missionary labours and the zeal of better spirits may have effected in subduing barbarous customs, humanizing savage manners, and diffusing the seeds of civilisation—who encourage the practice of Pagan vices and introduce their own—are the first to declaim on the fruitlessness of missionary labours, and the impracticability of civilizing savages. Their notion of the true system of civilisation is disclosed in the remark of a Captain Guard, master of a British barque, that "a musket-ball for every New Zealander, was the best mode of civilizing the country."

The Committee conclude their details under this head with the following remark: "We have felt it our duty to advert to these glaring atrocities, perpetrated by British subjects, but we must repeat that acts of this nature form but the least part of the injuries which we have inflicted on the South Sea islanders. The effects of our violence are as nothing compared to the

* Some of these are recorded in our Journal, which contains lamentable proofs of the systematic indifference to crime which, in that part of the world, attends commercial intercourse, which is lauded as the harbinger of the social arts and virtues.

diffusive moral evil which we have introduced ; and many as are the lives of natives known to have been sacrificed by the hands of Europeans, the sum of these is treated as bearing but a trifling proportion to the mortality occasioned by the demoralization of the natives." They follow up this dreadful reflection with some facts stated by the Rev. Mr. Ellis, who observes that the introduction of diseases, of ardent spirits, and of fire-arms, by Europeans, has produced a destruction of human life in these islands which is truly awful. When Captain Cook visited the Sandwich Islands, he estimated the population at 400,000. In 1823, there was not in the entire group above 150,000. In the South Sea islands, Captain Cook estimated the population of Tahiti at 200,000, which was perhaps too high. When the missionaries first arrived, there were not more than 16,000, and after they had been there fourteen years, the entire population had been reduced by European diseases, ardent spirits, and fire-arms, to 6,000 or 8,000. Since Christianity has been introduced, the population has increased one-fourth. The Rev. Mr. Williams, a very intelligent and observant missionary, makes the astounding declaration, that the effect of the intercourse of Europeans in general with these people, savages and cannibals as they were before we visited them, has been, with few exceptions, "decidedly detrimental, both in a moral and civil point of view."

The last quarter to which the Committee direct their attention is South Africa, and the picture here is more appalling than the preceding ; because, whilst we see the operation of similar causes in tyrannizing over and oppressing uncivilized people, we have in addition the revolting spectacle of large classes, including men of cultivated minds and otherwise humane character, officers of the British army, and Christian missionaries, standing forth as the apologists of such tyranny and oppression, labouring to blacken the African native character, and to bring odium upon its advocates. Common charity induces us to believe that the persons to whom we refer are sincere in the opinions they avow, and we cannot detect in the most respectable any motive for countenancing a course of action which they know to be unjust ; we can, therefore, only solve the problem, why they should be unconsciously the apologists of injustice and cruelty, by reference to that obliquity of judgment which is too frequent where the mind becomes familiar with the striking contrast between civilized and barbarous people, in power, intellect, and manners. The conclusion is always ready to obtrude itself, that savages are of a different nature from the human race ; that their mental perceptions partake of brute instinct, and that they must be dealt with not as men, but as beasts. Well does the writer recollect, though more than thirty years ago, during the debates on the Slave-Trade Abolition Bill, in the House of Commons, a gentleman conversant with the negro character, gravely justify the use of the cart-whip, in the management of slaves on a plantation, by analogy with its application to horses in this country—and well does he recollect Mr. Sheridan's indignant and impassioned rebuke.

The Report, in this part, presents a sketch of some of the tribes that have held possession of South Africa. The European colony in that

country was, in the beginning of the last century, confined to within a few miles of Cape Town. It now includes more square miles than are to be found in the whole United Kingdom; and, with regard to the natives of great part of this immense region, it is stated, that "any traveller, who may have visited the interior of this colony little more than twenty years ago, may now stand on the heights of Albany, or in the midst of a district of 42,000 square miles, on the north side of Graaf Reinet, and ask the question: where are the aboriginal inhabitants of this district which I saw here on my former visit to this country? without any one being able to inform him where he is to look for them to find them."

The aborigines of this country may be classed under two distinct races—Hottentots and Caffres. The first are subdivided into "tame" or colonial Hottentots, and wild Hottentots, Bushmen, or Bosjesmen. The appellation "Caffres" is generally used to designate the three contiguous tribes of Amakosa, Amatembee (or Tambookies), and Amaponda (or Mambookies): the Amakosas comprehend the tribe who inhabit the country between the Kei and Keiskamma, and lie nearest to the colony along the chain of mountains stretching from the sources of the Kat river to the sea. When the Cape was discovered by the Portuguese, the Hottentots were numerous, and rich in cattle; and it was observed of them, that "they kept the law of nations better than most civilized people." The Dutch formed their first settlement in 1652, and their governor, Van Riebeck, in his journal, shows pretty clearly the true buccaneering spirit. He speaks of the thousands of fine cattle belonging to the Hottentots; of the ease with which the Dutch might have taken ten thousand head from them; adding, that it could be done at any time, "and even more conveniently, because they will have greater confidence in us: with 150 men, ten thousand or eleven thousand head of black cattle might be obtained without danger of losing one man; and many savages might be taken without resistance, in order to be sent as slaves to India, as they still always come to us unarmed."

Under these ominous circumstances did the intercourse between the Europeans and South Africans commence. The wealth of the latter was their only crime; the confidence they reposed in the former offered the means of oppressing them. "The system of oppression thus begun," says the Report, "never slackened till the Hottentot nation were cut off, and the small remnant left were reduced to abject bondage." When the English took possession of the Cape, they found them the actual, though not the nominal, slaves of the boors, and as such we suffered the boors to retain them. Every obstacle continued to be opposed to their civil or moral advancement, and as late as 1828, in the law passed by General Bourke for their relief, it is stated, that doubts existed as to the competency of the Hottentots (the original possessors of the whole soil) to purchase or possess land in the colony. By the 50th ordinance, their freedom was declared, and their civil rights were recognised; it rescued this "free people" from a state of utter degradation, to which even (Colonel Wade, a hostile witness, says) "the state of the slaves was a thousand times preferable in every point of view."

The Bushmen, who disdained the bondsmen-like condition of the subjugated Hottentots, and who chose rather to obtain a precarious subsistence in the fields or forests, carried on a predatory warfare against the oppressors of their race, "and in return were hunted down like wild beasts." Captain Stockenström states that, as the white colonists encroached more and more on the lands of the natives, the deeds of revenge on both sides became more desperate and bloody, "until the extermination of the enemy appeared even to the government the only safe alternative, at least it became its avowed object, as the encouragement given to the hostile expeditions, the rewards of the successful commanders of the same, and many documents still extant, clearly demonstrate." The contest being so unequal, the colonial limits rapidly widened; whilst the thinness of the white population tempted and rewarded incursions upon them. In 1774, "an order was issued for the extirpation of the whole of the Bushmen, and three commandos (a term with which our readers must be familiar), or military expeditions, were sent out to execute it. "The massacre at this time was horrible;" and Mr. Barrow records that, "it came to be considered a meritorious act to shoot a Bushman." Twenty years later, it was the practice every year for large commandos, consisting of 200 or 300 armed boors, to be sent against the Bushmen, many hundred of whom were killed, mostly women and children.* These commandos were authorized in 1795, by Lord Macartney.

Colonel Collins, speaking of the Bushmen of the north-eastern frontier, in 1809, whom he describes as "a people not inferior in natural endowments to any upon the face of the globe," states, that a man, who was represented as an "estimable character," declared to him that, within six years, parties under his orders had either killed or taken 3,200 of these unfortunate creatures; and another said he had assisted in the destruction of 2,700. When the government, instead of meditating the total extinction of the race, enjoined (in 1835) a milder system, the Bushmen became the willing herdsmen of the boors, and "wherever they are well treated, they are described to have made faithful servants." But the change of policy seems to have come too late; for not only is the country almost cleared of the Bushmen, but the boors cannot wholly alter their views, and buy or kidnap their children, turning the parents off the lands. Dr. Philip says he spent, in 1832, seventeen days in the country between the Snedberg and Orange river (comprehending 40,000 square miles); travelling over it in different directions; he found that the Bushmen had been expelled, except those in the service of the boors. "In the whole of my journey," he says, "I met with two men and one woman only of the free inhabitants, who had escaped the effects of the commando system, and they were travelling by night, and concealing themselves by day, to escape being shot like wild beasts."

* Mr. Maynier, who stated these facts to the Commissioners of Inquiry, adds, that infants too young to be of use as bondsmen to the farmers, had their brains dashed out against the rocks, "to save powder and shot."

One form of oppression practised by the boors is the intrusion of their flocks and herds into the Hottentot country. The Griquas have been subject to this visitation. In 1834, there were said to be 1,500 boors on the other side of the Orange river, mostly in the Griqua country, with at least 1,500,000 sheep, cattle, and horses, destroying their pastures, and, in many instances, their corn-fields. The evil has been increasing for years; and when the Griquas remonstrate, they are threatened with the loss of their country itself. Yet the Griquas, less warlike than the Caffres, have not expelled the intruders, as they would have been justified in doing, by violence. "It is a cruel robbery, followed by starvation and death in its most appalling shapes; yet these men complain that cattle are occasionally stolen from them by the natives beyond the boundary." The indifference of the government to these acts of injustice is attributed to inability to prevent them. An officer in the Kat river settlement was told that the boors were daily passing the boundary to intrude into the native territory: his answer was, "I know that, but I cannot stop them; and besides, if they were to stop on their places, their cattle and all would perish for want of grass." What would be thought of such a plea urged by a native tribe? The state of the colonial law allowed an impunity to crime in the ultra-colonial territory by boors and wandering traders; for it was not till August 1836 that offences committed beyond the colonial boundary were cognizable and punishable by our courts of justice.

The report then takes a retrospective view of our relations with the Caffre race, a people superior, perhaps, to the Hottentots in valour and intelligence.

The Gamtoos river had been for a considerable period, under the Dutch government, considered the limit of the colony. Previous to our occupation of the Cape, in 1780, the Dutch governor, Van Plattenburg, fixed upon the Great Fish River as the utmost prospective limit of the colony on the eastern frontier; the Caffres being still left in possession of the country. In 1798, Lord Macartney recognised this boundary, strictly forbidding the colonists to pass it. The reason assigned in his proclamation was, that in consequence of no exact limits having been fixed between the colony and the Caffre and Hottentot countries, the colonists in the more distant parts "have united in injuring the peaceful possessors of those countries, and, under pretence of bartering cattle with them, reduce the wretched natives to misery and want, which at length compels them to the cruel necessity of having recourse to robbing, and various other irregularities, in order to support life." The Committee remark the uniformity of conclusion which is drawn to the prejudice of the poor natives from opposite premises. In this proclamation, their lands are pronounced forfeited, because we have been the oppressors, and by seizing their property have reduced them to become plunderers to avert starvation. At other times, lands are wrested from the aboriginal tribes, because they make inroads upon us, and are troublesome neighbours. So convenient is the logic by which interest justifies oppression.

Up to 1811, the Caffres were in possession of the whole of Albany; in that year they were expelled by a large force, at a great sacrifice of life on both sides: the Commissioners of Inquiry notice the *expense* of this war as a great evil. It had other results; first, a succession of new wars, not less expensive and still more sanguinary; second, the loss of thousands of good labourers to the colonists (attested by adverse witnesses); third, the checking of civilisation and trade for twelve years.

The commando system still continued; that is, armed assemblages, sometimes under the direction of no higher functionary than a provisional field-cornet, an inhabitant of the lowest class, were allowed to enter the Caffre territory in search of cattle alleged to have been stolen, and make reprisals on the first kraal they came to; so that, in nine cases out of ten, the innocent were punished for the guilty. In 1813, a commando, under Col. Brereton, took thirty thousand head of cattle from the Caffres. In 1833, Sir Lowry Cole empowered any field-cornet, or deputy field-cornet (persons often connected with the boors), to whom a boor may complain that he had lost cattle, to send a party to recover it. The frequency of these retaliatory expeditions was so great, that one of the witnesses (a military officer) states that he has known the junior officers of his corps be out four times in the week on patrol parties, a sort of commando. This system of taking Caffre cattle is considered by Capt. Stockenström, the late commissioner of the frontier, and now Lieutenant-governor, to have been the great source of misfortune, because very seldom the real perpetrators can be found. The patrol is at the mercy of the farmer; "on coming up to the first Caffre kraal, the Caffre, knowing the purpose for which the patrol comes, immediately drives his cattle out of sight; we then use force, and collect those cattle, and take the number said to be stolen, or more; this the Caffres naturally, and, as it always appeared to me, justly, resist; they have nothing else to live on, and if the cows be taken away, the calves perish, and it is a miserable condition in which the Caffre women and children, and the whole party, are left; that resistance is construed into hostility, and it is almost impossible then to prevent innocent bloodshed." This gentleman adds, that the Caffres told him, that for every cow taken from their country, we made a thief; and he attributes to this seizure of Caffre cattle the disturbances and the backward state of improvement on the frontier. "It is in vain to attempt to civilize and Christianize, if people have nothing to eat." In putting a stop to the commando system, Mr. Secretary Stanley declared there were reasons authorizing the presumption that these commandos "have been marked with acts of atrocious cruelty."

In 1817, we entered into a treaty with Gaika, an Amakosa chief of importance: for we have no repugnance to entering into treaties with these native chiefs, and regarding them as independent princes, when it suits our convenience to do so. T'Slambie, another chief, soon after quarrelled with Gaika, and it suited our convenience to take part with Gaika (though we had no business to interfere in the quarrel), and defeated his enemies,

of whom a great number were slain, "and we brought off an immense drove of cattle, which we divided with our ally." This interference, of course, involved us in a direct war with the Caffres, who, in 1819, retaliated upon our colony by a desperate incursion. They were driven back with slaughter, and we then extorted from Gaika the nominal verbal surrender of a large and rich portion of Caffreland, for no other apparent reason than that he, whom we chose to consider as the only responsible chief, "failed in preventing the incursion, though he was then our ally, and aided us in repelling it." Is it possible to conceive that, if our Colonial Government so far imposed upon itself as to regard this as a just proceeding, the untutored Africans could fall into the same hallucination?

Our boundary line was thus extended to the Keiskamma, adding about two thousand square miles more to territory already wrongfully acquired. But as Gaika had not, and did not profess to have, a right to dispose of this land, it was at first called "neutral territory," but it soon suited our convenience to consider it as ceded: "A discussion with the Caffres," as a witness observes, "was not then treated with so much formality as at present." The Caffres were expelled from this territory, and amongst them the chief Macomo, on the ground of thefts of cattle, and in Macomo's case, of his alleged oppression of the Tambookies, or Anatembee Caffres.¹ This chief is described by some of the witnesses, as a gallant, bold fellow, an excellent friend, but a dangerous enemy; as a most intelligent and acute man; a man of great mind; a just man; a man of considerable natural talent, and desirous of promoting civilisation and improvement. The act of expulsion, which he considered unjust, and the unnecessarily harsh and violent mode in which it was carried into effect, produced, according to the testimony of an adverse witness, a rankling spirit of enmity against the colonists in Macomo's mind. And who can wonder at it?

Gaika had expressly stipulated that the basin of the Chumie river should be still reserved to the Caffres; but, as it suited our convenience to remove them from thence, that part of the treaty was violated without compunction, and they were removed therefrom. In 1833, Tyalie and his people were removed from the Muncassana, but not beyond the boundary, and Colonel Wade, considering this an error, without consulting the proper authorities, gave orders that this chief, who had quietly submitted to the first removal (though termed by the Colonel "the most troublesome chief on the frontier"), should be further removed. Had an error been really committed, this vacillation must have given to our proceedings, in the eyes of the Caffres, as Lord Glenelg observed, "an appearance of caprice and a confusion perfectly unintelligible." We cannot in this place refrain from citing the words of a witness on this point; and it is Captain R. S. Aitchison, who was the officer employed to remove Macomo, Botman, and Tyalie from the "neutral" territory.

Will you state what took place when you were ordered to remove Macomo and Tyalie?—Colonel England sent for me (I was absent about thirty miles from Graham's Town), and stated that he had received from Cape Town orders

to remove those chiefs beyond the boundary, and that I was named for that duty. He then, as I had been a long time in the country and understood these matters perfectly, asked me the policy of that step, and we agreed that, as it was the time of the year when the Caffre corn and pumpkins were in a forward state, if this could be put off for a few months, it would be an act of charity towards the Caffres. Viewing it as I did, he did not act upon the order, but by the post of the following day wrote to say that, such being the case, he had submitted again the policy of allowing the Caffres to remain until they had reaped their harvest, and hoped it would be approved of by the governor.* By return of post, which was about fourteen days from that date, a peremptory order arrived for the removal of the Caffres. I was named, and ordered to repair to Fort Willshire, to take upon myself the command of that post, and to superintend the clearing of the country. The force that was then put under my charge, was quite inadequate to effect this purpose by force. I sent for Macomo and for Botman, and as I had known them many years, I told them, and in fact they expressed great confidence, knowing that I had never deceived them in any way whatever, and never promised them that which I could not perform. I sent for them and explained the case. At first they refused positively to go: I then pointed out, as well as I could, the absurdity of objecting to go. Macomo said he knew very well that I could not force him; I said of course that I must do it, but that if he would go quietly, and advise all his people to do the same, Colonel Somerset might be expected very shortly, and also the new governor, and that his good behaviour on this occasion would insure him my support, and that I would not fail, if he went quietly, to mention his conduct to both when they arrived. After many hours, I may say, almost of needless conversation upon the subject, he at last said that he would believe me, and would go. I gave him two days to complete the evacuation of the country, and then I went with the whole force I had, and did not find a single Caffre.

Had they left any property?—All the corn, which was quite green, all the gardens, and all the pumpkins, and everything was left; no animals were left.

In this conversation that you had with Macomo, did he claim his right to stay?—No; but he distinctly said, which we found out afterwards to be the case, that he could not make out the cause of his removal, and asked me if I would tell him; and I really could not: I had heard nothing—no cause was ever assigned to me for the removal; and, moreover, I met a boor who lived close to where Macomo was, and he said, "Pray what are you removing these people for?" I said, "My orders are to do so." He said, "I am very sorry for it, for I have never lost, so long as they have been here, a single beast; they have even recovered beasts for me."

Then Macomo behaved, in this interview between you and him, very well?—At first, as may be supposed, he was very violent; the man was very much irritated. I could not assign any reason why he was ordered to be removed; and he absolutely stated, "I will allow you to inquire at Fort Willshire, whether or not I have not sent in horses and cattle re-captured from other Caffres, which had been stolen from the colony."

Did you see any instance of great distress among them?—Unfortunately, it so happened for them that it was a particularly dry season; the grass, which generally is very abundant, was very scarce indeed, and also water; and they were driven out of a country that was both better for water and grass than the one they were removed to, which was already thickly inhabited. They took me

* The acting governor was Colonel Wade.

over the country they were to inhabit, and I assure you there was not a morsel of grass upon it more than there is in this room; it was as bare as a parade.*

Yet there are some respectable individuals in the colony who profess to think that the last Caffre war was unprovoked on our part! "We might find cause for regret in these changes," says the Report, "if only on the ground of the fickleness of policy which they exhibit; but when we couple with them the fact mentioned by Mr. Gisborne, that one only of these removals had produced in the minds not only of the chiefs immediately concerned, but in that of Hintza, feelings of distrust and irritation, we cannot but consider these repetitions of the grievance as one of the principal causes of the calamity which has befallen the colony." The mode of removal seems to have astonished Colonel Wade himself, who was a witness to it. He says: "The people were all in motion, carrying off their effects, and driving away their cattle towards the drifts of the river, and to my utter amazement, the whole country around and before us was in a blaze. Presently, we came up with a strong patrol of the mounted rifle corps, which had, it appeared, come out from Fort Beaufort that morning; the soldiers were busily employed in burning the huts and driving the Caffres towards the frontier."

We pass over the lamentable picture drawn by Dr. Philip and other witnesses, of the state of the Caffres after this expulsion and the destruction of their property, subjoining only this passage from the evidence of the former, giving an account of an interview he had with Macomo, respecting a claim for cattle made by Col. Somerset, which the chief insisted he was not answerable for:

Having given this reply, and being conscious that he had done everything in his power, and seeing no end to the demands made upon him, he received this last demand as a proof that his ruin was resolved upon; for he had just been told at Fort Willshire that a commando was about to enter his country to take the 480 heads of cattle, and this threat seemed to add greatly to his distress. The chief then entered upon further detail of his grievances, and declared that it was impossible for human nature to endure what he had to suffer from the patrol system. I reasoned with him, and did all in my power to impress upon his mind the importance of maintaining peace with the colony. I stated again that I had reason to believe that the Governor, when he came to the frontier, would listen to all his grievances, and treat him with justice and generosity. "These promises," he replied, "we have had for the last fifteen years;" and, pointing to the huts then burning, he added, "things are becoming worse: these huts were set on fire last night, and we were told that to-morrow the patrol is to scour the whole district, and drive every Caffre from the west side of the Chumie and Keiskamma at the point of the bayonet." He asked to what extent endurance was to be carried? and my reply was, "If

* Sir Benjamin D'Urban thus speaks of the November expulsion:—"For many years past, the tribes of the chiefs Macomo, Botman, and Tyalle had been allowed by the colonial government to reside and graze their cattle immediately within (on the western side of) the River Keiskamma, upon the Gaga, Chumie, and Muncassana. In November of the last year, the acting governor, under the impression that this indulgence had been abused which probably it might have been to a certain extent, ordered their immediate expulsion from the whole of that line, and they were expelled accordingly. This unfortunately happened when a period of severe drought was approaching; so that these tribes, I am afraid, but too certainly suffered much loss in their herds in consequence."—Despatch 28th Oct. 1834, Cape Papers, Part II. 1835, No. 252, p. 103.

they drive away your people at the point of the bayonet, advise them to go over the Keiskamma peaceably; if they come and take away cattle, suffer them to do it without resistance; if they burn your huts, allow them to do so; if they shoot your men, bear it till the Governor come, and then represent your grievances to him, and I am convinced you will have no occasion to repent of having followed my advice." He was deeply affected, and the last words he said to me were (grasping my hand), "I will try what I can do."

Then followed the late war, which cost this country a quarter of a million sterling, the destruction of much property, and the loss of many lives—an event easily traceable to its cause, namely (in the words of the Report), "the systematic forgetfulness of the principles of justice in our treatment of the native possessors of the soil."

The rest of the Report is devoted to an exemplification of the effects of fair dealing and Christian instruction on aborigines, and to suggestions for a system of policy on our part towards them, which shall benefit both parties. To this portion we may apply ourselves on a future occasion. We are aware that we have extended this article beyond its due limits; but a mere cursory notice of the horrors detailed in this body of evidence would have betrayed a want of sympathy and a laxity of moral duty. The public at home seem to be so little aware of what has been doing in our colonial possessions, and the colonists themselves appear to be so blind to the character of the acts committed before their eyes, and to their necessary consequences, that an array of facts like these is necessary to alarm both. It will be seen that the treatment of aborigines by Europeans has been the same in all parts of the world; that it is consequently to be traced to motives and principles of uniform operation. When laws impose no restriction upon human actions, selfishness will predominate in civilized as well as savage minds; the interest of Europeans, in their intercourse with rude people, has appeared in all ages to be promoted by their oppression; and to this motive and principle are and have been sacrificed the dictates of humanity and justice. To the dismal history of Spanish atrocities in America will be added a new and comprehensive chapter on British cruelty, treachery, and tyranny, perpetrated upon nations equally unoffending, in all parts of the globe.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF
HENRY THOMAS COLEBROOKE, ESQ.,

BY HIS SON, EDWARD COLEBROOKE, ESQ.*

Mr. Colebrooke was born in London in 1765. His father, Sir George Colebrooke, Bart., was several times Chairman of the East-India Company. As a boy, he was of a quiet, retiring disposition; was distinguished for an extreme fondness for reading; and had a wish to be placed in the church. He pursued his early studies under a tutor, at his father's house, till the age of fifteen; at which time he was as far advanced as many are when they leave the universities. At seventeen, he was appointed to a writership in the civil service of Bengal; and embarked at Portsmouth, soon after the sinking of the *Royal George* at Spithead, which melancholy circumstance he witnessed.

On his reaching India, he was placed in a subordinate capacity in the Board of Accounts, which he held during the remainder of his stay at Calcutta. It is singular that one who ultimately became master of perhaps the most difficult of all Oriental tongues, should have told his father, in a letter written during his first year's sojourn in India, that there was no danger of his applying too intensely to languages; that the Persian was too dry to entice; and that he sought the acquisition of that and the Hindustani very leisurely.

Mr. Colebrooke's first letters from India expressed something of discontent at his situation. The discussions which were then going on at home relative to the constitution of our Indian empire, and the general opinion which obtained that the Company would be deprived of their political patronage, seem to have led him to think of returning to Europe, and seeking a new profession; for a while he entertained thoughts of turning farmer, and settling in the country. In one of his letters, he remarked that it was easy to make oneself comfortable in India; but that it was seldom done, because of the notion of returning early to Europe. He observed, also, that India was no longer a mine of gold; every one was disgusted; and all, whose affairs permitted, abandoned it as soon as possible. In a subsequent letter, however, he retracts some of his complaints against the country, his situation, &c., and admits that the only solid objection to India is its great distance from Europe.

In 1786, he was appointed Assistant Collector of Revenue in Tirhoot; in which department he remained for nearly nine years. While there he acquired a great taste for field sports, and prided himself on being an excellent shot; nor did he relinquish those animating pursuits till he was removed to a station where no game was to be found. While at Tirhoot, his sporting and official avocations left him little time for literary pursuits; and although his father constantly pressed him for information regarding the literature and religion of the East, the son as constantly pleaded want of time for such investigations. Some of the excuses given in his letters, at this period, are remarkable, as coming from one who was afterwards so zealous an Orientalist. He styles Wilkins, "Sanscrit mad;" the *Asiatic Miscellany*, "a repository of nonsense;" and the Institutes of Akbar, "a dunghill, in which perhaps a pearl or two might be found." The bent of his mind, at this time, inclined towards the politics of India.

In 1789, he was made Assistant Collector at Purneah; his efficiency and assiduity in this office soon brought him into notice; and not long afterwards,

* Abridged from a paper read before the Royal Asiatic Society in July last.

he was appointed by the Government one of a deputation for investigating the resources of that collectorate, in reference to the permanent settlement.

His first scheme of authorship was a work on the Agriculture of Bengal; and one of his letters, dated 1790, details the objects of inquiry on that subject to which he had directed his attention. In this work he was assisted by Mr. Anthony Lambert; but the greater portion of it was written by Mr. Colebrooke.* The production contained some severe strictures on the commercial policy of the Company; and it was not without considerable hesitation that Mr. Colebrooke consented to its appearance.

It was not till the eleventh year of his residence in India, that he embarked on a course of study which, with the exception of his public duties, engaged the largest share of his attention till his return to England. But the difficulties he encountered in his first attempts to acquire the Sanscrit language were such, that he had twice abandoned the attempt before he finally succeeded. In 1794, while collector of the station of Nutton, he undertook the translation, from the original Sanscrit, of a copious Digest of Hindu Law, which had been compiled under the directions of Sir William Jones. This task cost him two years of unremitting exertion, and fully stamped his reputation as a Sanscrit scholar.

A letter to his father in 1797, discloses the ambition he then had for a seat in the Supreme Council. In opening his views on this subject, he modestly remarks, that he must betray some self-conceit, which he would not exhibit to any one but his indulgent parent, who, he says, will have learned from the occasional thanks bestowed upon him in the progress of his official duties, and from other channels, that he stood high in esteem both with the members of the Government and with the public at large. However, after his appointment, in 1801, to the office of chief judge of the High Court of Appeal at Calcutta, he no longer manifested the same eagerness to rise to the higher post; and even declared himself satisfied with the situation he then held, and which, being of a judicial nature, furnished employment of all others the most congenial to his tastes and pursuits. He had studied civil and Hindu law throughout his whole life; and as his judicial duties recurred at stated times and for specific periods, his leisure could be more regularly devoted to literature and science than while holding the office of collector of revenue. Towards the close of 1805, he was elevated to the situation to which he had looked during the past ten years with alternate hope and indifference; holding at the same time his office as chief judge of the Sudder Dewanny. Agreeably to the rules of the service, he vacated his seat at the Supreme Council at the end of five years.

In 1798, he was nominated by the Government to proceed on an embassy to Nagpoor, where he remained about two years; during which time he lost no opportunity of pursuing a varied and extensive course of study in Oriental literature and the natural sciences. He had already contributed many papers on these subjects to the *Asiatic Researches*. The religious ceremonies of the Hindus had especially attracted his attention.

On the establishment of the college for the education of the civil servants at Calcutta, Mr. Colebrooke received the appointment of Sanscrit Professor. The office was honorary in its nature; nor did he deliver any oral instruction; but the circumstance of his connexion with the college led to the compilation of his Sanscrit Grammar. The first volume of this work was published in 1805; but in consequence of the appearance of two other grammars of the

same language, one by Dr. Carey, and another by Dr. Wilkins, the further prosecution of the work was abandoned.

In 1810 he published his translations of the two celebrated treatises on the Hindu Law of Inheritance—a work which he himself valued as much as (if not more than) any other of his literary labours of a legal nature, but which, it appears, was never in much request by the public; a circumstance at which he expressed some surprise.

During the last few years of his residence in India, he was much interested in the inquiries which the doubtful question of the height of the Himalaya mountains had given rise to. The subject had, indeed, engaged his attention for some time; and the body of evidence by which he sought to determine the problem was the accumulation of twenty years. He had always considered that the height of these mountains had been greatly underrated. Subsequent surveys and admeasurements confirmed his assumptions, and demonstrated that one of the high peaks seen from the plains of Goruckpoor was of the amazing height of 27,550 feet. Mr. Colebrooke took a very lively interest in the progress of these investigations; and the final establishment of the fame of the Himalayas was to him a continued source of satisfaction and delight.

In 1810 he married Miss Elizabeth Wilkinson. Their union, however, was of short duration. The loss of one of their children, and the constant anxiety Mrs. Colebrooke suffered during its long illness, injured her health, and occasioned a predisposition to fever, which eventually carried her off. This severe blow, which marred the happiness of his remaining days, fell upon him just at a time when his family were about to proceed to Europe. Mr. Colebrooke arrived in England early in 1815; and went to reside with his mother near Bath; from whence, in the next year, they removed to the neighbourhood of London; and the metropolis became the chief place of his abode for the rest of his life. He was there better enabled to follow up his literary and scientific pursuits than a residence in India would permit; and he could now enjoy more fully the society of persons of taste congenial to his own. Having become a member of almost every scientific institution in London, he passed a considerable portion of his hours of relaxation in the society which they afforded. At this period, his mind certainly disposed him far more towards the pursuit of science than it had hitherto done. He wrote more largely upon scientific subjects, occasionally giving essays to the Transactions of the scientific societies, and being a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly Journal of Science*. He became very much attached to chemical experiments, to which he would turn for relaxation from severer studies. He was one of the founders of the Astronomical Society, in the proceedings of which he took the greatest interest, having from early youth acquired a fondness for mathematical pursuits. Indeed, he appears to have always held science in far higher estimation than Eastern literature; and when his son, the writer of the memoir under our notice, went out to India, his father never expressed a wish that he should devote his time to Oriental studies, any further than they might be connected with his duties as a member of the civil service. It may interest many linguists to know, that he was strongly in favour of the mode of instruction by translations, being that which he had himself adopted. He was ever anxious to see systematic plans of study; and it was his constant practice to task himself to a certain course every day; and the task soon became a pleasure. His memory was so good, that it was irksome to him to take up any literary work a second time. When young, his deeper studies were usually pursued at night. He told his son, that it was no unfrequent occurrence for him to read himself stupid;

and that during the last half hour or so of his vigils, his brain would become confused; but on waking in the morning, he usually found the subject of his reading fresh in his mind.

Shortly after his arrival in this country from India, Mr. Colebrooke presented to the East-India Company his library of Sanscrit MSS., a collection the growth of many years, and which, it is thought, cost him, from first to last, about £10,000. He said that he felt such a collection ought not to be kept entirely to himself; and he deemed it more likely to be beneficial to Oriental science, as well as more convenient to himself, if it could be placed in a library like that of the East-India House, where it might be easily accessible.

His earliest labour, after his return to England, was to prepare for publication a work on which he had been engaged during his homeward voyage. It consisted of translations of the most celebrated treatises on Indian Algebra, accompanied by a Dissertation on the state of the science as cultivated by the Hindus. The subject is interesting in the history of his writings, as being that which first led him to the study of the Sanscrit language. In this work, on which the world has already stamped its value, some curious and important conclusions were arrived at. Among the Hindus, algebra had become a well-arranged science at the earliest periods to which it can be traced, whilst some of its branches had been cultivated to a degree to which it is not presumable that the Greeks had attained; and further, the circumstance was brought to light, of their having anticipated discoveries which had exercised the intellect of some of the most celebrated mathematicians of modern times.

Mr. Colebrooke took a principal share in the formation of the Royal Asiatic Society, instituted in 1823; and, indeed, may be considered its founder.* His first contribution to its Transactions (if we except the opening Discourse) was the commencement of a series of Essays on the Philosophy of the Hindus—a most laborious task, considering the state of his health. It employed him during several subsequent years; and was, in fact, the last great labour he undertook. Severe family calamities, particularly the death of his eldest son, and the heavy losses in which some unfortunate speculations had involved him, preyed upon his mind; and although he was not wholly incapacitated for study, his constitution was too far shattered to allow him to pursue an uninterrupted course of reading. In this state he remained till 1829, when his literary labours were brought to a termination by a dangerous attack, which reduced him to so weak a state, that he was compelled to give up study altogether. For the last three years of his life, he never quitted his bed, or was never free from pain. In the depth of his afflictions, he derived consolation from religion; his temper, which, under the first attack of illness, had disposed him to fretfulness, became calm and resigned; and although his sufferings were occasionally intense, he scarcely uttered a complaint, never alluding to his situation except when requiring assistance to have his posture changed. In January last, he was attacked by the epidemic which then prevailed. He lingered, however, till the 10th of March, when his frame was worn out.

Mr. E. Colebrooke, in concluding his sketch of his lamented father's life, remarks that his object in it has been to supply some scattered notices of his history to those who were already interested in the individual, and not to attempt a formal estimate of the value of his father's productions, of which he would leave others more qualified than himself to judge.

* A bust of Mr. Colebrooke, who held the office of Director of the Society, is now being executed for the Society, at the voluntary expense of the members.—*Ed. As. J.*

THE HINDUS CONSIDERED AS THE CARRIERS OF THE EARLY
TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND ARABIA.

By LIEUT. H. A. ORMSBY, I. N., M.B.G.S.

BUGHALAH is the name given to a peculiar description of vessel, manned and navigated by Arabs, by which the chief commerce between India and the Arabian and Persian Gulfs is at present maintained. They are built within the ports of the gulfs, or at Cochin and Demaun, on the western coast of India, average from thirty to three hundred tons burden, and appear of a more modern and approved construction than any other class of vessels used in the eastern seas by the natives of the circumjacent coast. An horizontal section of the Bughalah would, as nearly as possible, resemble the form of a wedge; and the stern, which is high and unwieldy, was evidently copied from the vessels in which the early Europeans visited the Indian shores. Occasionally, their sterns are sharp, or long and overhanging; defects partially obviated where they have been built after our models; indeed, this latter and very primitive species of Bughalah is now rarely seen, except among nations whose intercourse with Europeans has not been sufficiently extensive to induce them to lay aside their antiquated style of naval architecture. Two other classes of boats, respectively styled *Trankey* and *Batilla*, the former being the larger of the two, but neither differing much in respect of build, occasionally visit the Indian ports from the Arab shore. Little or no iron is used in putting their timbers together, its place being supplied by coir string;* and vessels thus constructed, besides being exceedingly pliant and elastic, possess many sailing advantages over those fastened entirely with nails and bolts; a superiority very observable in the war-boats used by the Arabs of the Persian Gulf. Contrary to the European mode of boat-building, they tie the planks together, before the ribs are fastened in, which is the last and concluding part of the process.

The number of Bughalahs which traverse the two gulfs and the Arabian sea, including the smaller craft just described, is very considerable; since upwards of a thousand annually arrive in India between the monsoons. Thus, an immense commerce is maintained in a quiet, imperceptible manner, through the means of obscure native agents, who freight these different classes of Arab boats; and many thousand tons of British manufactured goods are taken off our merchants' hands, to find their way to the heart of the most remote and barbarous countries of the globe.

The trading vessels, used by the natives of India, differ in their build from the Bughalah, the Trankey, and the Batilla. Two descriptions of craft, namely, the Dingee and Pattamar, prevail upon the western coast, the former being built by the Hindus at Mandavee, and similar small ports on the Cutch and Cattamar coasts. Their form and appearance is very remarkable; they have probably remained unaltered during a series of ages, and resemble those early barks which first wafted the wealth of India to

* The practice is extremely ancient, as well as that of paying the seams with bees'-wax. During Arrian's expedition, one of the vessels was wrecked; but the sails and rigging were preserved. Having secured these, the sailors next proceeded to scrape off the wax, which Arrian and other writers represent as one of the most necessary articles in fitting out ships.

the Arabian shore, which were laden "in all sorts of things; in blue cloths and broider work, and in chests of rich apparel, bound with cords and made of cedar."* There also "the Ishmaelites and their camels, and the merchants of Sheba and Rama," were ready upon the shore to exchange their vessels of brass, their bright iron and tin, for "the chief of all spices; for precious stones, and for gold." Although, since the days of the inspired writer, the vicissitudes of nations, their enslavement or extinction, have, in a great measure, diverted this valuable commerce into other channels, it seems never to have wholly ceased. The great trade between India and the two gulfs consists in articles which are the produce of English industry; still some trifling portion of those rich and varied productions, for which, in all ages, India has been renowned, finds its way into Europe by the ancient channel. The commercial intercourse existing between Cutch and Arabia, may be considered the latest remnant of that primitive system of barter once so common throughout the Eastern world. For this purpose, their Dingeres visit the ports of Berbera, near the entrance of the Red Sea, the Isle of Socotra, and the harbour of Muscat. They come laden with cargoes of white and blue cotton cloths, earthenware, pots, trinkets, spices, &c., which are bartered for ivory, butter, aloes, dragon's blood, gums, and gold dust. The crews of these boats consist of the mild and placid Hindus, who still go clad in the same muslin drapery,† and follow the pursuit of gain, with the same patient endurance, as at the period when their country was invaded by the ambitious son of Philip, nearly three thousand years ago.

These remarks will furnish the reader with a tolerably correct idea of the sort of craft employed in the commerce between India and the Arabian coast. I will now adduce a few facts tending to show that the whole maritime intercourse of the former of those countries, with the nations lying westward of it, was conducted in vessels built and manned by themselves.

When Semiramis invaded India, and gave battle to Strabobatus, on the river Indus, the latter lost one thousand ships. The seventh Ptolemy, sensible that his impolitic edicts had nearly ruined the commerce of his country, by banishing from Alexandria all foreign merchants, suddenly revoked them, and again extended his protection to all strangers who visited his dominions. The trade from India, however, was injured beyond remedy. Instead of that vast navy of merchantmen, which once crowded the Alexandrian port, only a solitary trader occasionally ventured thither. One day, the troops stationed on the Arabian Gulf, discovered a bark abandoned to the waves, on board of which was a single Indian, half-dead with hunger and thirst. They brought him to the king. The man declared that he had sailed from his own country, but having lost his course, and expended all his provisions, he had come to the place where they found him, ignorant where he was, the last survivor of the vessel's crew. He concluded his imperfect narrative by offering to be a guide to any person his Majesty

* Ezekiel.

† "The Indians wear linen garments, the substance of which they are made growing upon trees, as I have already described; and this, indeed, is flax, or rather something whiter and finer than flax, if the swarthiness of their bodies deceive us not, and make us believe it whiter than it is."—*Arrian's Expedition of Alexander*, vol. i. p. 233.

would send to India.* The figure of a horse carved upon the prow, is an almost universal ornament with the native vessels of Surat and Bombay at the present day. That it occupied the same position from the earliest ages, may be safely assumed, when we reflect upon the immutability of Indian customs. The inference, therefore, to be drawn from the following anecdote, is rather a confirmation of my opinion, that the Hindus possessed ships capable of undertaking remote commercial voyages, than as a proof that "there was a passage round Africa to the Atlantic Ocean."

"Eudoxus, trying experiments upon the courses of the trade-winds, lost his passage, and was thrown upon the coast of Ethiopia. In the course of the voyage, he discovered a portion of the prow of a vessel, which had been broken off by a storm. The figure of a horse made it an object of inquiry; and some of the sailors on board, who had been employed in European voyages, immediately knew this wreck to be part of one of the vessels used in trade to the western ocean. Eudoxus instantly perceived all the importance of the discovery, which amounted to nothing less than that there was a passage round Africa from the Indian to the Atlantic ocean."†

The reader of the above passage will probably consider that Eudoxus adopted a somewhat hasty and unfounded opinion. Besides the very great improbability of the fragment in question being swept round the Cape of Good Hope, my reading does not inform me that the horse's head was a sign peculiar to the trading ships of any ancient European people. Indeed, I have little doubt it was the last remnant of some Hindu bark, frail as the Dingee or Pattamar, and laden with the productions of its native land. Having lost its course, however, like that the soldiers of Ptolemy discovered upon the Arabian shore, it perished upon the ocean, together with the crew and costly freight.

The author of the life of Trajan asserts that, after quitting the Persian Gulf, that emperor sailed towards India,‡ and captured several vessels belonging to its inhabitants.§

But enough has been said for the purposes of this brief memoir, to show the probability that the ancient Hindus were a maritime people, possessed of a commercial navy. Indeed, the contrary opinion would not only intimate a great want of intelligence and ingenuity, but be directly opposed to the known practice of all nations in the enjoyment of similar advantages. They were masters of an extensive country, intersected by vast navigable rivers; their forests abounded with an infinite variety of the finest timber, among which, the gigantic teak tree stands pre-eminent, being for maritime purposes superior to the English oak; and although their first efforts at naval architecture were confined to the fabrication of a few rafts and boats,

* Strabo.

† Pliny, *Nat. Hist.*, lib. ii. cap. 67.

‡ Some idea of the distance traversed by the ancient mariner, with a fair wind, in the course of a single day, may be gained from the following statement. The fleet of Xerxes, starting from the Euripus, reached Phalerum, a port of Attica, in three days, which is ninety-six miles, or thirty-two miles during twelve hours.

Xenophon, in his *Anabasis*, says, he sailed from Cotyora to Harmene in two days and one night. This distance, by sea, amounts to 1,422 stadia, or 162 English miles, by D'Anville's map. According to Ptolemy, 1,000 stadia was the distance a ship would sail in a day and a night.—*Arrian's Ruzme*, &c.

§ Arrian mentions Nearchus meeting vessels in the Persian Gulf, but does not say to what country they belonged. Darius also built the vessels which formed his expedition, entrusted to the command of Scylax.—*Herod.* lib. iv.

as they advanced in skill, larger vessels would follow, together with a race of hardy fishermen, fitted for navigation, and prepared to pursue their business upon the bosom of the great waters.

It may be argued, that the separation of the Hindus into what have been considered hereditary and unalterable professions, subsisted from all antiquity, and that among these we certainly find no caste of sailors. I do not dispute the latter part of this assertion; but the "*auri sacra fames*," that universal love of gold, which has led men, in every age, to sacrifice present and future hopes for its gratification, has been equally conspicuous here.* The Cutch Dingees are wholly manned and navigated by Hindus; The boatmen of the Malabar coast are the most expert and daring sailors I have met with in the East; and there are several villages near Dio, the male inhabitants of which are sailors, and bear the character of being bold and skilful in their profession. There are also a great number of Lascars, but being Mahomedans, they are most probably the descendants of foreigners.

The fact, then, that the natives of Hindostan are, and have always been, addicted to a seafaring life, greatly corroborates the supposition that they once engrossed the whole trade between India and Arabia, until dispossessed of it by their more wily neighbours. When Solomon fitted out a fleet to sail along the latter coast, recourse was had to the Phœnicians. When Necho, king of Egypt, sent his ships round the Cape, they were manned by the same people, the master-mariners of those ages. If these circumstances clearly show that the Arabs of the Red Sea were comparatively deficient in nautical skill, it will be equally easy to prove, from physical causes, that they never could have been the builders of vessels calculated to undertake the Indian voyage. Arabia is a country producing no timber fit for constructing ships. Along the whole face of that peninsula, an extent of about three thousand miles, the land is consumed by drought, and does not afford nourishment to a single tree fitted to build the smallest boat. The palm, indeed, abounds, but its fibres are too coarse; the acacia is common also, but it is too diminutive; and the few other shrubs, scattered over the waste, are unworthy of notice.† The present race of Arabs are wholly dependent upon India for timber for the purposes of the ship-builder, even up to as high a meridian as Baghdad on the Persian, and Juddah on the African side.

In the first instance, they may have had timber from Syria, for the original shipwrights were Syrians, and the first mariners were Phœnicians. But the employment of these in the days of Solomon, when the trade had long

* There are, at this moment, in Mandavee, no fewer than eighty persons, of the Rajpoot race, who could navigate a vessel to distant lands, so that from the idlest, the most dissipated, and the least settled of all the Indian community, a class of men of the first utility to a mercantile state has been raised.—Lieut. Burns on *Maritime Communication with India*.

† En examinant l'Égypte sous ces divers rapports, on reconnoît qu'elle ne pouvoit devenir le pays d'un peuple dont l'occupation principale fut la marine. Bordée presque de toutes parts de rochers prodigieux de granite et de marbre, couverte d'eaux chaque année par les inondations du Nil, ne produisant que des arbres folles et en petit nombre, on voit que la nature manquoit aux Égyptiens pour construire des navires.

"Whilst contemplating Egypt in reference to these circumstances, we easily discover that she never could become the country of a people whose principal pursuit was navigation. Enclosed on almost every side by prodigious rocks of marble and granite; covered with water annually by the inundations of the Nile, producing no trees, except such as are small, weak, worthless, and few in number, it is perfectly evident that nature denied the Egyptians the power of becoming a great maritime nation."—*Le Roy, Marine des Anciens*. These observations will equally apply to the country of which we are now treating.

been flourishing, proves that the Arabs were then ignorant of naval architecture and navigation. It is perfectly absurd to imagine that the Arabs of Oman, Yeman, Gharrae, brought timber down to the coast upon their camels. It is likewise improbable that they should at once construct vessels, boldly launch them, and, with greater boldness, steer across the ocean to India, of which they could have but a very indistinct notion, and which is visible from their own country at one point only, and that very indistinctly.

Ille robur et æs triplex
 Circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci
 Commisit pelago ratem
 Primus.*

It is not disputed, that the Arabs were the land-carriers of Indian and China produce, as well as that brought from the Eastern islands to Idumea, Tyre, and Egypt. Of this we are informed by sacred and profane writers; but it does not imply any necessity for quitting their own shores. The articles they dealt in might have been conveyed to them by the Hindus, who had evidently advanced in the arts of civilisation beyond their rivals. In the lapse of ages, however, their superior boldness and enterprising character, enabling them to outreach the plain and simple Hindu, they generally monopolized the principal portion of the Indian commerce. When the Europeans discovered a passage to the East round the Cape, they found many Arab settlements on the coasts of Hindostan; and the Portuguese, on their first opening the trade to Calicut, experienced the most determined opposition from those of that nation who had settled there.

Indeed, the Arabs have at all times manifested a fierce and indomitable spirit of enterprise, whether in the prosecution of commercial advantages, or the dissemination of their religious tenets. The former carried them to the shores of China† and of Ceylon; the latter, even to the very farthest of the Eastern islands. At a still later period, this energy of character enabled them to subdue, and for ages to maintain possession of, the fairest portions of southern Europe, which they enriched by their extended commerce, and adorned with exquisite monuments of art.

* Or oak, or brass with triple fold
 That hardy mortal's daring breast enrolled,
 Who first to the wild ocean's rage,
 Launch'd the frail bark, and heard the billows rage.

† Gutzlaff, *History of China*. Piny says that, even in his time, the Arabs had settled at Ceylon in great numbers.

TAME FISH IN AVA.

Captain Hannay, in his route from Ava to Assam, mentions a remarkable instance of the tameness of some fish near a village called Thiladophya. "If rice is thrown into the water, from the boat, a dozen fish, some three and four feet long, come to the surface, and not only eat the rice, but open their mouths for you to put it in, and will allow you to pat them on the head, which I and some of my followers actually did. Some of these fish are apparently of the same species as those called in India *gûrâ* and *rûta*; indeed, the Hindus, who were with me, called them by these names. The breadth of the head is remarkable, and the mouth very large; they have no teeth—at least so the people told me, whom I saw feeling their mouths." The following morning, Captain Hannay was "awoke by the boatmen calling to the fish to participate in their meal."

THE CAUCASIAN NATIONS.

THE measures adopted by Russia against the Circassians having, in some degree, awakened public attention in England to the Caucasian nations generally, we shall, perhaps, render a not unacceptable service to our readers, by laying before them an abridgment of Count Potocki's narrative of his travels in the Caucasian country, published in 1829 by the late M. Klaproth. The Count was a member of one of the most ancient families in Poland, and having had an excellent education, devoted himself to letters. As a Pole, his inclination led him to investigate the origin of the great Slavonian family, and having exhausted the classical authors and those of the Middle Age, he determined to complete and verify his conclusions by local inquiries; and for this purpose he travelled in various parts of Europe, Africa, and Asia. His *Voyage dans le pays Caucasiën* was one of the fruits of his investigations, and it has received all the benefit which it could derive from the learning and local knowledge of his editor.

The Count departed from Moscow in May 1797, and in a few days entered the steppes of the Don, a desert country, comprised in the Second Laxia of the ancients. He then crossed to the tongue of land which separates the Don from the Volga, the elevated plains of which, exposed to the winds, exhibit the very picture of desolation. From the highest point, the extensive inundations of the Volga were seen, converting the country into a vast archipelago, united by lines of forest, realizing Ovid's description of the Deluge, fishes making war amongst the trees on the rats which took refuge there.

Crossing the Tsaritsa, he quitted Europe and entered Asia, and soon arrived at the Moravian settlement at Sarepta. He then embarked on the Sarpa for Astrakhan, and entering the Volga, in ten days arrived at that city. He passed a considerable time here, and amongst the Kalmuk horde in its neighbourhood, of whom he gives an interesting description. He here met with a Chechentse princess, whom the chances of war had driven as far as Astrakhan. "She was tolerably handsome, and well educated for her, that is, she understood the Turkish language, as it is spoken in Shirwan; but she could not divest herself of her national prejudices. A country where there was no robbing on the highways was to her a monotonous and tiresome place; in her opinion, a stolen pocket-handkerchief was more delightful than a pearl necklace that had been bought for her. She declared, that from the beginning of time, the princes of her house had always robbed on the Tiflis or Tarkoo roads; and she would not for the world that her relations and friends should know of her marrying a man who did not subsist by plunder. Such are the manners of the Caucasus; to which must be added, a contempt for life, and great esteem for hospitality and friendship, with an extreme propensity to falsehood and perfidy, except in regard to a friend, whom it is not allowed to deceive."

Quitting Kalmuk-bazar, the Count proceeded, in September, over the saline steppes on the western shore of the Caspian, till he reached Kizliar, on the Terek. On the 8th November, he beheld, for the first time, the summits of the inhospitable Caucasus. On the desert plains of the Terek, the Chechentses often appeared in force, and attacked travellers, carrying off both man and baggage. The Count visited one of their princes, named Ali-beg, a handsome man; but his palace was a hut, miserably furnished.

At Mozdok, on the Terek (the northern boundary of Circassia), he heard of nothing but the country of the Cherkesses, or Circassians. "All they tell me of it," says the Count, "is so extraordinary, that I can scarcely believe that there is a country so governed. But it does exist,—it is before my eyes on the other side of the Terek, and I can go there when I please. I have already said that, throughout the Caucasus, robbery is held in respect; but here a prince cannot remain peaceably at home for a week without disgracing himself. A *pchek*, or prince of the Kabardah, must rob either the Ossetes and Chechentses; or on the other side of the Kuban, amongst the Cherkesses; or across the Russian frontier; or even amongst the princes of his own family. When he returns home with his booty, his *woork*, or gentlemen, pay him a visit, asking what they please, and he gives it them: he then goes to their houses, and takes what he wants for the support of his household. When a prince goes out to rob, he is supposed to be *incognito*, and his gentlemen are not obliged to attend him; but when he goes to the wars, they must follow him, and die for him if occasion require, or they would be dishonoured. A prince has no peasants; they belong to the gentlemen. Those peasants who are dissatisfied with their master, may leave him and go to another. In like manner, the gentlemen who are not content with their prince, may go to another. The three classes cannot intermarry. The peasants are not allowed to assume the coat of mail, or the bow and quiver; they go into the field in chariots, and fight on foot. Each prince is so independent, that it is not even customary for sons to obey their parents. Matters, however, which concern the whole country, are debated in the *poks*, which are a kind of diets, at which the senior prince, or *pchek-thommadé*, presides. There are two chambers, that of the princes and that of the gentlemen; each has its orators; deputations are frequently sent from one to the other, and it is said that every thing is conducted with much dignity. This is what I learnt of the constitution of the Circassians; but these assemblies never take place unless when Russia has some propositions to make; for in respect to interior government, the true constitution is, in fact, what is termed in Germany *fuust-recht*, 'the right of the fist.'"

Count Potocki obtained a valuable document, and very difficult to procure, namely, the genealogy of the princes of the Kabardah. Their family, according to this authority, commences from Shem, the son of Noah, and came from Arabia. The names of the princes, or khans, are given; but the Count thinks their true genealogy does not commence till twelve generations before the reigning princes Dokshukha and Spschimaha, the glory of Circassia. Abdun-khan, with a small number of subjects, came to the court of the Emperor Constantine, where he remained some time, and then visited the *Kissar* of the Romans, who was much pleased with Abdun-khan. The latter came into the Crimea, where he settled on a river called Kabardah.* There Abdun-khan had a son, whom he named *Kissrai*, out of regard for the Kissar of the Romans; the Circassians call the name *Kess*. They then removed to the mouth of the Kuban, where they multiplied, and Abdun-khan died, being succeeded by his son Kess. Adu-khan succeeded Kess, whose successor was his son, Hrufataia, who left the throne to his son Inal. Under this prince, who was valiant and prudent, the population increased; his reign was long, and is celebrated throughout the Caucasus. The inhabitants of the Kabardah still

* M. Klaproth has observed that in the Crimea there are still to be seen the ruins of a castle called *Cherkes-kernun*. and the territory between the Kacha and the Belbik, of which the upper portion bears still the name of *Kabardah*, has that of *Cherkes-tuz*, or 'Plain of the Circassians.'

speaking of him continually; his gold cross is preserved. Inal had three wives; by the first, he had Janhot; by the second, Begbolat and Bezlen; by the third, Oonamas and Karlysh, who succeeded him in Kabardah. Karlysh had a son named Toktamysh, who, being deficient in courage, was degraded from his rank, and made a simple gentleman. The race of Oonamas ceased with his son Aydar. Bezlen had two sons, the founders of the illustrious race of the Bezlenieh, who flourished on the left bank of the Kuban. Begbolat had a son named Ghilaz-khan, who founded the race of Mudareih, in Little Kabardah. Janhot had two sons, Tau-sulthan, author of the race so called; and Kaytukho, whose heroic progeny are the boast of Little Kabardah. About the fourth generation from Janhot, was one Cheghenukho,* whose race became an object of dislike; and two generations after (corresponding with the beginning of the eighteenth century), the massacre of the Cheghenukhos took place. The genealogy simply says, that this family was destroyed on account of its pride; but tradition has preserved the following facts. The heads of this family did not allow the other princes to sit in their presence; they did not permit the horses of the other princes to be watered in the same stream, or at least above theirs; when they would wash their hands, they obliged a young prince to hold the basin; they refused to appear at the *pohts*, or diets of the princes. This is what happened in consequence. At one of these general diets, they were proscribed; the judges were themselves the executioners of their own decree. Nothing transpired until the fatal moment arrived, when all the princes of the Cheghenukho race, with their male children and pregnant females, were poniarded. This event, which is still the frequent topic of conversation throughout Circassia, forms a kind of epoch, from which the people of the present day calculate their age: but no one existed in 1797 who was alive at the period it occurred.

M. Klaproth subjoins the following particulars respecting the origin of the Circassian nation, or rather the genealogy of their princes, which he collected from the elders amongst the Cherkesses, during his journey in Circassia, where he sojourned for some months in the year 1808.

"Their founder was Arab-khan (the Adn-khan of Count Potocki), a prince of Arabia, who quitted that country with a few adherents, and came to Shan-chir, a city since destroyed, situated near Anapa, in the country of the Nechkuaji, and from whence the princes of Temargoi, and all the other Cherkesses, pretend to have come. Remains of walls and ditches may, in fact, be still seen there, inclosing an area of about half a German mile (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ English) in diameter, extending on the east as far as the Psif, on the west to the Nefil. The site has four outlets, like a Roman camp. On the north, towards the marshes of the Kuban, are several mounds, which may be taken for fortifications. Arab-khan was succeeded by his son Khurpataia (the Hrusfataia of Count Potocki), who had a son named Inal, surnamed *Nef*, or 'the squint-eyed,' whom the princes of both the Kabardahs regard as the stock of their race. He left five sons, Tau-sulthan, Akhlau, Mudar, Bezlen, and Komukwa (the Janhot, Begbolat, Bezlen, Oonamas, and Karlysh, of Count Potocki), who separated after his death, and made a partition of the people amongst them. Tau-sulthan was the strongest; from him descends the house of that name, the princes of which still possess the western part of Little Kabardah, which, in consequence, bears the name of Tau-salthania, or Taltostania. Akhlau and Mudar lived on

* M. Klaproth states that he was a prince of the Bezlenieh family, and that such of his descendants as escaped the general massacre took refuge in Georgia, became Christians, and had lands assigned them in Kakheti by king Vakhtang. The family is called by the Georgians Cherkessi-shwilli.

good terms with the family, and were the founders of two families of princes, who possess the eastern part, called Ghilakhsania. Bezlen and Komukwa separated from their brothers, but were united amongst themselves; from them have descended the princes of Kabardah, properly so called, or Great Kabardah, which, for this reason, is also called Bezlenkeh. This is the only genealogy of these princes: it cannot be traced with certainty beyond the sixteenth century."

At Mozdok, Count Potocki was informed by the son of the commandant of the place, a Russian, who had been carried off by the Chechentses, and ransomed, the mode in which these captures were made. The regiment in which he served was encamped three leagues from Mozdok, and having obtained leave to see his relations, he set off, accompanied by a single Cossack. Descending a hill, two leagues from Mozdok, he heard some musket-shots; his Cossack was killed; his horses took fright and overturned his carriage. He was immediately attacked, and received a sabre-wound on the head, and another on the arm. He was then placed on horseback, and conveyed in the manner in which these people carry off their prisoners. A gag is placed in their mouth, which is the end of a stick, fastened by a leather strap, which goes round the nape of the neck. If the prisoner does not move willingly, they tie his arms and legs, and carry him to the banks of the Terek. There they fasten inflated skins under his arms, and a rope with a running noose round his neck. All then plunge into the water, and the prisoner is obliged to hold the cord as tightly as possible to avoid being strangled; two swimmers drawing him along by this cord, till they reach the other bank, when he is replaced on horseback. The Chechentses rarely kill a traveller from whom they expect a good ransom; as to servants and postillions, they do not spare them. The young Russian, in this case, was so weakened by loss of blood, that the two swimmers were obliged to support him. When he reached his place of destination, fetters were put upon his feet, and a chain round his neck; in other respects he was well-treated and well-fed. Being connected with a family of Nogai princes, of high rank in the Kuban, those who were appointed to guard him did not sit in his presence unless he permitted them. He was suffered to walk about in all the Chechentse villages, which had in turn the charge of guarding and maintaining him, and the fair sex tried to soften the rigours of captivity by admitting him to their most private coteries, or evening parties, at which the young maidens work together, and spin wool, whilst they talk about their innocent love-matters. When one of these evening parties was to take place, the damsels took charge of the prisoner from the young men who had custody of him; his fetters were then removed, and he was consigned to his new keepers, who conducted him to the apartment. There he was seated on the floor, and the mistress of the house presented him with a glass of cool water. Whilst he was drinking it, all remained standing; when he had drank it, he was considered one of the party; and this privilege was the greater, inasmuch as young Taganov understood the language, and could join in all the sports. The young men played on the two-stringed guitar; the young women sung and danced, and the party was kept up far beyond midnight. He was often with the young married women, who neither concealed themselves nor veiled in his presence: for here, wives live in the same house with their husbands, which is not the case amongst the Circassians, who consider it a great disgrace to be seen with their wives; the latter have a separate residence, whither the husband goes only at night, and privily. The Chechentses are always gay, even when they are in absolute want. The men are liable to sudden gusts of anger on the

slightest occasion, especially when one affects any superiority over the others; though they willingly recognise the distinctions which prevail amongst other people. There are even some Chechents villages subject to Kumuk princes, and others under princes of their own. But the mass of the Chechentses are independent, and are so impatient of subjection, that, on an invasion, they would abandon their villages, and live in the woods and amongst the rocks. After five months of this gentle captivity, the Chechentses suddenly took horse and conveyed Taganov across the high mountains into the country of the Lesghi-Andi,* whose manners nearly resembled those of the Chechentses: the women were differently dressed, and still less reserved; the houses were better built and furnished, but there was an extraordinary penury of food.

On arriving at Catherinograd, a party of Circassian robbers came close up to the town, and carried off some horses. The novel attempt to cure these people of their inveterate habits of pillage had been made by some Zaporovian Cossacks. Having caught one of the Circassian princes, who had stolen some of their horses, they inflicted two hundred blows on the soles of his feet, placed him on horseback, and sent him home, with an exhortation, in respectful terms, that he would be pleased in future to abstain from carrying off their horses, and to prevail upon the princes of his family to do the same. This violence, offered to the person of one of their princes, roused Circassia from one end to the other; but the Cossacks got out of the difficulty by an ingenious and very subtle distinction. They declared that they had bastinadoed the robber, not the prince, whom they had sent back in a most honourable manner. The argument appeared to be satisfactory, and the expedient, which was a dangerous one, had the effect of securing the Lower Kuban from the inroads of the Cherkesses.

The Count relates an incident, which shows the vindictive temper of the Caucasian tribes. An Ingoosh robber was taken by the Russians, at the fort of Wlady-kavkas, on the right bank of the Terek, made to run the gauntlet, and then released; but he died of the effects of his punishment. His brother, determined on revenge, passed days and nights in traversing the rocky country, with his gun in his hand, to single out his victim. A young officer inconsiderately left the place; the Ingoosh shot him, and cut off his ears, which he carried to the tomb of his brother, and offered them, with certain ceremonies, to his *manes*. He killed eighteen victims, and treated them in like manner, three of whom were officers.

The Ingooshes and the Karaboolaks are branches of the same nation as the Chechentses, which has the name of Misjeghi; the latter are Mahomedans; the two former are Pagans, and worship sacred rocks, called *Ycrda*, with sumptuous ceremonies, especially at funerals. When an Ingoosh or a Karaboolak dies, the relations beg sheep from their neighbours, and offer them to the deceased, who is seated in his house, carefully appured, with his pipe in his hand. He is always presumed to accept the sheep, and then they ask him what is to be done with them. As he does not answer, they kill the animals, and eat them in common. The Ingooshes have also little idols of silver, with no particular shape, called *tsuun*, which they pray to for rain, children, or any other celestial favour. They take names from animals, so that one calls himself ox, another pig or dog. Some of the Chechentses follow the religion of the rocks, which was the general creed of the Misjeghi nation; and those who are Mahomedans

* The Lesghi-Andi, or Andalai, according to M. Klaproth, are a Lesghian race, who, however, speak a peculiar dialect of the Lesghian tongue. The district they occupy is bounded on the east by Avar and Tsudakhara on the east, by Avar and Bogos on the south, by the Ak-tash or Kazba river on the west, and the Boortuneh on the north. They are Mahomedans of the Sunni sect.

do not speak of God by the name of *Allah*, but *Daa* or *Daal*, which does not come from their primitive religion, since the pagan Ingooshes execrate Daal. When an Ingoosh owes any thing to a Chechentse, and cannot or will not pay it, the latter goes to the *konak* (host or friend) which he has amongst the Ingooshes, and says: "Such a one of your people owes me so much; make him pay me, or I will bring a dog and kill it upon the tombs of your family." This menace terrifies the Ingoosh, and makes him take up the creditor's cause. If the debtor deny the claim, he is put to his oath in the following form:—The bones and excrement of dogs are mixed together, and brought before the *Yerda*, or holy rock. The two parties appear, and the debtor says, with a loud voice, "If I do not speak truth, may the dead of my family bear on their shoulders the dead of such an one's family, in this very place!" If an Ingoosh loses a son, another who has lost a daughter, comes to him, and says: "Your son may want a wife in the other world; I give him my daughter; pay me so many cows for the *kalym*;" and this is never refused. The *kalym*, it is well known, is, amongst the Musulmans, the dowry which the bridegroom pays to his father-in-law. The Ingooshes may have as many as five wives. After the death of the father, his sons may marry all his wives, except their own mother. These details were collected by the Count chiefly from the Chechentses, the Ingooshes themselves being unwilling to give information respecting their nation.

Quitting Catherinograd, and crossing the Malka, into Great Kabardah, Count Potocki came to a Circassian village, which has no resemblance, he says, to those of the Chechentses or Kumuks. "The dwellings of the Cherkeses are not properly houses; they are rather large baskets, made of branches carefully interlaced, the whole being well-plastered with clay, and covered with a roof of reeds. Their appearance is in general pleasing; they are built in rows; they have inclosures, offices, and separate rooms dedicated to hospitality, that is, for lodging travellers. A village does not remain in the same place more than four or five years; by that time, the princes have fallen out with their neighbours, or have formed fresh connexions, and they go and take up their quarters elsewhere, for the land belongs to the nation collectively. These nomade habits were formerly common to almost all barbarous nations. We walked through the village, and arrived at the house of the head of it, who received me at the door. He was an old man, with a white beard, and of the most picturesquely venerable figure it is possible to imagine. His dress was magnificent. A large rich scimitar hung from his girdle in front, and he held a real sceptre in his right hand—a circumstance which gave me great pleasure, because it led me to believe, which was the fact, that I was under the roof of a descendant of the ancient *Skeptukoi*, or 'sceptre-bearers,' who ruled the Sarmatians of the Danube as well as those of the Caucasus, as we see in Strabo and Tacitus. The aged Shabas invited us into his humble mansion, which was hung with mats, and singularly neat and clean. Inquiring for the princess (for this is the title given to his wife), we proceeded to her apartment, and we found her holding a kind of court. Near her was a personage with a red turban, whom I judged to be the priest, and some female attendants, very young. The princess herself might be about sixty, but her figure was remarkably fine, that is, it would be remarkably so elsewhere, but amongst the Circassians this is so common, that there is scarcely an exception."

It was in the Circassian country that the Count discovered proofs of the existence of the Alani, who are now reduced to a thousand souls. "If we could communicate with this remnant of the nation," he observes, "and

ascertain the language they speak, we should doubtless be able to solve a great historical problem. I did what I could to accomplish it. Here it was that a word from the Court would have served me; but this I could not obtain, whatever trouble I took at Moscow for that object."

Whilst at Gheorghievsk, the Count went to visit a statue which the Circassian prince Shabas had described to him, on the banks of the Yetoka, and which is pictured in the work of Guldenstædt. It is situated on a rising ground, near a spring, and represents a man armed in the Circassian manner; it is about fifteen feet high. There is an inscription on its pedestal, in Greek and Slavonian characters intermixed. The Circassians, who call it Dukabeg, have no tradition of its history.

Count Potocki then diverged to the northward, into the country of the Turcomans, whither it is unnecessary to follow him.

Perhaps it may not be altogether out of place to mention here the curious fact of the discovery of remains of ancient Christian churches on the Circassian side of the Kuban. The fact is mentioned by Reineggs, but his authority is not safe; M. Klaproth, however, in his visit to the country, ascertained it, and gave the first correct details of the site of these churches, in his *Voyage au Mont Caucase* (tom. i. p. 282), and in the *Nouv. Journ. Asiatique* (Mai 1830). In speaking of the river Shona, or Chouna, which rises in the Elbrouz mountains, and falls into the Kuban, he observes that, on its left bank, on a mountain, is an ancient church, which the Circassians call also Shona, or Chouna, and which is now in a bad condition. "According to tradition, it was built by the Franks. The Circassians give indifferently the name of *Klissi* to all the churches placed on mountains: this word, as well as the Turkish term *kilissia*, is a corruption of the Greek, *ἐκκλησία*." Another stone church was observed in the high schist mountains, near the sources of the Great Injik. A little to the north of this church are some ruins of brick buildings, which the Circassians call Majar-ounneh, or "Brick houses."

In a St. Petersburg journal, published in 1825, is an account of the ancient churches and other antiquities on the Great Injik river, by Major Potemkin, who was sent, in 1802, to expostulate with the Pasha of Anapa, on the subject of the robberies committed on the Russian territory by the people of the ultra-Kuban country. The Pasha despatched some of his officers with the Major to the tribes complained of; and it was on this occasion that the latter visited places where, in modern times, no European had probably set his foot. In the country of the Beshilbays, a Caucasian tribe, of the Abaze race, he met with three ancient stone churches, of Greek architecture, on the right bank of the Great Injik. He entered these churches, examined them, and made drawings of them. The first which occurs, in following the course of the river, is thirty-two arsheens long and twenty broad; the second, which is situated one verst from the preceding, is twenty arsheens by fifteen; and the third, which is half a verst from the last, is fifteen arsheens by ten. They have cupolas, and within there still remain in all of them figures of saints, painted in fresco, like those in the Russian churches. In one is the image of St. Nicholas in good preservation, with some Greek letters on either side. Near the same church, in the cemetery, is placed a wooden cross,* of rude work-

* M. Klaproth states that he was informed by several Nogays and Circassians, that many crosses and remains of crosses are to be seen on the banks of the rivers which fall into the Kuban.

manship, with an inscription in Greek letters, which has exercised the ingenuity of a French *savant*, well acquainted with Byzantine paleography, who translates it thus: "Jesus Christ is conqueror. Years (elapsed) since the creation of the world down to (the erection of) these venerable crosses, 6521." This date of the Mundane era of Constantinople corresponds to A.D. 1013, a period when the Greeks made great efforts in the Caucasus, and when Basil II., their emperor, having obtained possession of part of Iberia, in 991, subjected in 1016 several provinces of the ancient Media.

Two other ancient churches, situated near the Upper Kuban, were visited by M. Bernadazzi, who made an excursion, in the year 1829, into the mountains where these remains of the middle age are to be found, bearing a letter of introduction from the Russian governor in the province of the Caucasus to the Circassian princes. Speaking of the church on the Chouna, he says: "What astonished me most, was the solidity of the edifice and the skill with which it was built. All the vaults are of hewn stone, whilst the arches are constructed of excellent bricks. The rock on which the church is situated is porphyry; but the edifice is built of sandstone." The Circassian princes, to whom he was recommended, professed ignorance on the subject of these antiquities, and dissuaded the traveller from examining them, on the ground of danger from the people. M. Bernadazzi, however, proceeded, with a large party, including the princes, to examine an ancient church on the Teberda river. It was situated on a steep mountain; in the interior were several fresco paintings, representing the Passion; most of them in good preservation. At the end, where the altar formerly was, is a gigantic image of the Virgin Mary, the arms extending over the three windows. Here, too, is a Greek inscription. The church is built of the same stone as that of the Chouna. The roof is covered with tiles. The pavement is entirely destroyed, as if the Circassians had been searching for treasure. Near the church are two tombs, wholly overthrown. The guides would not for any consideration remain on the spot all night.

Another remarkable church, M. Klaproth has stated, exists near the river of Cheghem, in the high mountains to the eastward of the Elbrouz. It is placed on a rock in which a serpentine passage has been cut, guarded on each side with iron bars. Some leaves of an ancient Greek Gospel were found there by Pallas, as well as leaves of Greek rituals. Klaproth obtained some of the latter, the writing of which was of the fifteenth century.

A DAY AT MALACCA.

Few persons, however strong and well qualified to indure the heat of a tropical climate, can reside many years in any portion of our Asiatic possessions without suffering occasionally from the sickness incidental to the place of the sojourn. I, at least, was not so fortunate as to escape the attacks of fever, and after an anxious and fatiguing voyage, in the wilder parts of the Indian Archipelago, I was laid up with a severe illness of many weeks' duration. Being recommended to try the effect of a change of climate, usually so beneficial to an invalid, as soon as I was enabled to rise from my bed, I availed myself of the kindness of a much valued friend, who asked me to accompany him in a schooner he commanded, and which was about to make a voyage to Malacca and Penang. Incapable as I felt of active exertion, and yet wanting some incentive to assist in throwing off the languor which oppressed me, nothing could be more favourable for the return to health than this proposal. My experience in nautical affairs, would naturally occasion me to take a warm interest in those events of the voyage which a mere landsman would consider "stale, flat, and unprofitable," while the absence of all responsibility would prevent the excitement from rising to the excess which had so lately been prejudicial to my health.

As the passage to the westward, out of Singapore Road, is narrow and intricate, it is the custom for vessels bound to ports in that direction, to get under weigh early in the morning, so that, in the event of the wind proving contrary, they may have the whole day before them to pass the narrows. We, therefore, embarked on board the schooner over-night, and when the first streak of dawn appeared in the eastern horizon, the anchor was weighed, the sails set, and with a fine breeze from the south-east, the little vessel skirted the line of islands and reefs which bounds this side of the harbour, and in less than half an hour was in the fair way of the channel. The gut, through which we were now about to pass, is the narrowest part of the straits of Malacca, the channel being contracted to a width of little more than half a mile, by reefs which stretch from the island of Singapore on the one side, and from the islands of Ballam on the other. We soon entered the gut, where the tide, which was in our favour, ran with a rapidity that must have been awful to persons unaccustomed to the navigation of these straits. With all the lights of science to aid us, and the results of the experience gathered by our predecessors for our guides, while calmly contemplating the effects of well-known causes, and calculating, without danger of going astray, the exact difficulties to be encountered, it is impossible not to be struck by the noble daring of the early voyagers, who ventured with reckless boldness into unexplored seas, and, regardless of times and seasons, pushed on their adventurous prow without the guidance of a single chart. The little vessel in which I sailed was carried along at so fearful a rate, that the wind could no longer exercise any power on the sails, and she turned round and round in the eddies, completely at their mercy, being sometimes borne by them within a few yards of the reefs, whence a counter-current would force her into mid channel again. This species of navigation appears particularly frightful to strangers, who are unacquainted with the true nature of the circumstances attending it; there is in reality little danger, for the current will always carry a vessel clear of the reefs, unless human efforts misapplied should counteract its influence.

We soon emerged from the gut into the more open water, and as the

schooner was now borne steadily along before a light breeze, I seated myself in the gangway, and passed some time in the contemplation of the enchanting scenery of the straits. The water was now as smooth as that of an inland lake on a calm day of summer, clear to the eye, and beautifully bright. Small low islands, covered with verdure, the emerald gems of these silver seas, arose in every direction, and nearly a-head the lofty Cariman lay like a sleeping giant, its deep woods reposing in the sunshine, and its towering eminence looking out loftily over its clustering satellites around. Two large ships, bound to Singapore, working to windward over the smooth surface of the water, gave animation to the scene, while several native prahus, under the land, skimming like wild swans on the wave, afforded additional objects of interest and beauty. The seamen, who were Javanese, were all busily employed under the superintendence of the commandant and his officers, some in adjusting large coir mats on the yards, to prevent them from chafing the rigging; others in middle-stitching and repairing an old sail, which had been brought upon the quarter-deck for the purpose. This state of things is always an agreeable one for the looker-on, for, excepting during a dead calm (one of the greatest annoyances which can befall the mariner), the settled state of the weather, and the consequent comfort of the crew, may be deduced from their sitting about on the deck at such employments, which will engage their attention for several hours, and will not interfere with the working of the vessel.

My friend, the captain of the schooner, who was a young man, had come out to the Archipelago without having imbibed the prejudices against the natives which Europeans of a more mature age are too apt to acquire. It is a melancholy truth, that in all our Asiatic possessions, strangers somewhat advanced in life can seldom be induced to look upon the children of the soil with unjaudiced eyes. They are apt to regard them not only as an ignorant race, but as an inferior set of beings, for whom, if education has done little, nature has done still less. Although when men advance in life, their feelings should become more unbiassed and their judgment clearer, certainly, as regards the opinions formed of the strangers with whom they may associate in a foreign country, the reverse is the case; and it will be found that persons who have attained to middle age before they arrive at a colony, can rarely bring themselves to do common justice to the native inhabitants. Unhappily, there have been many voyagers in the Indian Archipelago who have not enjoyed the opportunity, and who perhaps did not entertain the wish, to ascertain the true character of the Malays, and never making the slightest endeavour to overcome the first ill impression, have followed the example of their predecessors, and represented the whole community as a race of pirates and assassins. The appearance of our seamen contrasted very strongly with that of the crew of a vessel in which I had lately made a short passage; the former were squalid in their attire, negligent and slovenly in their habits, and had a scared look, working as if they expected a blow or an execration every moment. The difference, indeed, was so striking, that a stranger, unacquainted with the fact of their being natives of the same town, would have supposed them to belong to distinct races.

In the evening, after watching the sun's descent into old ocean, a glorious prospect at all times, and more especially so during fine weather in this part of the world, the wind being rather cool, I left the deck, and accompanied the captain into the cabin. Entering into conversation, which proved deeply interesting to both parties, an hour rapidly passed away, when our discourse was suddenly and most unexpectedly interrupted by the schooner's being

thrown over on her beam-ends. We should have followed the chairs, decanters, and glasses into the lee-scuppers, on their very unceremonious departure, had we not seized hold of the table, which, fortunately for us, was securely lashed. This uncomfortable change in our position was followed by a crash on deck, and a fluttering of canvas, when the vessel immediately righted. My friend hastened up the companion-ladder, and I followed as speedily as my strength would permit; but no sooner had I raised my head above the hatch, than my hat was borne from it by the wind, and carried far to leeward. Above, and all around, the sky, lately so clear, had become as black as ink, and the darkness would have been complete but for the light cast upwards by the sea, lashed into foam by the strength of the hurricane, the spray flying over us in showers. The aspect of affairs upon deck was disagreeable enough; the fore-top-mast had gone close above the cap; the top-sail, top-gallant-sail, and jibs, were hanging over the side or dragging in the water, while the main-sail was shivered to ribbons. This catastrophe was occasioned by one of the far-famed Sumatran squalls, which had arisen and overtaken the vessel with a rapidity which baffled the calculations of the mate, and almost paralyzed him with astonishment. Unaccustomed to the navigation of these straits, he had been making preparations to meet the *tufan* as deliberately as if it had occurred in the open sea. Fortunately, only one man was aloft at the time, furling the top-gallant-sail, and he clung firmly to the falling mast, and by dint of activity and presence of mind, succeeded in getting safely on board. In about a quarter of an hour, the strength of the wind being expended, it was succeeded by rain, which fell in torrents, drenching the deck, and pouring its utmost fury on the devoted heads of those who were compelled to brave its pelting. In the course of another hour, the rain also ceased, and the moon, shining forth in full splendour, illuminated the whole sky, the gale having subsided into a gentle breeze. Time being very precious in these seas, the men were instantly set to work to point a new top-mast, and to bend another main-sail; and with such good-will did they set about this employment, that when I arose the next morning, I found the schooner under full sail, just as if nothing extraordinary had happened: the only traces of the storm being the broken top-mast, and the remnants of the main-sail; the former was now in the hands of the carpenter, who was busily engaged in sawing it up for fire-wood, and the latter lay upon the quarter-deck, a spectacle which my friend the captain contemplated with a very rueful visage. The loss of a sail is an expensive disaster, and assuredly a depressing one at the commencement of a voyage; however, my friend was not a man to take a thing of the kind much to heart. The wind being light, we progressed slowly, and it was not until the middle of the second night that we rounded the Water Islands, and being guided by the light-house of Malacca, which is situated on the summit of a small hill overlooking the town, anchored safely in the roads a little before day-break.

This being my first visit to Malacca, I hastened upon deck at an early hour, to obtain a view of the town, but was disappointed, every object being enveloped in mist—no uncommon circumstance in these latitudes. By seven o'clock, however, a favourable change took place, and having determined to accompany the captain on his visit to the shore, I entered the gig with him, just as the sun, having dispelled the mist, shone out brightly, and afforded us a view of the quiet little villas peeping through the trees, and forming altogether a very pretty scene. The contrast between these new habitations and the old town is very striking, and produces a pleasing effect. The old Portuguese church, on the top of the hill, now converted into a lighthouse, and several other build-

ings of the same date, with that portion of the walls of the once extensive and strong fortress which had been left undestroyed when this latest relic of Portuguese power and greatness was blown up and mutilated by its new possessors, give an appearance of antiquity to the town, which is not presented by the more recently constructed edifices of Singapore. The mutability of all earthly power and grandeur, thus exemplified by the change so visible in Malacca, once the capital of eastern Asia, brought a pensive feeling to my mind. No longer a place of any importance, the roads, instead of being crowded, as of yore, by craft of every kind, were now only occupied by a single small brig and two or three native prahus, in addition to our own schooner. As I approached a spot filled with historical recollections, and celebrated as being the residence of St. Francis Xavier, who gained the title of Apostle of the Indies—while looking back upon the mistaken policy of the early colonists of Asia, and upon their blind, but certainly sincere, religious zeal, the almost instinctive regret, with which any very serious alteration in places of note inspires the mind, subsided as the hope sprang up that, under British rule, the rich and fertile countries of the Eastern Archipelago would attain to all the blessings attendant on the spread of knowledge and civilisation. After an hour's pull, we entered the narrow and shallow creek which divides the town into two portions, and landed near a small building on the left bank, the present office of the harbour-master. Close to this place we found several European gentlemen, together with a considerable number of Chinese and Malays, congregated for the purpose, it should seem, of hearing the news, having apparently no other occupation to beguile the time, which, at this early period of the day, began to hang upon hand. Amid this group, I recognised a friend in a young Dutchman, a native of the place, who, having expected my arrival, was on the look-out. He met me with a cordial welcome, and a warm invitation for myself and the commandant of the schooner to make his house our own during the short time we proposed to remain at Malacca. As the town did not boast any thing like a respectable hotel, we gladly accepted the hospitality offered, and leaving the captain, who was well acquainted with the place, to make his arrangements with the harbour-master, I accompanied my friend to his residence.

We crossed the creek by a small wooden drawbridge, and entered a spacious street, running along the sea-shore, the portion nearest to the river being occupied by native merchants, and the more distant part by the European residents, and some of the richer Chinese settlers. No sooner had we crossed the river, than our noses were assailed by a strong smell of *balachong*, a preparation of shrimps and small fish, much esteemed by the Malays, as a relish to their curries. This favourite article of food, both in appearance and odour, bears a strong resemblance to caviare, and the people of Malacca being famous for its manufacture, it forms one of the principal articles of export to the Malay countries in the neighbourhood. There are two kinds; the black, which is the most common, proves to the majority of Europeans a very great nuisance, the effluvia being very offensive; the better sort, or the red *balachong*, is made either of the spawn of shrimps or the shrimps themselves, which, after boiling, being exposed to the sun to dry, are pounded in a mortar with salt, and a small quantity of water, for the purpose of rendering the mass sufficiently moist to be made into cakes: the same method being employed for the black or cheaper kind, which is made of small fish, and which of course becomes highly flavoured in the process. The Malay and Chinese inhabitants, whom I encountered in the walk, were well clad, and appeared to be also well fed, and perfectly contented; but I was struck by the absence of that cominer-

cial activity which is so remarkable at Singapore. Several of the Chinese shopkeepers, who had evidently got fat upon their gains, being perfect specimens of sleekness and placidity, exchanged familiar greetings with my friend. His long residence in the place had rendered him well acquainted with all the inhabitants, and the good-humour and excellent understanding, which seemed to be established amongst these different members of the community, told well for all parties. In the course of our walk, we encountered several Malay traders, with yellow canes, commonly called Penang lawyers, cockatoos, parrots, and knick-knacks of various kinds to dispose of to the new comers, our vessel having been speedily despoiled. Some of these people stopped to accost me, at the same time presenting samples of rice, fruit, and other commodities, with which they were desirous to supply the ship. All appeared to be eager to sell, but they were not pressing in the endeavours to accomplish this object: thus strongly contrasting with the importunate venders of similar articles to be met with on the beach at Madras, or the ghauts of Calcutta. These people had an air of independence, and at the same time a respectful manner, together with an appearance which seemed to be acquired by domestic habits and strict attention to business, circumstances which would surprise those who had formed their opinion of the Malays from the sweeping censures cast upon them by writers who make no distinction between different tribes, and characterise the whole as pirates and murderers. Long intercourse with Europeans has doubtless done much for the inhabitants of Malacca, but their manifest improvement, under the fortunate circumstances in which they have been placed, proves that the Malays can understand and appreciate the advantages to be gained by the adoption of those habits and usages which the progress of civilisation has introduced.

A short and very agreeable walk brought us to the house of my friend, Mr. B., which was truly Dutch in the neatness and comfortable-looking air of its exterior. This snug dwelling was of two stories, and prettily situated in a compound tastefully laid out with plantations of shrubs and flowers, the whole reminding me strongly of the suburban residences in the neighbourhood of Cape Town. Entering, I found myself in a large hall, extending the entire length from the front to the back of the mansion, in which, at the farther end, the mother of my friend and his three sisters were seated at breakfast—the master of the house, and father of the family, having departed early in the morning for an estate belonging to him at several miles distance. The table being spread with all the good things usually congregated at an Indian breakfast, I made ample amends for my long abstinence. At the conclusion, I removed my chair to the back verandah, which opened into a garden laid out in the Dutch taste, and remarkable for the beauty of its flowers, and the precision of its arrangements. The young ladies of the family brought their work-tables to the same place, where we enjoyed the delightful coolness of the atmosphere, which renders the mornings and evenings at Malacca so agreeable. My friend's sisters had received their education at an English school at Penang; their conversation was lively, and we were at no loss for topics. At five o'clock, we sat down to a sumptuous dinner, the numerous dishes served up including many dainties both animal and vegetable, which, owing to the culpable indifference shown by the British residents to these matters, have not been yet introduced at Singapore. Indeed, Malacca may be called the garden of the new settlement, which is dependent upon it for various supplies: so little attention, in fact, having been paid to agricultural pursuits, that the colonists have not sufficient fodder for the subsistence of cattle, and are in-

debted for beef to the place whence they have taken most of the trade which it formerly enjoyed. The mangosteen, the pride of the Indian Archipelago, has not yet been cultivated at Singapore, although there is no reason to believe that it would not flourish as luxuriantly there, as in the islands in which it is grown. Malacca is famous for this delicious and much esteemed fruit; it also possesses another which, with the inhabitants at least, is in still greater repute. This is the dukkus, a species of li-chi, but larger and finer, and differing somewhat in shape, being round instead of oval. It is not reckoned advisable to indulge very freely in the mangosteen, while any quantity of the dukkus may be eaten with safety, it being wholesome and nutritious, as well as richly flavoured and refreshing. Parties are often made by the residents of Malacca into the interior, for the purpose of eating dukkus during the season. The company proceed to one of the country residences, at some ten or twelve miles distance, and after a plentiful supply of the fruit, and much flirting and laughter, finish the day with a ball, returning home, notwithstanding the fatigue they have endured, in great spirits, and ready for any amusement that may fall in the way.

In the course of the evening, I accompanied Mr. B. in his gig into the country. Our road conducted us some distance along the beach, and leaving the Anglo-Chinese College, a large wooden building, on the right hand, we struck at once into the interior. The most remarkable objects which presented themselves, during our drive, consisted of two small hills, at the back of the town, forming the Chinese burial-ground. This cemetery was covered with monuments of various descriptions, and indeed every sort and size, many being nearly hidden from view by the surrounding brushwood, which, however, was not permitted to encroach upon the last resting-places of the dead. The care taken to preserve these tombs was manifest from the occupations of several of the Chinese colonists, whom we observed to be busily employed in removing the weeds from the vicinity of the graves of their deceased relatives: the pious respect, shown by the people belonging to the Celestial Empire to the memory of the dead, forms a pleasing trait in the national character, and affords an example which we, who pride ourselves upon superior mental refinement, might follow with advantage. We returned to the town by a different route, and while passing a tasteful little Chinese edifice, situated in the midst of an extensive plantation, I was rather surprised to hear myself accosted by name. We immediately pulled up, and in the person who addressed me, I recognised an old acquaintance, a Chinese merchant, who had accompanied me, about twelve months previous to this meeting, in a voyage from Batavia to Singapore. Sending out a little boy to hold the horse, he requested us to alight, and having entered the house, we were received by the wife of our host, a good-looking Malayan Chinese, much younger than himself, who placed a tray before us, containing a tea-pot, and several small Chinese tea-cups without handles. While partaking of the refreshing beverage, "which cheers but not inebriates," half-a-dozen plump sucking-pig-looking little children, their heads closely shaved, with the exception of a plaited lock over each ear, crowded round me, partly attracted, no doubt, by the toys and sweetmeats with which one of my jacket-pockets were usually stored, to meet the demand on such occasions.

My Chinese friend had emigrated about twenty-five years before from his native country. Being at that period in very narrow circumstances, he laboured for several successive years in the tin mines of Sookoot, a native state to the northward of Malacca; working hard at this employment, until he had amassed

a considerable sum. Believing that he had acquired sufficient capital to set up in business, he removed to Singapore, which just at that time had been founded by Sir Stamford Raffles, and commencing the world in a new capacity, that of a merchant, by the continual exercise of his industry, he greatly increased his property. Not, however, considering himself to be rich enough to return with credit to his own country, and being desirous to enjoy the blessings of domestic life, he again changed his place of abode, proceeding to Malacca, where he married, and purchased the estate on which we now found him. Continuing his mercantile pursuits, he had been in the habit of making an annual visit to Java, in the furtherance of these commercial views; but as his family increased, his home became more endeared to him, and he seemed now to be a fixture on his estate, notwithstanding a still ardent desire to visit the tombs of his fathers. The memory of the dead, in fact, was the only tie which attached him to his native country, for he had formed many friendships at Malacca, and having chosen a spot for his residence which he had beautified after his own fancy, he tasted in the bosom of an affectionate family all the happiness which competence and domestic comfort can afford. He had cropped his plantations, which were laid out to the best advantage, and were also highly productive, with pepper and *siri* leaf, the harvest of each affording him a considerable income.

Although my Chinese friend must be deemed a very fortunate person, his career does not afford a remarkable instance of similar prosperity; numbers of his countrymen, who have emigrated from the Celestial Empire with barely sufficient money to land them upon a foreign coast, having met with equal success in the reward of their industry and good conduct. It was, however, very pleasing to contemplate him in his peaceful retirement, where he had surrounded himself with objects reminding him strongly of that far-off land, to which he often turned in pensive thought, content with his present lot, but still cherishing a wish to tread his native earth once more.

My charioteer being well acquainted with the road, the absence of lamps did not retard our progress, and arriving without accident at the place of our destination, we entered the house, which was lighted up for the reception of company, a large party, chiefly consisting of the relatives of the family, being assembled. Among the group I remarked two Portuguese priests, whose closely shaven heads, and sombre garments, appeared to be somewhat out of place in the midst of so gay a party. Although few, if any, of the company professed the Roman Catholic religion, these reverend personages appeared to be great favourites, and their popularity augured well for the absence of that fierce bigotry and party spirit, which in small places are so frequently the bane of society. One of these priests, who was seated at the piano, particularly attracted my attention; he played some Italian airs with great taste, and to ears like my own, accustomed to nothing save the simple, pleasing, but certainly very unscientific, music of the Malays, it was delightful to listen to these captivating melodies. The padre, however, speedily relinquished his seat to one of the ladies, who struck up a quadrille, which proved a signal to the active portion of the gentlemen present to choose their partners, and the floor was instantly covered with dancers. One of the priests also kindly approached me, and took a prominent part in conversation. He was a native of Macao, and had received his education at the college of that place; he proved to be an agreeable companion, anxious to receive as well as to impart information, asking many questions which showed that very general knowledge is not considered essential to monastic education, although he himself was desirous of

acquiring it. Unprepared for the very charming society to which I had been so fortunately introduced at Malacca, the contrast it afforded to that which I had found at places where a greater degree of refinement might have been expected, was particularly gratifying. In some of the settlements in Dutch India, the male and female portion of the community do not join in social amusements, except upon some rare occasions, such as a ball, or other formal entertainment, the gentlemen usually spending their evenings at a club, or other public institution, while the ladies amuse themselves at home as well as they are able—a system which is productive of evil to both parties, since each must be equally indebted to the other for that moral and mental improvement, which it is difficult, nay almost impossible, for either to acquire alone. To so great a degree is this impolitic alienation carried, that even at the theatre, in some places, the men and women sit in different parts of the house: the result is what may be expected—the former being profligate and very frequently coarse in their manners, while the latter sink into a state of mental degradation, and become foolish, injudicious mothers, and tyrannical mistresses of families. How different was the aspect of things at Malacca! here were to be found intelligent women, whose male relatives, anxious to procure for them all the advantages which could be obtained in the remote part of the world, whither their destiny had conducted them, had received the best education this region could afford. Their accomplishments might not perhaps be upon a par with those which in the present highly cultivated state of the female mind astonish us in the capitals of France and England, but they were sufficient to render them most agreeable and intellectual companions, and to show that the most had been made of every thing within their reach. The dress, amusements, and mode of thinking of the ladies of Malacca, are all European; and there was nothing save the foreign air of the house, and the appearance of the attendants, to remind me that I was within the tropics, domesticated in an obscure spot, in a part of the world which rarely engages the attention of persons, however well informed.

The Indian Archipelago, associated as it has been with the recollections of Dutch conquest and enterprize, has faded from the mind, as the colonial importance of Holland has declined; and excepting to those merchants whose commercial speculations have been directed towards it, has excited a very slight degree of interest in modern times. It afforded, perhaps, a momentary attraction to the general reader, upon the publication of the works of Sir Stamford Raffles and others, but not being sufficiently followed up to render the impression permanent, people, for the most part, are quite content with the modicum of information they have acquired, and care little or nothing for one of the most beautiful and fertile portions of the known world. To a resident, the very confined nature of the society at Malacca must be a disadvantage, since it is not always possible to maintain the good understanding which subsisted between the members composing it at the period of my visit, and when any thing akin to animosity breaks out in a narrow circle, there must be an end to social intercourse of every kind. The project, however, of building a steamer, to run as a packet between Penang and Singapore, touching at Malacca, will do much towards the improvement of society in all these places, supplying topics of conversation, and directing the attention of the persons interested in the scheme to the products of the neighbouring countries likely to facilitate it. Thus, in consequence of the great expense attendant upon the purchase of coals in the straits, it was proposed to resort to Borneo for the purpose of procuring this necessary adjunct to steam-navigation; coal-mines having been

found in this most productive island within an easy distance from the sea. The steamer would be found useful in conveying opium to Sambas, and the east coast of the peninsula, at those seasons in which the voyage could not be performed by the small open boats usually employed in this trade. Putting, however, any extensive commercial adventures out of the question, the establishment of a rapid means of communication between the settlements of the straits, for the conveyance of the court on circuit, and of letters, goods, and passengers, cannot fail to be productive of the greatest advantage. In Malacca, where the dull monotony of life is only broken in upon by the occasional visit of some passing ship, like that in which I was a passenger, the arrival of parties from the neighbouring settlements, and the more ready transmission of news from those larger and gayer places, would give an impulse to society, which, notwithstanding the easy footing on which it is placed, is at present wanting. During my brief sojourn, I saw nothing but the agreeable portion of the picture; but, though fascinated for the moment by the charms and graces which met my view—the natural beauty of the scene, its valuable products, and the capabilities of turning them to the best account,—an active spirit, I believe, upon reflection, would not be satisfied to wear out its energies in this fairy scene.

At day-break, the voice of my friend aroused me from a pleasant slumber, with the intelligence that the vessel was under weigh. The wind, he said, was fair, and he hoped before night to be many miles from Malacca. An unfinished sleep, and the remembrance of the happiness enjoyed on the preceding day, prevented me from sympathizing in this hope. I had not tasted so much real gratification for many years, and I would gladly have remained a short time longer in the indulgence of tastes and feelings which had seldom been elicited before. I consoled myself, as well as I could, by reflecting that the longer I remained, the less willing I might be to depart, and that being called upon to carve out my own fortunes in the world, I must not yield to the first temptation that fell in my way. Frequently, however, during my subsequent wanderings, have my thoughts recurred with feelings half pleasurable, half painful, to the happy day that I spent in this land of genuine hospitality.

INDIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE infinite variety in the metrology of India is a great evil, demanding, perhaps, a more prompt remedy than that which arises from the difference of laws, whilst a uniformity of weights and measures might be more easily devised, if not introduced, than a general code. A writer in the *Madras Journal of Literature* for January suggests that, as the newly-coined rupee is a measure of length and weight certified by Government; as it is easily applicable and constantly at hand, it might be made the universal standard. Its diameter is one-tenth of a foot. In lieu of making the relation of measures to weights depend on *paddy* (rice in the husk), he would have it depend on *water*. He adds: "Coins might be made vehicles of useful information. Their relations to one another, and their weight and measurement, might all be stamped on them, instead of the gratuitous '*one rupee*,' and '*yek roopace*,' I do not see why the English digits and alphabet might not be inscribed on the reverse of the copper and silver coin, &c. The moralist would be pleased to see knowledge and riches thus go together."

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DR. LANG'S "ACCOUNT OF NEW SOUTH WALES."*

OUR Australasian colonies have now attained such a degree of importance in themselves, and are establishing so many links of connexion with the mother-country, that they begin to possess a sufficient amount of interest to attract readers to works descriptive of them,—of the physical nature and capabilities of the country, which loudly invites emigration thither, and of the intellectual and moral character of the colonial community. We devoted a few pages in our August Journal to this subject, chiefly with reference to the effects produced, by the principles which have been applied to the government of the colony, on its morals; the work before us affords us another opportunity of reviewing its condition and prospects under other aspects.

Dr. Lang has defined the object of his work: first, to show the history, tendency, and working of the transportation system, as it regards the Australian colonies; second, to exhibit the present state of New South Wales in particular; third, to promote the emigration of reputable families, by pointing out the line of policy which should be pursued in order to secure the welfare of the colony. We think it will be convenient to our readers to have at once the opinions of Dr. Lang—a gentleman who has been some years naturalized in New South Wales, and who has enjoyed many facilities for observation there—on these points distinctly stated.

On the subject of transportation, Dr. Lang admits that the system, as it has hitherto been administered in New South Wales, has in a great measure proved a failure; but he maintains that the failure has not arisen from any thing inherent in the transportation system itself, but has rather been the necessary result of a vicious state of things in the Australian colonies: of all species of punishment, he is persuaded, under a proper system of management, transportation would be found to combine, in the highest degree, all the requisites which Archbishop Whately includes in his idea of secondary punishment, in being humane, corrective, cheap, and formidable.†

Of the present state of New South Wales, under Governor Bourke, in comparison with by-gone times and preceding administrations, he speaks in very favourable terms. He professes to belong to neither of the political parties which divide the colony, and he entertains no fears for its general welfare or advancement, whether the Patriotic Association—"a sort of colonial Rag-fair, attended by all the blustering attorneys of the colony"—or the petitioners for a mere extension of the colonial council, should succeed with the Home Government. His own opinion, on the subject of political administration, is that, as the colony is evidently in a state of rapid transition, and the proportion of the free emigrants fast increasing,

* An Historical and Statistical Account of New South Wales, both as a Penal Settlement and as a British Colony. By JOHN DUNMORE LANG, D.D., Senior Minister of the Scots Church, and Principal of the Australian College, Sydney, New South Wales. 2d Edit. Two Vols. 1837. Valpy.

† On this subject, Dr. Lang has recently developed his views in a work specially devoted thereto, entitled "Transportation and Colonization."

and as the whole aspect and character of its society will consequently be, in all likelihood, completely changed, and the influence of the emancipists neutralized, within a limited period, it would be much better to refrain from establishing a permanent form of legislative government, such as a House of Assembly, for the present; and to extend and increase the powers of the Council, for which he is an advocate, as a temporary measure.

On the last head, he is of opinion that, by carrying out the important principle adopted by his late Majesty's Government, in regard to the alienation of Crown land in the Australian colonies (by which the lands are sold and the purchase-money applied to the encouragement of immigration), and by checking the demoralizing system of emigration from the mother-country, which sacrificed the interests of the colony "to subserve the private interests of an unprincipled London jobber, in the matter of female emigration," Great Britain will be enabled to pursue "a course the most profitable to herself and her colonies, and the most interesting to the genuine philanthropist."

Having thus given a brief summary of the results at which Dr. Lang has arrived, we shall hastily glance at some of the contents of his work.

The initial chapters are devoted to a history of the discovery of New Holland, of its settlement, and of the policy adopted by the successive governors, of whose administrations he has given an interesting, and, generally speaking, impartial review.

Soon after the discovery of the vast territory of New Holland, the British Legislature, in consequence of the crowded state of the gaols, determined to found a penal settlement on its coast, in order "to rid the mother-country of the intolerable nuisance arising from the daily increasing accumulation of criminals;" to afford a suitable place for their safe custody, punishment, and ultimate reformation; and to form a British colony out of the reclaimed criminals, in addition to the families of free emigrants. This scheme Dr. Lang justly characterises as "the most interesting and the noblest experiment that had ever been made on the moral capabilities of man;" and we have no doubt that, had it commenced at the present day, and been carried on upon the principles which experience and more enlightened views have suggested for the treatment of criminals, it would have succeeded.

The first Governor of the colony, which was formed in 1787, by the importation of 600 male and 250 female convicts, was Captain Arthur Phillip, of the Royal Navy. The difficulties which this gentleman had to encounter, in the formation of such a colony, some of which had not been foreseen or had not been provided against, were met with much firmness and judgment on his part. He endeavoured with zeal, perseverance, and benevolence, to conciliate the aborigines of the soil on which we thus discharged the depraved dregs of our population. But the aggressions of the convicts, and the natural resentment of the blacks, formed an excuse for expeditions against the latter; "and many of them," says Dr. Lang, "I believe, often with but little necessity, fell before the bullets of the mili-

tary. There is black blood, at this moment, on the hands of individuals in good repute in the colony of New South Wales, of which all the waters of New Holland would be insufficient to wash out the deep and indelible stains." Governor Phillip took the best steps he could, by means of reward and encouragement, to repress immorality, and to induce the immigration of free settlers, "without which," he told the Government at home, "the country cannot be cultivated to advantage;" and several families were accordingly sent, at the public expense, in 1796. Of the first four grants of land to private individuals in the colony (in 1791), three, comprising 260 acres, were made to free persons, and one of thirty acres to an emancipated convict. The proportion of grants to the latter class was subsequently increased; but the precautions which the Governor took evince, as Dr. Lang remarks, judgment in adapting the means at his command to the end which the Legislature had in view.

After administering the affairs of the infant colony for five years, Captain Phillip was succeeded by Captain Hunter, R.N. This gentleman did not arrive till 1795, the colony being governed during the three years ensuing after Captain Phillip's departure, by the commanding officer of the New South Wales Corps, the culpable dealings of the officers of which corps in the colony, their being allowed to retail spirits, their dissolute habits, and their rendering the resources of the Government indirectly subservient to their own private interests, Dr. Lang says, "entailed ten thousand sorrows" on it. Governor Hunter was a man of sound judgment, unexceptionable principles, and warm benevolence; but he was counteracted by the officers of the corps; though agriculture made considerable progress during his administration, and the prospects of the colony consequently improved.

The third Governor (1800) was Captain King, R.N., who, with Captain Hunter, had accompanied Governor Phillip to the colony, in the *Sirius*. He had the rough manners and uncourteous bearing of a seaman; and though anxious to promote the welfare of all ranks, being irritable and irascible when thwarted in his measures, he left things to take their course, which, in such a place, must needs be a bad one. "He had evidently formed but a low idea of the capabilities of the colony, and as he found that 'he could not make farmers of pick-pockets,' to use his own expression, he thought it unnecessary to expend further labour in the fruitless experiment." He became embroiled with the New South Wales Corps, whose influence in the colony and at home neutralized his own, and, as a counterpoise, he brought forward the emancipated convicts, to whom he granted licenses for the sale of spirits. A general dissolution of morals and relaxation of penal discipline followed; marriage was disregarded; the civil power was inert; virtuous industry was depressed; and bands of runaway convicts traversed the country, committing fearful atrocities. He was succeeded in 1806 by another officer of the navy, Captain Bligh, of the *Bounty*.

The first measure of this gentleman, in obedience to orders from home, was the abolition of the monopolies enjoyed by the New South Wales

Corps, especially of the sale of spirits, the barter of which article was now adopted by all classes, in lieu of currency: labour and the necessities of life were paid for in ardent spirits. The profits derived by the officers of the corps from the general traffic in this article were enormous, and the prospect of losing them was intolerable. This provocation, and the unpopularity of the Governor amongst the wealthier colonists, in consequence of his philanthropic measures to provide against the exaction from the poorer of high profits, in times of scarcity, prepared a mine, which exploded through an injudicious act of incivility towards Mr. John Macarthur, a merchant, but formerly captain and paymaster in the New South Wales Corps. The commander of the Corps (Major Johnston) took the extreme measure* of arresting the Governor and assuming the Government, for which act of mutiny he was subsequently brought to a court-martial in England and cashiered.

The administration of Governor Bligh was too short to admit of its being fairly appreciated. He was passionate, and extremely irascible; but Dr. Lang considers that he had no other end in view than the dispensation of impartial justice, and the general welfare of the colony. He was followed by Lieut.-colonel Macquarie, under whose government, from 1809 to 1821, very material changes took place in New South Wales. Some regard this era as the commencement of the prosperity of the colony; but Dr. Lang qualifies this eulogium. The New South Wales Corps was now ordered home, and replaced by the 73d Foot, the Governor's own regiment. Under great advantages, Governor Macquarie had the remodelling of the whole political and moral frame-work of the colony completely in his power; with a comparatively unlimited command of British money and convict labour, he had the experience of twenty years to guide him in their application; but, according to Dr. Lang, he did not avail himself judiciously of his position. His exertions to form roads and open lines of communication between the different settlements in the colony, he admits, are "above all praise." His great achievement in this way is the road across the Blue Mountains to Bathurst, 130 miles from Sydney, which opened an extensive tract of pasture-land. Building, however, was carried to excess—it was a mania with this Governor. The number of public buildings erected by him, some of very questionable utility, is prodigious. Commissioner Bigge remarks, that it was Governor Macquarie's misfortune "to mistake the improvement and embellishment of towns for proofs of the solid prosperity of the colonists." This outlay of money and convict labour, instead of benefiting the colony, tended to demoralize it, by interfering with agricultural improvement, and by congregating the emancipated convicts in the towns. Concentration, in such a population as that of New South Wales, is a sure means of demoralization; and the lavish expenditure of the Governor, leading to this concentration, neutralized his judicious scheme for raising an agricultural population from the class of emancipated convicts. "It is a notorious fact," says Dr. Lang, "that by far the greater

* On the 26th January 1808, the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the colony.

number of Governor Macquarie's grants of this kind were never taken possession of by the grantees, but were sold immediately, and generally for rum." The Governor, moreover, pushed his scheme of elevating the emancipated class to excess; he suffered his own rule, limiting the alienation of grants to this class, to be violated; he neither encouraged nor countenanced the free emigrant settlers; and practically, his maxim was, that it was a country for the reformation of convicts, and free people had no right to come to it. He appointed an emancipist a magistrate, and it is imputed to him, that he declared there were only two classes in the colony—those who had been convicted, and those who ought to be. The advancement of the emancipists was, consequently, made without reference to good character, and the lavish manner in which tickets of leave, and even emancipation, were granted, and the eagerness to "bring forward" the emancipists—an object abstractedly good, but injudiciously pursued—tended to deteriorate the society, to raise additional barriers between the two classes of colonists, and to convert transportation into a desirable boon, instead of a punishment. These errors were of the understanding, not the heart. Governor Macquarie was a man of energy, which sometimes gave him measures the character of despotic; but he undoubtedly communicated an impulse to the advancement of the colony.

Major-general Sir Thomas Brisbane was the next governor (1821), and being member of an ancient family, a distinguished military officer, and a man of science, his appointment was hailed as an omen of the rapid progress of New South Wales under his rule. Dr. Lang, who speaks from his own observations (having arrived in the colony in the year 1823), and with a presumed bias in favour of a countryman, describes him as a man, with the very best intentions, devoid of energy of mind and the decision of character necessary to carry those good intentions into effect. His disinclination for business threw the Government into the hands of irresponsible inferiors, some of whom were as remarkable for want of integrity as for incapacity; and the consequence was that, while the advancement of the colony was but indifferently studied, arbitrary acts of injustice and oppression were perpetrated in the Governor's name, a despicable system of espionage prevailing, under which no honest man was safe. The capabilities of the country, however, having been developed and made known under the vigorous Macquarie administration, a tide of emigration continued to flow towards the Australian shores, with a steadily increasing velocity, during the whole period of Sir Thomas Brisbane's government. The free emigrants were generally of a higher station in society; some had been gentlemen farmers, others respectable landholders, in the mother-country. Settlements extended in the interior, and the convicts were more beneficially employed than they had been under the previous administration (which had exhausted this species of labour in useless building), by being distributed amongst these free settlers: so steadily did the demand on their part for convict labour increase, that, during the succeeding Government, there were at one time applications for two thousand convict labourers

unsatisfied. Dr. Lang argues from hence, that the discouragement of free emigrants by Governor Macquarie was impolitic in the extreme; that had this class of settlers been early encouraged, the rise and influence of the emancipist body, as a separate class—a fruitful source of perplexity and disunion—would have been avoided. This result has happened in Van Diemen's Land, where there has been a greater and earlier influx of free emigrants, and where, consequently, the emancipists are never heard of as a separate and influential body.

One of the most impolitic measures of this Government was the sudden change of the circulating medium from sterling to a colonial currency, which seems to have worked not only much distress, but an injustice which could scarcely have been foreseen. The debts of the small settlers had been contracted in sterling, and the price at which they sold their wheat to Government being fixed in currency, they were unable to meet the demands of their rapacious creditors, who seized and sold their farms for one-fourth of their value. This was in 1823, and Sir Thomas was ordered home in 1825. Interior discovery had advanced during his government, and the large river, which flows into Moreton Bay, and bears his name, is one of the geographical discoveries made in his time.

Sir Ralph Darling arrived at the close of the year 1825. This gentleman continues to be the object of so much party violence, that it is somewhat daring in Dr. Lang to attempt a sketch of his administration. He has, however, done so, and with an appearance of temper and impartiality, endeavouring to do justice to Sir Ralph, in spite of "the ill-judged officiousness of his friends and the malice of his enemies." He thus draws his character:

General Darling's was by no means a mind of the first order, but his talents were perhaps superior to those of the generality of mankind. He had naturally a correct judgment, a strong sense of justice, and a keen discernment of propriety: neither was he destitute of those qualities of the heart, without which the higher powers of intellect are oftener a curse than a blessing to mankind. Indeed, I am fully persuaded, that on his arrival in New South Wales, General Darling was sincerely desirous of discharging the duties of his station with credit to himself, with satisfaction to his superiors, and with general benefit to the colony.

The drawbacks, in his opinion, were to be traced to the habits of his military education, which disposes a mind of secondary rank to exact implicit obedience from inferiors, and to regard a demonstration of resistance as rebellion. Whilst a public spirit was growing up in the colony, and the press began to be insolent in its criticisms, the doctrine that it was safe to put down disaffection by the strong arm was urged, and, in such a place, with some show of justice, and all opposition was mistaken for disaffection: these circumstances, together, are sufficient to explain why the Government of Sir Ralph Darling, in spite of the benefits it conferred on the colony, should be bitterly censured. In order to attach a party to the Government, lucrative offices and indulgences were bestowed; hence

arose a system of partiality, and the party into whose hands the Governor virtually surrendered himself being exclusionists in everything, the reformers in politics, those who were prosecuted for libel, the emancipists, and all persons labouring under disabilities, formed a nucleus around which all the discontented congregated. The order introduced into his government, his great attention to business, the regulations he devised to correct abuses, especially with respect to grants of land, were merits which party hostility overlooked, and Governor Darling was the object of incessant attack whilst his authority lasted, was threatened with impeachment, and has been followed vindictively into his retirement.

Dr. Lang treats of four remarkable epochs in the government of General Darling, each of which, he says, might almost constitute an era in the history of the colony—the era of agricultural excitement, that of agricultural depression, that of drought, and that of libels. The first was produced by the sudden impulse given to farming pursuits by the formation of the Australian Agricultural Company, which forced the price of stock to an artificial height. A three years' drought, following what Dr. Lang calls "the sheep and cattle mania," brought on the era of depression, which occasioned a lamentable sacrifice of property. The era of drought was the years 1827, 1828, and 1829. The libel era commenced with the oft-told tale of the punishment of Sudds and Thompson, two privates of the 57th regiment, who committed a felony for the express purpose of exchanging the situation of soldiers for the more preferable one of convicts, and whom the Governor, exercising the plenitude of his authority, took from the civil power, and punished in an unusual manner, by placing iron collars, with projecting spikes, on their necks, and chains on their legs. The object was a legitimate one, to deter others from so dangerous a course by severe example; but the measure was illegal as well as impolitic, and one of the men, Sudds, labouring at the time under an affection of the liver, though this was not known to General Darling, died. The opposition press, led by Dr. Wardell, a colonial barrister, launched its invectives at the Governor for this alleged crime, and the ill-judged course pursued by the Government paper exasperated the opposition. From this time, the administration of General Darling sunk deeper and deeper into odium, and his want of tact and dexterity in dealing with his opponents, whom he endeavoured to crush by the weight of power, gave them manifest advantages over him. In another twenty years, it is probable that Governor Darling's merits will appear more prominent, and his errors less obtrusive. His administration had great impediments to struggle with, and what he did for the colony, particularly in the prosecution of interior discovery, in local improvements, and in the correction of abuses, entitles him to be considered its benefactor.

His successor, the present Governor, Sir Richard Bourke, who arrived in 1831, has, latterly, with the aid of a Legislative Council, effected much good. His administration has been characterised by vigour and firmness, but has not been distinguished by any peculiar quality. In most of his acts, Dr. Lang says, he has been rather passive than active, doing

merely what the progressive advancement of the colony and the state of its anomalous society rendered necessary to be done. These acts, however, have produced an important effect upon the interests of the colonists. The laws passed by him have restrained the power of magistrates over convicts, regulated the assignment of these persons, and declared emancipists possessing certain property qualified to serve on criminal juries, a measure respecting which opinion is much divided.

Such is an outline of Dr. Lang's history of the various governments of New South Wales; it is, probably, in the aggregate, fair and candid. The reflection cannot but obtrude itself, that, amongst the difficulties with which this fine colony has had to struggle, an injudicious selection of local rulers has been a grave one. A convict settlement, indeed, presents nothing to allure a man of rank, and its harassing cares plant many a thorn in the pillow of an indolent man; yet it is not without attractions to one who desires scope for ambition of a purely patriotic character. Had the Home Government, which was not embarrassed in its choice by political influence, as in filling more desirable posts, exercised a moderate degree of discernment, it might have employed and rewarded suitable talents; and, although the population, agriculture, and trade of the colony might not thereby have passed its present limits, or its public or private buildings have multiplied, the elements of its society might have been materially different.

The only other part of his work which we think it necessary to touch upon, is that wherein he treats of the advantages which New South Wales holds out to emigrants. We shall let Dr. Lang speak on this point for himself:

There are many respectable families in the mother-country possessing property to the amount of £2,000 to £5,000, but having no means of providing for the settlement of their children, and having nothing else to depend on for the future than the small income now derivable in Great Britain from property of that amount. To such families, New South Wales presents a most eligible prospect for effecting a comfortable settlement. With a comparatively small portion of their capital, they could purchase a farm of moderate extent, partially improved, in one of the settled districts of the colony, where, in all likelihood, they would find respectable and agreeable society in their immediate neighbourhood, and be surrounded with the comforts and appliances of civilisation. A farm, or small estate, of the kind I have just mentioned, would furnish a respectable family with all the necessaries and with many of the comforts of life. If they chose to embark largely in sheep-farming or in grazing speculations, they could either purchase or rent a tract of land from the Government in the distant interior, where their sheep and cattle could range in safety under the charge of a hired overseer, at the distance of two, or even three hundred miles: but if they chose rather to lend out the remainder of their capital at interest, they could obtain at least ten per cent. with the utmost facility, on security as good as any in England.

Fifteen hundred pounds will in all likelihood be sufficient to land the whole family in the colony, and purchase a partially improved farm or estate, with a good house on it, in a settled part of the country, and within a moderate distance of Sydney; on which, without any farther outlay of capital, they may

obtain all the necessaries and many even of the luxuries of life, and which will afford, moreover, suitable and sufficient employment for the most active mind. Two thousand pounds of their capital invested, at ten per cent. interest, will afford them a yearly return equal to their whole income in England, while the remainder, if invested judiciously in cattle or in sheep-farming, will in all likelihood yield them from twenty to fifty per cent. interest. The circumstances of the emigrants will, therefore, be materially changed for the better, and they will accordingly live in a style somewhat conformable to their larger income. But others will be benefited by this change, as well as the emigrants themselves; for they will no longer be content with the limited supply of Birmingham and Leeds manufactures that they found sufficient in the west of England, and they will consequently be much better customers than they were before to the Birmingham and Leeds manufacturers; whose workmen will of course be better employed, better clothed, better lodged, and better fed, than they were previously to their emigration. They could scarce afford to keep a riding-horse in England; they can now keep a carriage, and of course give employment to the various classes of persons that are engaged in the manufacture of saddlery and of coach-furniture in the mother-country. They now buy tea by the chest, and sugar by the ton, for their large farm establishment; and the classes of merchants, shipowners, and mariners are on that account, as well as in consequence of their greatly increased consumption of British goods, benefited by their emigration to a much greater amount than they would have been by their remaining at home. Nor is that benefit merely indirect; for a family of moderate capital, commencing sheep-farming in the colony, will not have been long resident in New South Wales, before they will be in the way of receiving visits of business from the shipmasters that frequent the port of Sydney, offering to carry home their wool or other colonial produce to London.

As a member of society, the capitalist of £200 per annum, living in retirement in England, is of comparatively little weight in the scale. In New South Wales he becomes an important, and, if he chooses, a highly influential personage. He is able, in some measure, to give the tone to society in his own neighbourhood. To those who are returning, though irresolutely, from the paths of vice, his encouragement gives firmness and resolution, while his virtuous example drives immorality into the shade. If he has the inclination, he has ample means of pursuing plans of benevolence and philanthropy: if he has the spirit, he can even erect an altar in his own vicinity, and cause many to follow him to the sanctuary of God. His advice is asked and taken in matters of government and legislation, and his name is perhaps honourably enrolled in the annals of an empire.

There are other points in the work to which, if we had sufficient space, we should desire to refer, and many amusing sketches, which would relieve the dry statistical details. On the whole, we have been pleased with Dr. Lang's work, though it is not without defects, and perhaps egotism is too obvious. We are glad to see that he has expunged in this edition a passage (vol. i. p. 233) with reference to "a law-officer of the Crown in the colony" in the last (vol. i. p. 182), which was not creditable to him.

HISTORICAL TALES OF THE RAJPOOTS.

No. II.—STORY OF PERTAP SING AND HURNAT.

OUDEY SING ruled at Bhalotra, on the Loony river; Oudey Sing was ruler, but his younger brother, Pertap, was “a mine of all the Rajpoot virtues.” They had great affection for each other. Two hundred villages were under Oudey’s sway; and Pertap was his brother’s *soujdar*, and had two small villages for his own support. Two hundred and fifty horsemen followed him, all men of approved valour, and of good family, and for each he cherished great esteem, which was reciprocally felt. Daily dinner for the whole was dressed before Pertap’s wife, of Rajawut tribe, who allotted each platter according to the rank of the individual, and which was sent out to them by her female domestics, or *golees*. The children of all these followers were so caressed and taken care of by her, that the father of each would have esteemed it glory to give up his head, should Pertap’s cause require it. Some of them occasionally suggested to him, how slenderly he was provided for, having but two diminutive hamlets, whilst his elder brother had vast estates; but he heeded them not.

One day, by accident, he passed through Sindrie, which was one of the Thala villages of his brother. The ryots, thinking they could not pay too much honour to their master’s brother, provided him an entertainment consisting of all that the village could afford. The chiefs took the opportunity again insidiously to remark that his brother, the Rawul, did not give a village like that for his support. Some talked in this strain; but Soorut (Soorto) Khutchy jumped up from the hall, and leaping down, struck his spear into the ground, saying, “This is my government; here will I stay.” But Pertap Sing said, “This will never do; bring not the sin of *Haramkhoree* on my head; for to this day, such has never happened in our house. Besides,” added he, “my wife is in Jessole.” But they replied, “Who will touch your wife? she is daughter to the Rawul.” Seeing them all of one mind, he called Tuj Pal Jetty, and desired him to choose a lucky hour for taking possession, and sending for his train. The Jetty replied, that such conduct was culpable; but he took the proper time, and Futteh Chund Banya coming to present him a *nuzzerana*, he was made his man of business. The patels and putwarries now appeared, and made their homage and offerings; and the matter becoming public, he set about erecting a fort.

The Rawul despatched a message to his brother, saying he had disgraced his ancestry; but Pertap replied that, in lieu of one village, he might have Rs. 50,000 of land-rent from his estates; but his affection would not let him proceed against his brother, who, in three years, added Rs. 80,000 of territory to Sindrie, and increased his train to one thousand “sons of Rajpoots.” He was at the extremity of three kingdoms; he took portions from each, but especially from Jessulmere.

The Bhatti chief Bagwunt had thirteen sons, each of whom created a *sirrud* (hamlet), with a *kotuc*, or fortified house, of a few Bheel huts. One of the sons was called Hurnat, who plundered a caravan crossing the desert

of two laes, with which he built a fort. The ditch was of stone and mortar, thirty-two cubits broad, and twenty-one deep, with a kind of bridge of planks, which he drew in at pleasure. Hurnat plundered for one hundred coss, in every direction; but it was in disguise, and alone, and on camels, of which he had two of such extraordinary speed, that it brought water into the eyes of inexperienced riders. All disguises he knew, nor could it ever be discovered that Hurnat was the plunderer. He had twelve horses of great value, and these he fed at others' cost.

At the village of Kaloona, in Pergunnah Jytaun, dwelt a charun and a bhat, who cultivated the ground conjointly, but nothing sprung up; whereupon, Sootan, the charun, said to the bhat, that Hurnat, the Bhatti, plundered the country; and proposed to go to him. Packing up some provisions, they set out, and begged their way to Sindrie. Here they arrived in the afternoon; the *uml* (opiate) vessel was filled, and the *googri** prepared. Pertap Sing was in the midst of his five hundred Rajpoots; shield was clashing against shield when the charun and bhat pronounced their blessing. The bard sang a stave, and was invited to take his *uml*. The charun said: "I have heard the praise of thy father; that he gave horses to charuns and bhats, as well as clothes and good cheer; and what I heard of him, that do I expect from thee." Pertap replied, "Not even a goat: *uml*, bread, and lodging for two days, and a couple of rupees when you depart, is all you will have from me." On this, the charun significantly said, "Give me a person who will shew us the road to Hurnat of Sirrud;" when a Rajpoot began to banter the charun:—"Aye," says he, "go to Hurnat; he gives horses and raiment to charuns and bhats." But he had a messenger only as far as the frontier.

He reached Sirrud, and saw only five huts, and a Sami seated near a fire. He asked when Hurnat could be seen, and the anchorite replied, "in the afternoon, in yonder bastion." He waited patiently, when a boy appeared with a hookah in hand, and a blanket, which he spread on the ground. Hurnat soon came, and took his seat, and the charun bellowed his *soobraj*, or blessing, across the ditch. He said he had come from Kaloona to see him, alone, hearing of his munificence, and that in his way he had halted at Sindrie, when he heard Pertap Sing say, "he would one day or other plunder the Sirrud." Hurnat supposed the charun had come as a spy; he gave him a trifle, and turned him away.

The charun returned to Sindrie, and on entering, encountered one of Pertap's Rajpoots, who began to joke the charun, knowing beforehand that his errand would be fruitless. But the latter, though disappointed, was only the more bent on sowing mischief. He replied, that Hurnat had given them bills for one hundred rupees each, and some cash for road expenses; but, as a friend to the chief of Sindrie, he could not conceal the fact, that Hurnat had declared "he would one day carry the prince of Sindrie to his fort for ransom."

A few days after, a summons came for Rawul Pertap to go to Jodpoor.

* A sort of porridge, half gram, half wheat, eaten after the *uml*.

On going, he took aside his man of business, Futteh Chund, and told him, if he allowed any "camel riders" to enter Sindrie, he would make him his bitter foe. Pertap repaired to Jodpoor, and the banya was very vigilant, writing continually to Jodpoor, desiring Pertap to be quite at ease.

One day, Hurnat disguised himself as a Mindwarra bahora (or money-lender), with a long *dhotee*, and turban of a peculiar kind, his sword rolled up like cloth in a leather bag, and came to Sindrie on an elephant. He was stopped at the gate, and reported to Futteh Chund, who ordered him off; but the Rajpoots at the gate said, "Why forbid muhuts to enter?" and he was accordingly admitted.

The banya had two children; they begged him to let them go to a garden outside, to pluck the heads of *mukhee*, to eat; he at first refused, but as they cried, he gave his consent. Hurnat's spy, who was the Sami, came and whispered his master regarding the children. He got ready his camel, and leading him out of the town, and about two hundred yards beyond it, saw them returning. The spy gave him the signal, and withdrew when he got near. He made the camel lie down, and pretended to be doing something with its saddle. When the children came close, with their conductor, he begged the latter to put his foot on the camel's knee while he mounted. One of the children came close also; his conductor told him to remove further off, but Hurnat encouraged him to approach; and when he came within reach, he seized him by the arm, and sprang with him on his camel. The *bhojah* (conductor) gave the alarm; the banya was afflicted for his son, but more at the dishonour his master would feel at the affront offered to Sindrie. He pursued the thief several coss, but could not even get sight of Hurnat, who conveyed the child to his fort, and delivered him to his wife, enjoining her to tend it more carefully than her own.

In a few days the account reached Jodpoor, and Pertap wrote from thence that he would put his minister to death if he offered a rupee for the child's ransom; that he would soon be there, and if he did not level the robber's fort and scatter every stone over the plain, five coss from the spot where it then stood, he would renounce the name of Rajpoot.

Three months had passed, when Hurnat said, "If this is the way Pertap shows his courage, I will pinch him till he feel it from the toe-nail to his brain; I must die one day, and I will leave a name behind me; besides, this life is a tedious one." Shortly after, with another Rajpoot, he again visited Sindrie, and alighted at a garden, where a bhooe was lying half drunk. He said, "You had better not stay here, for the Rawul has given orders to seize all riders on camels. Hurnat bribed him with four rupees; the bhooe was pleased; when Hurnat said: "I am Hurnat the runner; I will give you the same sum every visit." He told him to take care of his camel, and that he would return at sunset. The other Rajpoot did not like the risk, and told him "he was thrusting his hand into the snake's hole." Hurnat said, "Stay with the camel, and if I join you not in the morning, mount it and away; a thousand horse will not overtake you. When night set in, he went to Sindrie, descended the ditch immediately under the

rawula (women's apartments), ascended an *assapalu* tree, and hid himself in its thick branches. The Rajawutní was, as usual, serving out the meals of her husband's retainers, when it began to rain furiously, and continued for three hours. Hurnat's frame was exhausted with cold, and being an opium-eater, he fainted, and his sword and shield dropped down. The Rajawutní had put her children to sleep after their rice and milk, and was proceeding to her own sleeping-apartment, with her sword and shield, while her damsels attended with lights, when a flash of lightning exposed Hurnat's leg to one of the damsels, who screamed aloud, declaring what she had seen. The Rajawutní exclaimed, she would cut her tongue out if she repeated the scream; that there was no reason to fear, as treble guards surrounded the place, and desired her to go and look. But the damsel was afraid; on which the Rajawutní went herself, when she beheld, indeed, a man clinging to the tree, but insensible. She called, but he made no reply; when with the hilt of her sword she struck him two or three blows, but he felt it not: on this, she made her damsels carry him into the hall, and lay him on a quilt, and throw another very heavy one over him, whilst another kindled a large fire. The heat revived him; the Rajawutní prepared the *uml*, and made the damsel give it him. This and the heat made him stretch his limbs, and opening his eyes, he saw the Rajawutní armed; he said to himself, "Hurnat, you are caught at last." The Rajawutní demanded who he was, and desired him to answer truly, or she would slay him. "Mother," he replied "I am Hurnat Sing, the man who seized your banya's son." "This is well," she rejoined; "but what brought you here?" Whereupon he told her his project; "but, mother," said he, "you owe much to the rain, or I would have astonished you."

The Rajawutní now began to reflect on her perilous situation; that, as a woman, the world would entertain notions prejudicial to her honour. So thinking, she gave Hurnat his sword and shield, saying, "Cut-throat, come not here again. I am a woman, and desire not your life; but on a second visit, it will be forfeited. Should I now give the alarm, your death is certain—for men dwell here:" adding, sarcastically, that her husband's absence was not the time for such exploits. Hurnat said he would pay another visit when he returned.

In the morning, when the cattle were going out, and the grinders of meal were on their way to the mills, they got Hurnat out of Sindrie. He related his adventure to his companion. "Well," said he; "you may sleep in the lion's den, if you like it; but may I die the death of a dog if I ever accompany you in these mad expeditions again." Hurnat upbraided him for his cowardice, and thus conversing they reached the Sirrud.

After a long detention at Jodpore, the Raja at last gave Pertap leave to return, making him gifts, and offered him guns and troops, which he refused. He desired a feast might be prepared three coss from Sindrie. The feast was ready, and all the chiefs and ryots met their master; but he was displeased with his minister, Futteh Chund, to whom he would not speak: but the Rajpoots took all the blame upon themselves. At the close of the feast,

having carried a part for his household, towards evening he departed. All was happy. He went to the female apartments, where his aunt told him to take repose; the Rajawutni gave him wine to refresh him after the fatigues of the journey; and both fell asleep.

Hurnat had accounts of all that was going on, and contrived to enter the tent with the retinue. Hiding himself in the *toolsee khana*, at midnight, he ventured forth to look abroad. All was hushed. On he went to the Rawul's apartment, and found him and his wife immersed in sleep. Pertap's dagger was lying by him, and from its case Hurnat took out the scissars, and cut off a whisker, and the *minduli*, or side-lock, of the Rajawutni's forehead. Putting both in his turban, and replacing the scissars in the dagger-case, he returned to his post in the toolsee khana.

Towards morning, when the children and cows were going forth to the fields, he mixed with the crowd, and got out. Thence he went to the bhooe's garden, and prepared his opium. His companion advised him not to delay; but he replied, "Is not the camel at hand?"

Morning had nearly broke; his adviser again pressed him to depart, saying, "You are every one's foe, and this heedlessness will be your ruin." "Let it come," said Hurnat; "I am a Rajpoot!" Replenishing his hookah, both got on the camel, which, as they chatted together, was suffered to take its own way. Hurnat was delighted with the issue of his adventure, and exhibited the lock and whisker to his companion. "This," said he, "was the game I came after on this occasion; I told the Rajawutni before, that I would see her again when her husband returned; and Samadevi* enabled me to keep my word." His companion said, "I admire your courage; but thus to 'tie a feud' (*bēn bandna*) with such a foe as Pertap is rash; for you have woke a sleeping lion; so be upon your guard."

When the Rawul awoke, he put his hand to his whisker—it was gone! For very shame, he wrapped his turban round his head, whilst his frame shook with rage. The Rajawutni awoke, and anxiously inquired why he tied his scarf round his head. Looking at her forehead, he saw the love-lock was gone; he said nothing, but handed her a looking-glass. At once she divined the author of her misfortune. Folding her hands, she exclaimed, "I am weak; kill me, I am yours; my father and mother made me yours." She then related her adventure with Hurnat, and affirmed that this was also his doing. Pertap called her *kooti-ca-rānd*, and had a mind to put her to death; but she was a woman. "To you," said he, "this is a trifling affair; but to me a serious one; I abjure food, water, and opium." Chutter-bhooj, his foster-brother (*dhabae*), was entering, but was forbid. The Rajawutni said, "Let him enter; he is one of the family." He was told of the disgrace; but he remarked, that it was a brahmin's death to die of hunger, and not fit for a warrior; and bid Pertap take his opium, and swear he would have revenge. The Rawul said: "I had made myself, by small degrees, a name, but it has vanished like the dew-

* Tutelary goddess of the Bhatti tribe.

drop of the morning. To survive disgrace is not my faith; but I will try revenge." The dhabae said, "Remain quiet, and when I send for you, hasten to me." The foster-brother disguised himself as a gossén, took some gold and silver, and a jogie kanfarri with him, instructed him in his part, and they departed together for SIRRUD. The dhabae took up his abode with the Sami, while his companion went to the Patel. He said he came from Raen, in Mairta. The dhabae was well versed in tales and poetry, and could sing the loves of Krishna and Rookmani in so tender a manner as to draw tears from female eyes.

Hurnat came out as usual to his bastion, spreading his blanket to sit on. The Sami told him of his guest, and what a delightful companion he was. Hurnat said he would come and spread his blanket near him. The dhabae was so well disguised, that Hurnat suspected nothing; but was delighted with him, and sent to the Patel to keep him "at his gate," and give him whatever he required. He soon entertained the whole village by his songs of the marriage of Krishna and Rookmani; and, amongst others, Hurnat's mother, who placed her grandchild with the disguised Sami. Thus it went on; by degrees, he was admitted to the gate of the fort, to teach Hurnat's child, and by his songs and stories, he "made the minds of the Rajpoots of the gate his own." He preached to the women; he talked to them of their sins; and nothing but the Bagatji was spoken or thought of.

Hurnat had erected a pavilion on the top of the rampart, where, with his wife, he slept at night and ate in the day. The *Dewâli* came; the Rajpoots for the 13th, 14th, and 15th, had their tents at the Patel's, and leave to go to their wives at night. At the Patel's gate, Hurnat's wife, and the wives of the thakoors had their feast apart, and partook of wine and *majoom*. The dhabae despatched the kanfarri to the Rawul, to say "the time was come;" and pointed out a circuitous route, desiring him to take shelter at dark at the *mussân* (where bodies are burnt), under the *khîr* and *jhâl* trees; for that "the keys were in his hands." The kanfarri delivered his message, and rapidly returned to the dhabae, that he might not be missed.

The dhabae now felt so much anxiety, that his heart beat violently, and he sent the kanfarri to the mussân, to see if the party had arrived; but going through the village, he found that the wife of Daôd Pinariah, a cotton beater, had that day died, and was going to be buried. He hastened to inform the Rawul, who concealed himself behind a high bank, till the Pinariah buried his wife.

The wife of Hurnat, and all the chiefs' wives, were immured in Daroo; and about nine o'clock, Hurnat went to the tent, and the Rajpoots to their wives. The dhabae sent to the kanfarri to hasten the Rawul, with his two hundred followers.

Pertap ordered that the body of the Pinariah's wife should be exhumed, and his *golas* put her into a sack. The dhabae was at the gate, which he opened. The tent was unguarded, and Hurnat and the Thakoorani were both lying asleep stupified with opium. The Rawul ordered that the

Thakoorani should be gently raised, so as not to awaken her, and the dead body of the cotton-cleaner's wife be deposited by the side of the valiant Hurnat.

The Thakoorani was carried off by twelve Rajpoots. The motion made her open her eyes, when the Rawul showed his dagger, and declared he would slay her if she uttered a word. She quaked, but was silent, being quite terrified, as she said to herself, "What can this mean? But a few minutes ago, I was drinking *uml pancee*, and laid down to sleep beside my husband! What are these strange faces?" One proposed to carry off Futtch's child; but the Rawul said that was not the time.

Meanwhile, Pertap had collected all the combustibles about the place, and strewed them round where Hurnat was sleeping. He tied the dead body firmly to the bed, and, descending with his prize, he desired the dhabae, as soon as he got outside, to fire the combustibles and the bungalow. The Rawul placed the Thakoorani on horseback, and took the road to Sindrie, when fire was set to the grass. Hurnat awoke, and found himself surrounded by flame—bungalow, bed, all was in a blaze. There were none to afford aid, for they were stupified with opium. Hurnat exclaimed, "Save the Thakoorani!" But he was scarcely able to save himself—all was consumed!

Grief subdued the heart of Hurnat; he left off plundering, and celebrated the *dooodas*, or twelfth day of his wife's supposed death, with the usual rites, and concluded by sending the bones of the cotton-beater's wife, with great solemnity, to the Ganges.

The Rawul reached Sindrie in safety, and placed Hurnat's wife with his own, desiring her to consider the new-comer as a daughter. Two months elapsed, when Pertap sent a charun to Hurnat with his compliments, and to say that, as "his house had fled" (*i.e.* his wife had died), he made an offer of his friendship, and would give him in marriage his uncle's daughter. Hurnat was highly pleased with the message, and made the charun presents. But he said, "I am now forty years old; why should I again marry?" His chiefs, however, persuaded him to go, and to take the minister's child along with him; and he prepared to "break the *toorun*." The banner was raised in Sirrud; the bridegroom went to each house, and received a coco-nut and a rupee from each, and the mistress of each house marked the *tiluc* on his forehead. The astrologer was sent for, who fixed upon a lucky hour, and Hurnat departed for Sindrie.

He reached the Rawul's castle, and Pertap commanded his wife to "anoint her daughter with oil;" when the wife of Hurnat begged that her honour might be safe, or she would poignard herself. The Rajawutni said, "My husband must have his whim; you must submit, but I will prevent the knot being tied."

Nothing was heard but sounds of joy; Hurnat had brought five hundred of his relations, and the Rawul had assembled his kin. The bride's approach was announced, and Hurnat advanced to the apartment where

she was with the priest. "Despatch," exclaimed the Rawul, "for the fortunate hour is at hand." The child of Futteh Sing was at this time delivered up, the Rawul politely remarking, that "He had been as safe at Sirrud as any where else." Hurnat reached the *toorun*; the damsels above threw the *chaon** in his eyes; the Rawul shouting, "Bring in the bride!" His wife now entreated him, for God's sake, not to take her outside; observing, that he had carried the jest far enough. The Rawul told the damsels from Sirrud to go to the bride. Astonished, they exclaimed, "Is this our mistress, or is it her ghost?" Hurnat was speechless with surprise. "Have I not often told you," said his wife, at length, "that you were not the only Rajpoot on the earth?" And then she related the whole occurrence; of her abduction, the substitution of the dead body for her own, and the kindness of the Rawul. Stung with mortification, Hurnat was about to stab himself, but was prevented, and his wife exclaimed that she had been treated like a daughter, and that he had no reason to seek death. All was now festivity and mirth; and the Rawul said, since he had adopted his wife as his daughter, he settled Rs. 2,000 a year on her, and now none would dare to jest with Hurnat. But still the story went abroad; the trick played upon Hurnat was told in every village; his dupery became a bye-word, whilst the Rawul's retaliation was heard with delight.

As long as the Rawul lived, Hurnat cherished his friendship, and was received as one of his own Rajpoots. Such a warrior was Pertap—the storehouse of wisdom!

* Flour of *baire*.

SONNET

(From the Italian of Parini).

O, gentle sleep! that dost, on footsteps light,
 Through darkness gliding, wave thy noiseless wing,
 And o'er tired, woe-worn mortals hovering,
 In varied and quick-changing forms art dight:
 Speed where my Phillis, all secure of night,
 On downy couch thy silken fetters bind,
 And paint an image on her passive mind,
 Sore woe-begone, and moving to the sight:
 And be *my* likeness in that shade defined
 So true to life, and such my cheek's pale hue,
 That pity in her heart may entrance find.
 Grant, gentle sleep, the boon for which I sue;
 Then at thy shrine, of drowsy poppies twined,
 Two garlands will I offer, moist with dew.

F.

LIFE OF THE FATIMITE CALIPH MOEZZ-LI-DIN-ALLAH.

BY M. QUATREMÈRE.

(Continued from p. 85.)

THE eunuch Kafur died in the month of Jumadi I., A.H. 357, leaving the sovereignty to Abúlfawaris-Ahmed, son of Ali and grandson of Ikhshid, who was only eleven years of age. As the young prince was incapable of ruling by himself, the army elected as regent Hosayn ben-Abd-allah ben-Tagaj, cousin to the young amir by the father's side. Hosayn was prince of the city of Ramlah, and is more than once praised by the poet Motanebbi. It was determined that his name should be pronounced in the prayers, immediately after that of Abúlfawaris-Ahmed. The civil administration was confided to the vizir Abúlfadl-Jafar ben-Forat, and the command of the army to Shemul-Ikhshidi. Jafar soon rendered himself unpopular by his tyranny and oppression: he caused a vast number of inhabitants of Egypt to be arrested, and extorted from them considerable sums. Amongst the victims of his cupidity was, besides Yacub ben-Keles, of whom I shall speak presently, the Christian Ibrahim ben-Merwan, who had been secretary to Unujur, and Ali ben-Ikhshid, whom he arrested and condemned to pay ten thousand pieces of gold.

Instead of exerting himself to calm the discontent he had so imprudently excited, Jafar seems to have been anxious to augment it. In a short time, the troops rose against him; and all Egypt was plunged into disorder. The Turks attached to the family of Ikhshidi and to Kafur mutinied, and claimed exorbitant sums, which it was impossible to pay them. They opposed the receipt of the duties which those persons were bound to advance who had farmed the different districts of Egypt. Not content with this, they took arms against the vizir, pillaged his house and those of his chief partizans; some went so far as to write to Moezz, inviting him to send an army into Egypt, engaging to promote his object by every means in their power.

Meanwhile, Hosayn, who was in Syria, having been forced to fly before the Karmathians, and to surrender that province to them, returned to Egypt, where he married Fatima, daughter of his uncle Tagaj, and took possession of the entire authority. In consequence of the complaints of the army against Jafar ben-Forat, he arrested the vizir, who was, by his order, put to the torture, and condemned to pay considerable sums. Hosayn governed Egypt for three months. He raised to the rank of vizir his secretary, Hosayn ben-Jabar-Zenjani; but soon after, he set Jafar ben-Forat at liberty, and entrusted him once more with the administration. Ahmed ben-Ali, the reputed sovereign of Egypt, had but the name, exercising no part of the authority of ruler. Soon after, Hosayn returned into Syria, the beginning of Rabi II., 358. According to several historians, these troubles were not the only calamities with which Egypt, at this period, was afflicted; it was desolated by famine, succeeded by a contagious disease, and both carried off, at Fostat and its vicinity, 600,000 persons, without reckoning the corpses consigned to the river; and many of the inhabitants were reduced to misery, and constrained to emigrate. In fact, in the year 356, the increase of the Nile had not exceeded twelve cubits and nineteen fingers; and the preceding year, the inundation had not reached its ordinary limit.

Moezz, taking advantage of all these circumstances, prepared seriously an expedition against Egypt. In the preceding two years, he had caused wells to be dug in the route to Egypt, and palaces to be built in the places where he

proposed to halt. He was busied in these preparations, when, on the last day of Jamadi II., couriers from Egypt apprised him of the death of Kafur, and the disorders to which that country was a prey.

He despatched the Slavonian Khasif to the sheiks of the tribe of Kotamah, with this message : " We have resolved, O my brethren, to place in the country of Kotamah trusty men, who will reside in the midst of you, who will receive your alms and the dues from your flocks, and will retain the amount, so that, when circumstances call for it, we may send for what is placed in the hands of these our agents, and have a resource in our exigencies and undertakings." One of the sheikhs, hearing this pretension, answered Khasif fiercely : " Go tell your master, that, by Allah, we will never consent to such a proposal. How dare he require that the Kotamis should submit to pay a capitation-tax, and suffer their names to be recorded, as tributaries, on the registers of the Chancery, whilst God has so long favoured us with a knowledge of Islam, and so recently we have been bound to you by an indissoluble alliance? Our swords are, however, at your disposal, and you may employ them in the East or in the West." Kasif having, on his return, reported this reply, the prince caused a number of Kotamis to come to his court. When they appeared in his presence, he was on horseback, and asked them, with an imposing air, what was the declaration which had been addressed to him in their name. The deputies protested that this reply expressed the sentiments of their whole nation. " In truth, O master," added they, " men such as we are will never consent to pay a capitation-tax, which should be regarded as a fixed annual tribute." Moezz, raising himself in his stirrups, observed to the deputies : " May God abundantly bless you ! You are just what I wished to find you. I had no other object but to try you, and to judge what was your disposition after my death."

Moezz, however, received a visit from a person destined to play a distinguished part in the government of Egypt, and respecting whom it is necessary to give some particulars. Abúlfaraj-Jacoob ben-Yusuf ben-Keles was a Jew, born at Bagdad. Quitting that city, and retiring into Syria, he took up his residence in the city of Ramlah, where he acted as agent (*vakeel*) of the merchants. As he had contracted debts, which he found himself unable to discharge, he absconded, and proceeded to Egypt, in the time of Kafur-Iklshidi, and entered the service of this prince. He had commercial relations with him, and sold him goods, in payment for which he received assignments on various villages in Egypt. This circumstance gave him opportunities of travelling through the country, and acquiring a knowledge of the state of the villages. As he united to much acquired knowledge and shrewdness, an intelligent mind and great capacity, he possessed very extensive information respecting whatever concerned the lands in Egypt. When he was asked any details respecting the crops of a particular district, the amount of its products, and its external and internal state, the facts he furnished were always most satisfactory. He amassed great wealth, and attained a splendid position. Kafur, who highly appreciated his capacity and his talents for government, one day remarked, " If this man was a Moslem, he would deserve the post of vizir." This speech, being reported to Yacoob, developed the seeds of ambition in him; he took secret instructions in the principles of the Musulman religion, and in the month of Shaban, 356, he entered the great mosque of Fostat, and uttered the morning prayer, whence, escorted by a vast crowd, he appeared before Kafur, who caused him to be invested with a robe of honour. He returned home with the same *cortège*, and received the great functionaries

who came to offer their congratulations : no one thought himself at liberty to dispense with this step. The credit enjoyed by Yacoob excited in the highest degree the hatred and jealousy of the vizir Abulfadl-Jafar ben-Forat, who opened all the batteries he could against him, and spread every kind of net; and he endeavoured to compel him to pay 4,500 pieces of gold. Yacoob quitted Egypt in alarm, and proceeded to the Magreb, in the month of Shawal, 357. He arrived at the court of Moezz, who, knowing how to appreciate his talents and capacity, retained him in his service, and raised him to the highest posts. Yacoob urged his new master to undertake the conquest of Egypt, which, he said, could not offer many difficulties.

According to a judicious historian,* a circumstance, frivolous enough in itself, contributed materially to discover to Moezz the weakness of the Egyptian government, and encouraged him to meditate the conquest of that province, by diminishing in his eyes the obstacles which his ambition would have to encounter.

His mother had brought up a young female slave, whom she sent from the Magreb into Egypt to be sold. The agent employed in the transaction exposed the girl for sale in the market of Fostat, asking a thousand pieces of gold for her. One day, a female in the flower of her age examined the girl, bargained for her, and at length purchased her for six hundred pieces of gold. This female was the daughter of Ikshid Mohammed ben-Tagaj. Having heard the young slave spoken of, she wished to see her, took a liking to her, and bought her for her own service. The agent, after executing his commission, returned to the Magreb, and related to Moezz what had occurred. The khalif, summoning the sheikhs, caused the anecdote of the daughter of Ikshid and the young slave girl to be related in their presence, with all the circumstances, and then observed : " Brethren, let us hasten our march to Egypt, without apprehending any serious resistance. What can you fear from men so sunk into languor, that a female of princely lineage amongst them goes in person to buy a slave for her own use? Such an incident denotes an utter want of spirit, and a total absence of precaution. Follow me, therefore, boldly against this effeminate people." The sheikhs exclaimed that they were all ready to execute the khalif's orders without demur; upon which the prince exhorted them to set about preparing instantly : " For my part," added he, " I am determined, please God, to undertake this expedition."

Having assembled a considerable army for the conquest of Egypt, Moezz gave the command of it to Jauher. This general, at first, directed his march to Magreb, in order to establish on a firm basis the tranquillity which reigned in that vast country. He assembled the Arab tribes who were to accompany the expedition, and at the same time, he levied the tribute due from the Berbers, which amounted to 500,000 pieces of gold. Moezz, though it was winter, proceeded to the city of Mahadiah, took a large sum of money from the treasury of his fathers, and returned immediately to his capital. Jauher arrived in that city on the 28th Moharrem, 358; but, at the very moment when he was about to commence his march to Egypt, he was attacked by a disorder, so severe, that his life was despaired of. Moezz visited him frequently, and observed, " Surely, this man will not die, for he is destined to conquer Egypt." The prediction was realized; Jauher recovered, and in obedience to his master's orders, mustered his army, consisting of more than 100,000 horse, on the plains of Rakkabah. They were abundantly supplied with arms and every kind of necessaries; money was not spared, or rather was lavished with a

* Makrizi.

magnificence which bordered on prodigality. Makrizi relates that the khalif appropriated twenty-four millions of pieces of gold for the war in Egypt, and that the whole sum was expended. In fact, Moezz, not content with consigning to Jauher the wealth he brought away, authorized him to take from the treasuries whatever money he might need. All who were employed in the expedition received donations, ranging from twenty to one thousand pieces of gold, which they expended in the cities of Cairowan and Sabrah, where they provided themselves with what they wanted. Jauher took with him one thousand camels laden with money and arms; he had also a vast number of horses, and an immense quantity of stores and provisions. Moezz visited the camp daily, conversing privately with his general, and giving him advice as to his proceedings. On the day fixed for the march, the prince proceeded to take leave of Jauher, who, at the head of the army, standing on foot before the khalif on horseback, whispered to and then kissed his hand and the shoe of his horse. The khalif then commanded him to mount, and ordered his sons, even the heir presumptive to the crown, his brothers, amirs, and all the officers of the court, to dismount and walk before Jauher, in order that he might thereby bestow upon him the highest mark of honour which a subject can receive. Moezz, turning towards the sheikhs who were to accompany the expedition, said: "Though Jauher should march by himself, he would effect the conquest of Egypt; you will enter Fostat in your ordinary habits, without being called upon to fight; you will inhabit the ruined palaces of the children of Tulun; you will found a city called Kahirah (Cairo), which will subject the whole world."

The army departed from Cairowan on the 14th Rabi I., 358. The khalif had written to all the governors of cities on the route, enjoining them, when they beheld Jauher approach, to dismount, and walk before his horse. The person who commanded at Barkah, not liking to pay this mark of humility to the general, offered him fifty thousand pieces of gold if he would dispense with it; but Jauher rejected the money, and insisted upon the punctual performance of the prince's order: the officer was, therefore, constrained to submit.

Just before the army marched from Cairowan, five hundred Berber horsemen deserted the camp. Some of the principal men were sent by Jauher to induce them to return, but their solicitations were of no avail. Moezz, hearing this, exclaimed, "God is too great to call the Berbers to our aid." The khalif, at the same time, despatched vessels laden with grain and provisions to Egypt, to relieve the people who were suffering under the horrors of famine.

At the first intelligence of the preparations of Moezz and the march of Jauher, the inhabitants of Fostat, in concert with the vizir, invited Nahrir Souriani, from the city of Ashmuneyn, and entrusted him with the chief command; but when they heard that Jauher had entered Egypt, terrified at the approach of so formidable a force, they resolved, by advice of the vizir Jafar Ebn-Forat, to treat with Jauher for a capitulation, guaranteeing their property to all. They requested the sheriff Abu-Jafar Moslem Hosani to take upon him the office of negociator, to which he consented, on condition that some inhabitants of the city were joined with him. The terms required by Nahrir Souriani were,—that he should not be forced to appear before Jauher; that he should be put in possession of the city of Ashmuneyn as a fief; that he should have the government of Mecca and Medina, and that he should depart

immediately to fix his residence in the Hejjaz. The vizir also placed in the hands of the negotiators a paper containing his proposals.

The deputies set off on the 19th Rejeb, 350, for the camp of Jauher, who had then reached a town called Terujeh, near Alexandria; and the general received the envoys with much distinction. Abu Jafar communicated to him the despatches of which he was the bearer; the negotiation was soon over; Jauher granted without discussion all the demands, and sanctioned the terms by a formal instrument, addressed to the people of Egypt, wherein, after guaranteeing their personal safety and the possession of their property, he proceeds, in a magniloquent style, to set forth the benevolent intentions of his sovereign, and to invite them to evince their obedience to him, which would be their safeguard. "In causing his victorious armies to march hither," he observes, "the prince has no other aim than to defend you, to fight for you, who are plundered by enemies. The infidel tyrannizes over you, and hopes to rule over your country, and to invade your property, as he has done in other parts of the East. My lord and master, the prince of the faithful, has anticipated this project, and has marched his warlike and victorious bands to repel this foe, and to fight for you and for all the Musulmans of the East, who groan beneath oppression, living in perpetual alarm, uttering cries of distress, and imploring succour with a loud voice. No one came to their aid but this prince, my lord and master, whom their woes have touched with compassion: sleepless and in tears he has bewailed their unhappy lot. He desires to restore security to those who are in trouble; to reanimate with joy those whom fear has depressed; to reorganize the pilgrimage where terror has caused it to fall into disuse;" and he concluded with exhorting the people of Egypt to submit. After sealing and attesting this document, he clothed the deputies with robes of honour, and dismissed them.

At this moment, confusion and perplexity reigned in the city of Fostat. The partisans of the family of Ikhsid and Kafur, as well as a part of the army, renounced the pacific intentions they had at first manifested, and were disposed to take arms in order to repel the enemy: they concealed the valuables in their houses, and prepared their tents. Jauher, apprized of these hostile demonstrations, expedited his march.

The sheriff, meanwhile, arrived at Fostat on the 7th of Shaban, with the treaty and capitulation. The vizir and the inhabitants of the city, with a part of the troops, advanced to meet the negotiator, who read to them the documents with which he was charged. He exhibited to each the answer to the demand he had written, and the promise of the military fiefs, pecuniary gratifications or employments which had been granted to him. In the letter addressed to the vizir, his title had been given him. The reading produced long and animated discussions in the assembly. Nahrir Souriani exclaimed: "The sword alone shall decide between this man and us!" An inhabitant of Bagdad, named Ebn Shabah, rose in the mosque, before Friday's prayer, and cried, "Musulmans, you have at your gates one who has sacked the city of Fez, and led captive its population." After reviewing all the ills which the people of the Magreb had experienced at the hands of Jauher, he added: "Chase hence this man of little skill, I mean the vizir Jafar; he it is who has prepared the ruin of your city and the effusion of your blood, by the mere fact of the negotiation which he has set on foot with the stranger, the *kayd* Jauher." This speech produced a lively impression upon the multitude, who declared for the renunciation of the amnesty which had been demanded.

The sheriff and his companions, on this rupture of the treaty and explosion

of warlike designs on the part of the population of Fostat, forbore to communicate the news to Jauher, lest he might arrest them; and hastened their departure. But scarcely had they commenced their journey, when Jauher, learning what had happened, sent after them, and on their being brought before him, said: "I hear that your fellow-citizens have broken the treaty and recalled their proposals; return me the writing you received from me." The negotiators, in a suppliant and flattering tone, said: "In these circumstances, God will not fail to protect you and give you the victory." Jauher said to the Cadi: "What think you of the man who, wishing to pass through Fostat to fight the infidels and perform the pilgrimage, is refused a passage? Has he a right to force it with arms?" The Cadi replying in the affirmative, the general required it to be certified under his signature.

Meanwhile, the sheriff and his companions returned to the city, but they could agree on nothing. Those who were for war chose Nahr Souriani as their general, and prepared for an obstinate resistance. They proceeded to the isle of Raudah, and thence to Jizeh bank, carefully securing the bridges which led to Fostat. Jauher, on the other hand, arrived under the walls of Jizeh, and gave battle to his enemies on the 11th Shaban. The result was merely the capture of some men and horses. The two parties remained some time in sight of each other, and had several actions, with various success. Jauher, resolving to decamp, advanced towards Moniet-assayadin, and took possession of the ford of Moniet-shalkan, where he was joined by a corps of Egyptian troops, who brought him some boats. As the enemy, posted on the opposite bank, prepared to dispute the passage of the river, Jauher, addressing one of his generals, named Jafar ben-Fallah, said: "It was for a day like this, that the Caliph Moezz reserved you; go, then, exhibit your courage and your devotion." Jafar, throwing off his outer habits, jumped into a boat, whilst his troops forded the river by his side. The Egyptians, on the other bank, sustained the attack with resolution, and neither party would give way. At length, after an obstinate and a sanguinary contest, the partisans of Ikshid were completely defeated, and most of them were left on the field of battle. Those who escaped the carnage saved themselves by flight, and sought an asylum within the walls of Fostat. But, not thinking themselves safe even there, they took all the property they could remove from their dwellings, and abandoned the city. Their wives found out the sheriff Abu-Jafar, and conjured him to intercede with Jauher, and induce him to ratify the first capitulation without alteration. The sheriff wrote to the general, congratulating him on his victory, and claiming the maintenance of the capitulation. The inhabitants, anxious for their fate, thronged about the sheriff, impatiently waiting for a reply. It came at last, and was as favourable as could be expected. The sheriff read it publicly; it was to this effect: it acceded to the proposal of renewing the amnesty already signed, and authorized the sheriff, in the name of the Caliph, to extend its provisions to whom he pleased, and in what manner he pleased; it declared that the general had directed the vizir to sequester the property of the fugitives until they should submit; and it required that the sheriff should proceed to meet him on the 14th of Shaban, accompanied by the sheriffs, learned men, persons of rank, and people of the adjacent towns. Upon this, Nahrir, Mahsar, Belal, and Yemen Tawil were massacred, and their heads presented to Jauher.

The courier, who bore the capitulation, entered Fostat with a white flag in his hand, and went through the streets, proclaiming a complete amnesty, and an express prohibition of pillage. This moderation calmed mens' apprehen-

sions, and the shops were open as usual. At the close of the day, Abu-Jafar received a letter from Jauher, requiring him to come out to meet the Egyptian army on Tuesday, the 17th Ramadan, accompanied by a number of sheriffs, learned men, and principal inhabitants. All prepared to execute these orders. On the day appointed, they proceeded, with the sheriff at their head, to Jizeh, where they were received by Jauher, who caused it to be proclaimed by a crier that the deputies, except the sheriff and the vizir, should immediately dismount from their horses. They advanced on foot, one after the other, to salute Jauher, who had the sheriff on his right hand and the vizir on his left. When this ceremony was over, they continued their march, and entered Fostat with arms and baggage.

In the afternoon of the next day, Janher made his entry, preceded by drums and standards. He was clothed in a silk robe embroidered with gold, and was mounted on a yellow horse, covered with housings of Egyptian cloth. He fixed his camp on the spot where the city of Cairo now stands, and lost no time in tracing the walls of this capital, and that very night laid the foundation of the palace. The inhabitants of Fostat, after a tranquil night's rest, proceeding at break of day to offer their congratulations to Jauher, beheld with astonishment the labours executed in so short a space of time. As the plan of the walls presented serious defects and irregularities, the general appeared dissatisfied with it; but reflecting that the undertaking had been conceived and commanded at the most favourable moment it was possible to choose, he determined to adopt it. The entry of the African troops into Fostat lasted seven whole days.

[*To be continued.*]

THE INDIAN NAVY.

A CORRESPONDENT (an officer in the Indian Navy) calls our attention to the fact, that the armed steamer, recently built at Calcutta, for the suppression of piracy in the Eastern Straits, has been placed under the command of a civilian. He observes, that when the Bombay Marine was subjected to martial law, and its designation was changed to that of "the Indian Navy," its services were extended to all the presidencies, and the suppression of piracy was one of its original objects; and that, by transferring the command of one of its vessels to a civil officer, who cannot maintain naval discipline so effectually as a marine officer, the public interests are prejudiced, as well as the rights of the service.

ON THE ANTIQUITIES OF BÁMIÁN.

BY C. MASSON.

Bámíán is situated in one of the Paropámisan valleys, distant about eighty or eighty-five miles from Cabúl, bearing N. 75 W. The valley is deep, the enclosing hills on either side exhibiting, to a greater or less extent, perpendicular walls of rock, whence their convenience and adaptation for the construction of caves. The rock is called *Mung*, being a conglomerate of small pebbles, sand, and divers-coloured earth, remarkably compact and hard. The length of the valley is about nine or ten miles, in direction from east to west. Its breadth is inconsiderable, but greatest at the particular spot in it, pre-eminently called Bámíán, and where the statues and principal caves are found. At this point also the streams of Súrkh Dur, and Júi Foládi, by their junction, form what is called the river of Bámíán, which, flowing eastward down the valley, receives at Zohák the waters of Kálú, after which winding to the westward of Irak, Búbúlák, Shibr, Bitchúík, &c., and augmented by their rivulets, eventually escapes from the hills, and passing Ghori, falls into the river of Kundúz.

The appellation *Bámíán* may perhaps be equivalent to 'high region,' in contradistinction to *Damián* or *Damán*, the 'low region,' or that at the skirts of the hills—'Bám' signifies 'roof;' and when it is remembered that Asiatic roofs are flat, as are in general the summits of the mountains in this part of the country, we are at no loss to account for the name, once probably universally applied to it, though now retained by a particular locality; and when we further consider its elevation above the surrounding regions, we may admit the figurative and emphatic interpretation of *Bámíán*, as afforded by some of the inhabitants, who render it the 'roof of the universe.'

The mountains, among which Bámíán is situate, are no doubt those designated by the Greek historians and geographers Paropámisis, as opposed to the true Indian Caucasus, or Hindu Kosh, from which they are distinct. The term has been cavilled at, but without justice. It was no creation of the Greeks, but the native name for the hills; nor need we doubt this, when we find it made up of *par* and *pám*, signifying 'hill' and 'flat.' *Paropámisis* may therefore be translated 'the region of flat summited hills,' and is a term peculiarly appropriate to the countries on which it was conferred. Knowing the etymology of Paropámisis, we learn that of *Pamir*, the 'lord of hills.'

The principal antiquities of Bámíán are its idols and caves, which have manifestly a connexion with each other—the castle of Zohák, so called—and the remains of the city and citadel of Ghúlghúleh.

The evidences of Ghúlghúleh are numerous and extensive, proving that it must have been an important city. Refraining from speculations as to its origin, we know from authentic history that it was destroyed by Genghiz Khán in 1220, A.D. The natives of Bámíán have a tradition, that it was re-edified, and again fell into decay, which is probable, there being many Mohamedan tombs referring to it, which have a less antiquity than six centuries, if painted glazed tiles to be seen in them were confined to China until the era of Genghiz Khán, as supposed by some authors. The most striking of the remains of Ghúlghúleh is the citadel or place, the walls of which encompass an isolated eminence.

The fortress of Zohák, so called by the natives and by Abul Fazil, occurs at the eastern extremity of the valley, where the rivulet of Kálú falls into the

river of Bámián. We have not inspected it with sufficient attention to decide upon its character, or to venture to advance an opinion on it, which future research may controvert; we therefore merely observe that, agreeing with Abul Fazil as to its antiquity, we differ both from his notion and that sanctioned by tradition, that it was a place of defence.

The caves of Bámián are found in the cliffs or perpendicular fronts of the hills on either side of the valley, and on the northern side they uninterruptedly occur for a distance of six or seven miles. At the spot called Bámián, the elevation of the cliffs being most considerable, there are found the greater number of caves, or *samuches*, as called in these countries, congregated as in a focus. Among these caves stand in niches the two large idols long known in Europe, and between them are two other niches, in one of which are the fragments of a former idol, and the other as certainly once contained one. Opposite to these, diverging to the south-west, is the valley through which flows the rivulet of Júi Foládi, and eastward of the citadel of Ghúlghúleh is a valley stretching to the south; the hills to the north and east of both these valleys are also perforated with caves, and among those of the latter is a large idol, inferior only in size to the two superior ones at Bámián.

The idols are cut or hewn in the rock, and have been covered with a surface of cement. They are erect figures, with their hands extended, and supporting the folds of drapery with which they have been clothed. Their features have been destroyed, by removing one-half of their heads, or as far as their lips, leaving the hinder halves with the ears, enormously large, appended.*

The work of mutilation was one of some labour, and having been executed with precision, will have been directed by authority, possibly by that of the Arabian conquerors. A subsequent and less systematic mutilation has been practised on the idols, by breaking off their hands and fracturing their legs, for the merits of which Jenghiz, Timúr, Aurangzéb, and even Timúr Sháh Dúrání, who are all accused, may dispute.

The idols stand in vast niches formed in the rock, whose sides, on a level with the necks of them, have been embellished with paintings. These consist of busts and seated figures, both male and female. The niche of the superior idol has on each side a line of twelve female figures, and, what is of great importance, at its summit, over the idol's head, is an inscription, obviously intended to unravel the mystery. The niche in which stands the second idol in importance has no inscription, but on either side has lines of twelve male and female busts, among which is one so valuable, that we need not regret the absence of a literal testimony; over the head of this idol is a painted full length female figure. The niches of the other idols are also embellished with paintings.

On either side of the niches are series of stairs, cut in the rock, which conduct to their summits, or to the heads of the idols; each series of steps leads to a small square apartment, and these several apartments have been superbly decorated with gilding and lapis lazuli. To illumine these passages, apertures have been cut through the rock towards the idols. We ascended to the summit of the second idol by the passage on the one side, and walking round the hinder part of its head, descended by the steps on the other side. Near the summit, or above the lines of paintings, the niches have been widened; and on either side has been formed a *takht*, or 'sofa,' obviously for the convenience of sitting upon. The superior idol has or had the same facilities of

* See a Sketch of them published with Lieut. Burnes' Description, J. A. S., vol. ii. 561.

ascent to the summit, but at the time of our visit the lower caves near it were occupied by an unaccommodating Tajik, who had stowed in the passage his stock of provender. We could not prevail upon him, by menace or entreaty, to open the path; and he evasively affirmed that he had never heard of one. We did not insist with him, relying upon making a further visit, which until now has not happened. It is a great point to gain these upper stations, as from them may be profitably inspected the paintings.

Between the legs of the superior idol are entrances conducting into spacious apartments surmounted with domes—and there are many other caves at Bámíán which display the dome or cupola:—these we imagine to have been particularly temples. They, in common with all other caves, were covered with cement, in which the lines of moulding surrounding their circumferences, with the ornaments at the summits of the domes, have been formed. The interiors of all of them are of a glossy black colour, from the smoke of fires which were or have been kept up in them. Many of the caves at Bámíán are remarkable for their dimensions, and have other peculiarities in their form and embellishments. The most curious are found above the superior idol, but in another cliff rising backward; so that in walking from them to the front or south, we reach the edge of the perpendicular wall of rock in which that sculpture is carved. In these caves we saw the names written with charcoal of W. Moorcroft, W. Trebeck, and G. Guthrie! They are gained by an ascent a little to the left or west of the idol.

There can be little doubt, but that of the vast number of caves which do not terminate in cupolas, many were the residences of the priests connected with temples; others may have been the abodes of ascetics or monastic classes; and as we find in Afghánistán that the cave is invariably the companion of the sepulchral tumulus, without reference to its nature, or whether it be a tomb or cenotaph, we may suppose the majority of the excavations at Bámíán to be of the same character. When circumstances permitted the erection of a tumulus, it became necessary to excavate a cave; and we need not be surprised at the vast number of caves at Bámíán, when we have under our eyes the ruins of a large and once flourishing city, or when we consider the spot was a sacred one, possibly the most sacred, of the professors of the then existing religion, and whither the dead of the surrounding regions might, from pious motives, be carried for deposit.

The inhabitants, in speaking of the three superior idols, call them the father, mother, and son,—presuming the second in consequence to be a female; but there is no distinction in the figure to warrant the supposition that its sex varies from the others. Of whatever sex the whole may be, there is little reason to doubt but they are of one and the same.

We visited Bámíán under the idea of meeting with Buddhist antiquities, but it became evident that they were of another character. The inscription was in characters unknown to us, and continued so until we were favoured by the alphabets of the Pehlevi and Zend from Mr. Prinsep, when we ascertained it to be a form of Pehlevi. The bust of the king, among the paintings in the niche of the second idol, we had found to bear an exact resemblance to the busts on a series of coins constantly and numerous found at Beghrám, and which we called Parthian provisionally; but the characters of the legends on these coins were very different from those of the Bámíán inscription. At length, however, a coin was found of the same class, with the characters plainly similar; in fact, comprising three of those forming the inscription. We now began to suspect we had sufficient evidence to assign the idols of Bámíán.

Under the idea that the inscription might be rendered NANAIA, we had ventured to communicate our suspicions to Mr. Prinsep: should they be confirmed, the idol might be supposed to be an image of Diana, or the moon, called by the old Persians NANAIA, but we are not yet confident of the reading; and viewing a succession of idols, it occurs to reflection, that they may possibly commemorate a series of sovereigns,—and this, even if the reading be allowed; for we find over the second idol, which has no inscription, a full length female figure, which may be Nanaia, and the first idol has no figure, but a name in its place. We must confess, from the general appearance of the idols, we should suppose them to represent male personages.

The coins referred to are probably of that description marked by Colonel Tod, when he enumerates among his collection, “rare ones of a Parthian dynasty, unknown to history.” The term Parthian may cease to be applicable, but we doubt whether the kings commemorated by these coins, and, as we suspect, by the idols of Bámián, are unknown to history. We take them to be the Kiánián dynasty, whose records, more or less authentic, are to be found in Persian authors; and whose descendants, if their own accounts be credited, still exist in the persons of independent chiefs in Seistán. The Tájiks, so numerous dispersed over Afghánistán and Túrkiistán, and no doubt the more ancient inhabitants of the countries, represent the nation, in olden time, obedient to the princes of this dynasty. For a series of ages, in Afghánistán at least, the Tájik authority has been superseded; and, within memory, the proprietary rights of the Tájik to the soil have been seriously infringed by the encroachments of the Afgháns. He preserves few traces of his origin or descent, and as convert to the uncompromising tenets of Islamism, recollects with horror that his country was once governed by infidels; while, as at Bámián, he resides, and follows the ordinary occupations of life, in the temples, from whence his ancestors, in all due solemnity, invoked the glorious sun and dazzling hosts of heaven.

Admitting the evidence upon which we ascribe the idols of Bámián to the princes of the Kiánián race, without prejudice to their individual character, or whether they be idols of Nanaia and other deities, or statues of sovereigns, we naturally turn to consider the possible epoch of their construction; and this, if not absolutely to be fixed, is brought within a certain and comparatively recent period, or one subsequent to the destruction of the Greek-Bactrian monarchy. This monarchy, as Justin testifies, was overthrown by the Parthians; and the fact is, perhaps, as easily to be credited, as that its subversion was effected by the Getæ; though it must be allowed, that in support of the latter opinion, Strabo is very grave authority, particularly when he enumerates the hordes or nations that effected the subversion, the Asii, Pasiani, Tochari, and Sacarauli. It may be, as Schefed hints, that both had a hand in it; but the conclusion, by the same learned author, that the Getæ remained in possession, may be liable to doubt, if we recognise the Bámián idols to be memorials of the Parthian (qy.) conquerors of Bactria. It is proper, however, to note, that about this time, the AZOÏ dynasty, whose coins we have, seems entitled to be considered; and if that appellation have any connexion with the name of the first of the four Getic hordes, as, we believe, Mr. Prinsep suspects, both Justin and Strabo may be reconciled; for, according to every appearance, the Azos dynasty originated in the regions bordering on the Indus, towards its source. At the same time, it must be remembered, that we suggest the possibility only, that the Bámián idols may refer to the Parthian (qy.) conquerors of Bactria. We have remarked, that the year 56 B.C. has been mentioned as

the epoch of the construction of the idols (that will be of the more ancient one), and this epoch might coincide with that of the supercession of the Greek-Bactrian monarchy; but when this date is quoted as being found in the *Mahabhârat*, either the authority of that work has been carelessly advanced, or the work itself must considerably abate its pretensions to the antiquity conceded to it by some.

We feel repugnance to renounce old and favourite theories, but they must yield to facts. We had plausibly enough given the Greeks in Bactria for successors a race of Getic or Indo-Scythic sovereigns, as we conveniently called them; and we concluded them to be of the Buddhist faith, because we have read that such faith was prevalent in Central Asia about the commencement of the Christian era. Without deeming it necessary to contest the latter fact, in favour of which, indeed, some proof may be adduced, we have gradually, however, grown sceptical as to that of Buddhist supremacy in these regions; and the term Indo-Scythic has yielded to that of Mithraic, which may safely be adopted, as clearly indicating the religion of the ruling powers, while it affects not the question of their race or descent. It may be observed, that the later antiquities in Afghânistân and the Panjâb, or in the countries along the course of the Indus, are apparently mixed Mithraic and Buddhist; nor is it improbable that the two systems, if they were really generically distinct ones, should have been blended in the limits to which both extended, and were both met,—it being considered that Buddhism will have been propagated with vivacity, when Mithraism was languishing in decline.

Our objections to the term Parthian, as applied to the coins provisionally so called, and to the princes commemorated by them, and possibly by the idols, arise principally from the impossibility of deeming them Arsakian. Under that powerful dynasty, which so long controlled Persia, it is generally understood that the worship of Mithra was discouraged;—we know not why it should have been, and might ask in return, of what religion besides the Mithraic could the Arsakian monarchs have been professors? It may be, that as Parthians, who have been supposed to be of Scythic origin, they were followers after the manner of their forefathers, whose rites it is one of the objects of the *Zendavesta* to depreciate and to condemn; while, with the virulent feelings common to sectarians, and in possession of the necessary power to allow their exhibition, they might have neglected no occasion to discountenance the opposite rites and observances in vogue with the people of Cyrus; whence may be accounted for, during their sway, the neglect of Persepolis and the fire-temples of Istakr. The fire-altar never occurs on any of the coins of the Arsakian princes, while it is seen on those we suspect to be referrible to the princes commemorated at Bâmiân. The same emblem, indeed, distinguishes the coins of the Sassanian princes of Persia, successors in authority to the Arsakian line, and who re-kindled the sacred fires throughout the land, which had been extinct for centuries—but on their coins, it is always accompanied by two guardians or defenders—which are wanting on the coins of our princes; and as the more simple may be presumed the more ancient form, we might deduce from the circumstance a corroborative proof, that they are prior in date to the Sassanian monarchs of Persia. Should this view be correct, we learn that cotemporaneous with a portion of the Arsakian dynasty, a powerful and independent sovereignty existed in Bactriana, whose princes became of the orthodox Mithraic faith, or that so lauded in the *Zendavesta*. It is obvious also, that they must have been subsequent to the Greek monarchy; and who they were, and whence they came, can only be profitably speculated upon

when we become acquainted with the antiquities hidden in the regions north of the Indian Caucasus. It is an advantage, however, to possess the knowledge of their existence, their coins and memorials, which display alike their language and religion.

The height of the larger idols has been estimated at 120 feet and seventy feet respectively; the third may be about fifty feet, and the two others were thirty-five and twenty-five feet in height. Surveying them, in connexion with the theory that they serve to commemorate sovereigns, the gradations in size, as well as their numbers, may be turned to profit; the former denoting the degrees of prosperity under which they were formed, and the latter authorizing us to infer that there were at least as many sovereigns as idols. It is also probable that these idols, with their accompaniments of caves and temples, are not posthumous memorials, but that they were constructed during the lives of the monarchs who projected them. That they are the labours of a series of kings, is an inevitable conclusion, from the moral impossibility that they could have been formed by a single one.

Supposing that Bámián was peculiarly a sacred place, and on that account pre-eminently selected for the burial-place of the sovereigns of the age, we may inquire what evidences we have of their sepulchres? Some ancient authority—we believe Ctesias or Diodorus—describes the mode of interment of the old kings of Persia; which was, by lowering down their remains from the summits of precipices into caves hewn in the rock, and then closing up their entrances. Some of the caves at Bámián are so situated, as exactly to come within this description; they are now inaccessible, and from their small apertures, could scarcely have been intended for dwellings, while without some such contrivance as lowering down workmen from the top of the eminence, it is difficult to imagine how they could have been hewn at all. It is proper to observe, that at Bámián there are none of the structures now familiarly known to us as *topes*, and which are so abundant in the regions east and west of the Indus; and their absence might suggest the idea, that they were a later mode of distinguishing departed royalty, and originated at the period when the Mithraic and Buddhist practices became mixed. Such a conclusion might be convenient for adjusting that epoch, and to sanction it, the whole mass of Afghan *topes* might be adduced as proofs, exhibiting the *chaitya* and the cave; but there is no reason to suppose the *chaitya* exclusively a Buddhist form, and *topes* are not irreconcilable with the mode of commemorating Persian monarchs—if the monument at Múrgháb, north of Persepolis, be really the cenotaph of Cyrus, it being nothing but a *chaitya* or *dahgopa*; and we hesitate to believe it not to be the tomb of Cyrus, having the hints of Arrian and Aristobulus, and the interpretation of an inscription (we believe found on some contiguous monument, which renders the subject doubtful) by Professor Grotefend. Moreover, if it be, we may inquire,—where are the *dahgopes* of the successors of Cyrus?

The most ancient of the *topes* of Afghánistán, which have been yet examined, we think may be referred to the close of the first or commencement of the second century of the Christian era. While we suppose that Bámián may be the burial-place of a dynasty of kings, we mean not to infer that it was also their capital—rather supposing that it was not, although the comparatively recent Ghúlgúleh may, nevertheless, be supposed to have been the representative of a preceding ancient and considerable city. The Paropámisus had been, previous to the conjectured period of the formation of the Bámián idols and caves, the seat of a considerable power—that of the Pandava prince

Subhág, whose son Gaj, the founder of Gajni (Ghuzni), lost his kingdom to Euthydemus and his sons.

It has been usually conjectured that Bámián is the Drapsaca of Arrian, occurring in Alexander's route from Bactra, or Bulk, to Alexandria ad Caucasum. Drapsaca is called *Drastoca* by Ptolemy, which Wilford tells us is a substitute for the Sanscrit *Drashatca*, or 'the stone city.' Admitting the etymology, we need not credit the accompanying assumption, that "towns before were only assemblages of huts,"—an assumption founded on the caves of Bámián being hewn, as indeed all caves are, in the rock, and thereby forming a stone city. If our preceding deductions be correct, they never, strictly speaking, formed a city at all; although one naturally, and as is proved by its remains, grew up and existed in their neighbourhood. Farther, if our conclusions as to the epoch of the formation of the idols be well founded, they consequently did not exist at the period of Alexander's expedition, which may account for no hints being given of them by the classical historians and geographers of the West. We are not certain, therefore, that Drapsaca was Bámián, or that a city existed there at all, admitting the probability that a valley so conveniently situated and fertile, was even at that time adequately peopled. The stone city was a term applicable to any substantial one. Timur, in his march from Bulk to India, halted for some days, as Sherif-u-din says, at the "fine city" of Khúl'm. This is an ancient site; and with Ilybuk, Kunduz, and any other locality in the route, may have a claim to be considered Drapsaca. Bámián has also been suggested to represent Alexandria ad Paropámisum. The last word appears to be a careless introduction of the geographers for Caucasum. We believe it was not used by the original historians—excusable however, when we consider that the ancients deemed the Paropámisus a continuation of Caucasus, and the passes of the hills between Cábul and Bámián are, to this day, spoken of by the natives as passes of the Hindu Kosh, which, strictly speaking, they are not. Alexandria, it is clear, was built at the southern base of Caucasus—indications of its locality more fully answered by Ghorbund and Beghrám. Bámián may be termed south, but widely, of the true Hindu Kosh, and, we should think, has little pretension to be considered Alexandria ad Caucasum, beyond the doubtful one conferred by vicinity.

Examining the pretensions of Bámián to be considered in another point of view—as a sacred locality, implied perhaps by its being selected as the burial-place of kings, we have Wilford's authority, that it is represented in the books of the Buddhists as the source of holiness and purity. This may be of some value, as showing that the same spot was held in the same venerated light by the followers of two religions generally understood to be very opposite; and as the antiquities are certainly Mithraic, we might draw the conclusion, that the Buddhists have appropriated the property of others, and that the books referring to Bámián are comparatively modern; or, we may suspect that Buddhism was originally merely a modification of Mithraism. We judge it unnecessary to detail the Mohamedan traditions respecting Bámián, which ascribe, however, the idols to Salsál, whom they generally assert to have been a giant infidel, first vanquished and then converted by Azaret Ali; nor need the Buddhist and Brahmanical traditions be noted, with a view to comment, which consider Sharma, or the patriarch Shem, to be the founder of Bámián, because we have no proof that he was, or was not; but when a writer so talented as Wilford asserts, with apparent gravity, that Bámián is the Mosaical Eden, it may be useful to review the grounds on which he bases his opinion, and makes an assertion so singular. He is compelled to recognise in the Landhi Sind

Helmend, the rivers of Kundus and Balkh, the Phison, Gihon, Frát and Hiddekel of the Mosaic accounts; but it is plain that he depends upon the statements of the *Puránas* and *Zendavesta*. The former contain so many evidences of modern composition, that they surely ought not to be brought into competition or comparison with records of high antiquity, as are acknowledged to be those of the Pentateuch. The age of the *Zendavesta* has been much disputed, some conceiving it of unfathomable antiquity; others, among whom is our countryman Hyde, ascribing it to the epoch of Darius Hystaspes; while others have deemed it of comparatively modern origin. We are free to confess that we espouse the latter opinion, and the very passages cited in favour of its remote age, we think, are decisive against it. We advert to this subject the more willingly, because we cannot help suspecting the possibility, that the *Zendavesta* was compiled in the court of the sovereigns commemorated at Bámíán.

It is worthy of note, that the Brahmans, Buddhists, and Mithraists have the same ideas as to the locality of paradise, showing that they must have acquired them from each other, or from some common source. It is not improbable that the two first adopted them from the last; and it may be conjectured, though it will tell little for the antiquity of the *Zendavesta*, that Bámíán may have been clothed with a sacred character, from the very circumstance of its having been made a burial-place of kings—for so the *Zendavesta* itself commemorates, when it describes Gorotmán (Bámíán, or its vicinity) as a terrestrial paradise, and reveals its nature when it figuratively and significantly adds, "the abode of the Supreme Being and the blessed." There can be no doubt but that the larger idol of Bámíán is also the more ancient; and with its accompanying caves became the nucleus, around which all the other caves and idols were subsequently and successively formed; and it is a fair inference that, prior to the construction of the first idol, there was no burial-place of kings at Bámíán, and none worthy of emphatic panegyric by the author of the *Zendavesta*.

The remote antiquity conferred by some antiquaries upon the *Zendavesta*, is not claimed by its author; and why he should be called Zoroaster, who called himself Zerdeshít, is only to be accounted for by the desire of theorists to identify him with a celebrated person of that name, who existed, according to authentic history, some centuries before him. Zerdeshít so clearly narrates the details of his career, that it is impossible to misunderstand them, and they cannot be more correctly or more concisely represented, than in the elegant language of Professor Heeren, one of the most able advocates of the impenetrable antiquity of the *Zendavesta*. The Professor writes—"The works of Zoroaster (Zerdeshít) abound in details relating to his own person, as well as the countries and kingdom, which were the first scene of his career as a reformer. He proves, by the clearest geographical data, that his native country was Northern Media, Azerbaijan, or the territory between the river Kur, or Cyrus, and the Araxes, both of which empty themselves into the Caspian. Here he first appeared as a legislator and a reformer; but soon quitting this district, he passed into the countries east of the Caspian into Bactra, the residence of King Gustasp, who became his disciple and admirer. The original seat, therefore, of his new religion or doctrine, was Bactra, whence (under the protection of Gustasp) it was disseminated over Iran."

Zerdeshít, in giving the name of the sovereign of Bactra, his patron, possibly gives that of one of the sovereigns commemorated at Bámíán. If it be so, we may associate with him Lohrasp, his predecessor; and it is deserving of

particular notice, that the romantic history of Persia ascribes to Lohrasp the construction of a hermitage, to which he retired, abdicating his throne in favour of Gustasp, and from which he was called forth to repel an invasion upon Bulkh (Gustasp being absent at the time in Seistan), when he fell in battle. We perhaps gain from this history a hint as to the origin of the caves and idols of Bámíán. Having coins with legends, which it is not too much to hope may be interpreted, we may ultimately ascertain these facts, when we shall be afforded triumphant evidence of the age of the *Zendavesta*; and it is cheering to reflect, that records are preserved of these kings, independent of the *Zendavesta*, itself a most important and valuable one. These records are within our reach, and we have only to distinguish fiction from reality, and history from romance, to acquire a full and satisfactory knowledge of a hitherto dark period.

Zerdesht has accurately described the extent and partitions of the kingdom in which he lived, as justly observed by Professor Heeren; and what he describes, we shall allow the Professor also to state for us. "The opening of his *Vendidad* contains a catalogue of the provinces and principal cities of that kingdom; and this record, so invaluable to the historian, is so clear and complete, as to leave no room for doubt. The chief provinces and places, sixteen in number, are registered according to their oriental appellations, and for the most part are easily to be recognised. We learn hence that, except Azerbaijan, to the west of the Caspian, all the countries east of the same, as far as northern Hindustan, were, together with the latter country, subject to King Gustasp, at whose court the sage resided. The whole of Khorásán is here enumerated, with the several provinces of which it is composed—Bactriana and Sogdiana, Aria or Sehestan, Cabul, Arokhdage, the confines of Hindustan, and finally Lahore in the Panjáb, are all successively mentioned."

The record of Zerdesht is, indeed, historically valuable, and describes the extended empire of Bactria, as it probably existed under Eucratides, and as it may possibly have fallen into the hands of the Kiánians; in many of the countries as we know, and very probably in all of them, are found their coins and memorials. It will be remembered that Ariana, or Khorásán, formed a portion of the Bactrian empire, as recorded by Strabo. Professor Heeren remarks—"Nothing, however, is said of the two chief provinces of the Persian empire, Persis and Susiana, nor of their capitals, Persepolis and Susa, nor of Babylon, which, nevertheless, were the customary residences of the kings of Persia, and in particular of Darius Hystaspes." So remarkable an omission will cease to surprise, when probably, at the epoch of Zerdesht, we may suspect those provinces, and also Babylon, were under the rule of the Arsakian provinces, and therefore could not be enumerated by him as forming part of the kingdom of Gustasp. They were also under the spiritual influence of those false Magi, in the estimation of Zerdesht, against whom he is so severe, and whom he stigmatizes a *káfraster*—a term for infidel, preserved by Mohamedans of this day in *kufr*. The possible fact of a powerful independent monarchy in Bactria, subsequent to the Greek one, gives rise to many singular reflections on the probable relative position it occupied with respect to the Arsakian: and we may divine other reasons besides those already known, which induced some of the latter Arsakian princes to fix their capital at Babylon, or rather Ctesiphon. We feel, however, that the time has not arrived for delicate speculations, neither can we venture to fix with certainty the epoch of the Káíánian monarch, but we do feel confident that materials

exist to fix it; and we do cherish the hope, that it is possible to destroy that flagrant monster of fiction and prodigy of national vanity, Persian history. If the Lohrasps and Gustasps prove to be Bactrian monarchs, as indeed Zerdeshst tells us they are, we may ask whether Queen Homai may not be Semiramis, and Rustam may not turn out to have flourished a little before the age of Mohamed. The same sources of information are open to us, as were to Shah Ismael, when he wrote to Sheibani Khán, "That if the right of succession to a throne was decided by hereditary descent only, it was to him incomprehensible how the empire had descended through the various dynasties of Peshdadians, Kaiánians, and the family of Chengis, to him, Sheibani."

As for the *Zendavesta*, however, it may be admitted that a Zerdeshst flourished in the reign of Gustasp. It is by no means certain that that work, as now preserved was written by him; on the contrary, the dialect, in which it is written, would seem to be proof that it was not—for it must assuredly be the most recent of all the dialects of the Pehlevi—if Pehlevi at all; and accordingly, on reference to coins, we discover the first traces of it on the very last of that series (whether Sassanian or Peshdadian) which bears them, and then not in the legends of the coins, but as marks manifestly punched on them after they had been in circulation!

We submit these notes on the idols of Bámián, with the observations occasioned by them, in all due humility; and furnish the authorities in the inscription, figures, and coins, on which we have based our conjectures, that others may judge how far they may be correct; and it must be noted that the coins which bear legends in the characters of the Bámián inscription, do appear to us, at least, to be the most recent of the class to which they belong. This we consider rather fortunate than otherwise; for if they are still Kaiánian or Peshdadian, we may be able to find other caves and hermitages for Lohrasp and Gustasp—it being remembered that we are yet standing only on the threshold of discovery.

Kabul, June, 1836.*

* From the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for November 1836.

HUMAN FOOD.

WHEN man is considered with reference only to his intellectual part, it is not without reason that he is styled by Shakspeare, "the beauty of the world—the paragon of animals." A being, that is able in some degree to scan the work of creation,—that can measure the globe on which he lives, and calculate the motions of the mighty orbs which roll in the immensity of space,—that has subjugated the elements to his use, and made fire, air, and water his vassals, may be said to be, "in apprehension, like a god." To bring down our admiration of this "paragon" to a juster standard, however, it is unnecessary to enter upon an estimate of his moral imperfections—the specks which darken and disfigure the brightness of his understanding;—it is sufficient to contemplate him in his animal character, in order to see how nearly, with all his intellectual pretensions, he is allied in habit to the brutes. How mortifying is it to human vanity, to think that there is scarcely any species of matter, animal or vegetable, in any state of

immaturity or corruption, which is not eaten by the human animal, and capable of assimilating with his substance, and thus forming an integral part of the compound machine of mind and matter called man! Mr. Donovan, in his treatise on Domestic Economy,* has devoted a portion of the last volume to the subject of human food, and has enumerated the various substances, animal and vegetable, which constitute or have constituted it amongst different nations. A more disgusting catalogue it is scarcely possible to read.

In his "account of animals used as food by the various nations of the world," he finds it convenient to arrange them in a natural order, beginning with man himself. It had been long doubted, he observes, whether human beings could feed on their fellow-creatures for the mere sake of the flesh, without any other incentive; but it has been incontrovertibly established, that man will devour man as his ordinary food, and often with a higher relish; that feasts of human flesh are resorted to as sources of animal gratification; that the cannibal has not only his favourite parts of the human body, but prefers certain modes of cookery. Our own ancestors were of the number of these horrible epicures. Diodorus Siculus charges the Britons of Iris with being anthropophagi; and St. Jerome (who lived so late as the fifth century of the Christian era) accuses a British tribe, from his own personal knowledge, not only with a partiality for human flesh, but a fastidious taste for certain delicate parts of it.† Not only in the Polynesia, but in Africa, human flesh is still consumed as ordinary food; and Stedman states that, in the interior of the African continent, human limbs are hung up on shambles for sale, like butchers' meat in Leadenhall-market.

This is revolting enough; but it is little less offensive to consider the other animal food which serves to allay the undistinguishing voracity of man. Monkeys are esteemed delicate eating: the Chevalier de Marchais‡ says that, in South America, monkey-flesh is allowed to be nourishing and very delicate. "The heads are made into soup, and are served with it; and although a person at first experiences some difficulty in accustoming himself to see heads which resemble those of little children; when this repugnance is once conquered, he finds that monkey-soup is as good as any other." Amongst other animals, the following are eaten in different parts of the world: bats and vampires, the sloth, the rhinoceros, the elephant, the seal tribe, the dog, the wolf, the foul jackal, the voracious hyæna, the rank fox, the fetid skunk, the cat, the rat, the hedgehog, the camel, the horse, the ass, the tiger, the lion, the whale, the shark, the crocodile, lizards, frogs, the *boa constrictor* (which is preferred by the negroes to any other food), the rattle-snake, the viper or adder. Mr. Donovan might have added to his list of nations who are serpent eaters, the Chinese, who fatten snakes as we do oysters, for the table.

* *Domestic Economy*, by MICHAEL DONOVAN, Esq., M.R.I.A. Two vols. Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia. London, 1837. Longman. Taylor.

† "Quid loquar de cæteris nationibus, cum ipse adolescentulus, in Gallia, viderim Scotos, gentem Britannicam, humanis vesci carnibus, et cum per silvas porcorum greges, et armentorum, pecudumque reperiant, pastorum natqs et feminarum papillas solere abscindere, et has solas ciborum delicias arbitrari."

‡ Voyage, iii. 311.

More discrimination appears to be used in the consumption of the insect tribe. A peculiarly disgusting insect is eagerly devoured by the Chinese and Hottentots; caterpillars are cooked into a dish in some parts of Australia, and the people of New Caledonia eat spiders. Ants and their eggs are eaten by several nations, and this kind of diet has been eulogized by Europeans who have partaken of it. In some parts of the East Indies, it is said that vast quantities of termites are collected and made with flour into a variety of pastry; but an inordinate use of this food occasions colic, dysentery, and death. Mr. Smeathman states that the Africans eat these ants roasted by handfuls, and several Europeans have declared that they are most delicious—like sugared cream, or paste of sweet almonds. Locusts are eaten in almost all the countries where they appear, either fried, pounded with milk, ground into flour and baked into cakes, or made into soup.

Of fishes and birds, there appears to be scarcely any species excluded; and Mr. Donovan observes that, "although particular animals have been reported by travellers to constitute the food of nations whose history they write, we might perhaps extend the catalogue to all living creatures, with the exception of a few that are known to be actually poisonous."

The object of Mr. Donovan was merely to detail those articles which were the ordinary food of large classes of men. But there are many, of a disgusting kind, which he has not thought it necessary to notice, which are the ordinary aliment, or delicacies, amongst nations. The Cochin-Chinese are fond of hatched eggs; the Chinese and other Eastern people of putrid eggs. There are nations of dirt-eaters,—the Ottomacs, for instance, who riot upon clay. Worms, grubs, and maggots are the food of others. The Dyaks and Battaks of Sumatra and Borneo drink human blood. Raw blubber is prized by the Esquimaux, and game in a state of putrefaction gratifies the palate of the polished European gourmand.

When we select instances of peculiar and depraved appetite, they are disgusting indeed. We have seen individuals in Europe who can devour vast quantities of raw liver, tallow candles, and tobacco-pipes; but what are they to the eaters of carrion, putrid offal, and excrementitious substances amongst the religious ascetics of India! Perhaps the most repulsive, as well as prodigious, instance of outrageous voracity, is the sheep-eater of Oude, described by General Hardwicke, in the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society.* This man, or rather monster, in the presence of several gentlemen and ladies, ate, at one meal, two sheep, one weighing from twelve to thirteen pounds per quarter. His mode of devouring the animals was this. He seized the live sheep by the fleece with his teeth, and lifted it from the ground; then, by a swing of his head, flung it on its back upon the ground. In this position he held the animal down, pulling the legs apart with each hand. He then tore open the abdomen with his teeth, by stripping off the skin from the flank to the breast, removed the intestines, and buried his head in the body to drink the warm blood, which clotted round his hair and beard. He next stripped off the rest of the hide, separated the joints

* Vol. iii. p. 373.

and, rubbing them in the dust, tore the meat from the bones, swallowing one mouthful after another with all the dust and dirt adhering to it, laying aside the ill-picked bones for his supper!

The cruelty which this indiscriminate voracity of man inflicts upon the inferior animals, is frightful. The horrors of the Roman kitchen are detailed in Mr. Donovan's book. Vitellius and Heliogabalus regaled on a dish composed of the tongues and brains of peacocks, the bodies being thrown to the hogs. The combs torn from live cocks were a dish of exquisite relish to the latter, because seasoned with cruelty. The heads of parrots were served up at his feasts. Vitellius had a large silver dish, the filling of which, for one of his entertainments, occasioned wholesale slaughter, being composed of insignificant parts of various small and rare birds and fishes. Vedius Pollio, a gentleman of Rome, and a favourite of Augustus Cæsar, contrived a method of giving a flavour to lampreys, which all his friends, and Augustus himself, highly relished, whilst a secret; it was by feeding them on human flesh! One Claudius Æsopus, a tragedian, was renowned for serving up, on a large platter, worth £1,800, all kinds of singing and speaking birds. At a feast given to Vitellius, by his brother Lucius, there were 2,000 different kinds of fish, and 7,000 of birds. The celebrated Apicius expended nearly a million sterling on his kitchen, and finding his property reduced to only £80,000, fearful that he should starve, he took poison. A small dish of his, called *Minutal Apicianum*, or 'Apicius's Mince,' is made up of the excerpts of three or four dozen animals. But cruelty in the kitchen did not cease when Apicius administered to himself the salutary draught. His successors have caught his spirit. Dr. Kitchiner quotes from Wecker's *Secrets of Nature*, "How to roast and eat a goose alive." The goose, after being plucked, is to be surrounded by burning fuel, and cups of water are to be placed within the circle: "she is to be larded and basted; but she is to be roasted slowly. By walking about, and flying here and there, being cooped in by the fire that stops her way out, she will fall to drink the water, and cool her heart: and when she roasteth and consumes inwardly, always wet her head and heart with a wet sponge; and when you see her giddy with running, and begin to stumble, she is roasted enough. Take her up, set her before her guests, and she will cry as you cut off any part from her, and be almost eaten up before she be dead: *it is mighty pleasant to behold!*"

After reading this, what a satirist does Shakspeare seem, in the passage from which we quoted at the beginning!

Critical Notices, &c.

Reports of Cases heard and determined by the Judicial Committee and by the Lords of the Privy Council, on Appeal from the Supreme and Provincial Courts in the East-Indies. By EDMUND F. MOORE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Part I. London, 1837. Clarke.

THIS is the first part of the work which we noticed in our Literary Intelligence last month, as in the press. An inspection of it confirms us in the opinion we then expressed of the great utility of such a work, containing a body of ruling decisions on Indian law, to Courts, practitioners, and suitors. The cases appear to be carefully digested, and the judgments given *verbatim* from the Judges' notes.

The Despatches, Minutes, and Correspondence of the Marquess Wellesley, K.G., during his Administration in India. Edited by MONTGOMERY MARTIN. London, 1837. Allen and Co.

THIS is the supplemental volume to which we adverted in the notice of this valuable work in our August Journal. It contains a variety of correspondence and papers illustrative of the transactions which are the subjects of the preceding volumes, including some intercepted French letters. A circular from the Court of Directors to the Governments in India, recommending the "study" of these documents, justly characterizes them as "containing a fund of information of incalculable value to those actively engaged in the diplomatic, legislative, and military business of India."

The Two Brothers; a Narrative, exhibiting the Effects of Education. London, 1837. Groombridge.

A little work of one hundred pages, which seems to be a narrative of real, not fictitious incidents, shewing the danger of giving a wrong current to the thoughts of early youth.

An Introductory Atlas of Modern Geography, with an Index; containing the Names of all the Places laid down in the Maps, &c. By ALEXANDER REID, A.M. Edinburgh, 1837. Oliver and Boyd.

THIS little work is designed for the use of elementary schools, and is suited for private tuition. It possesses the essential recommendations of cheapness and accuracy.

A Guide to the Pronunciation of the French Language; with a Progressive Course of Reading. Edinburgh, 1837. Oliver and Boyd.

AN elementary work, upon a plan somewhat new, and calculated to help young students over the more difficult parts of French orthoepy.

A History of British Quadrupeds By THOMAS BELL, F.R.S., F.L.S., Professor of Zoology in King's College, London. London. Van Voorst.

THIS elegant work is now complete by the publication of the eleventh part, making a volume, with nearly two hundred wood-cuts, admirably drawn and engraved. The accuracy and succinctness of the descriptions, the perspicuity of the language, and the fidelity of the figures, cannot fail to secure the work a continuance of popularity, and to attract students to the science of zoology.

Finden's Ports and Harbours of Great Britain. Part. VIII. London. Tilt.

HERE are five highly-finished engravings—views of Ramsgate, Hastings, Weymouth, Budleigh Salterton, and Cromer—each of which is worth the price of the whole, with letter-press, &c., for half-a-crown. We cannot name a work so splendidly got up, adapted for ornament as well as use, which can be purchased at a more moderate outlay.

The Shakespeare Gallery, containing the Principal Female Characters in the Plays of the Great Poet. Engraved under the superintendence of Mr. CHARLES HEATH. London. Tilt.

THESE exquisite imaginary portraits, which embody the ideal creations of the great dramatist, continue to exhibit the fancy, the taste, and the skill of the artists associated with Mr. Heath in this elegant work.

The Churches of London. By MESSRS. GODWIN, BRITTON, and BILLINGS. London, 1837. Tilt.

THIS work makes us acquainted with the interiors of some of our old churches, which, in the rage for new buildings, are less noticed than they deserve to be. No. IX. contains an interior view of St. Andrew's Undershaft, a specimen of the Tudor style, and the Monument of John Stow, the old chronicler, which is in this church, with the font. The graphic part of the work is executed with great accuracy, and the descriptive evinces much research.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

WE lately alluded to a work on Hindústani literature, preparing by M. Garcin de Tassy, Lecturer on the Hindústani and Hindí Languages at the Bibliothèque Royale, Paris. This gentleman has passed most of the two preceding months in our metropolis, occupied in exploring our public and private stores of Indian literature, so as to leave no source unexamined that might contribute to the perfection of his work. Every facility and encouragement have been afforded to M. de Tassy in his researches, on the part of our Oriental literati and others to whom he applied. The Indian treasures of the East-India Company's Library were open to him through the kind attention of Professor Wilson, as well as those of the Royal Asiatic Society. He has also been enabled to collect materials from the British Museum, and the libraries of several private individuals. Sir Gore Ouseley has kindly permitted him to carry with him into France a very valuable Hindústani MS., which, in fact, ought to form the basis of his work: it is a biographical account of Hindústani and Hindí authors.

M. Loiseleur des Longchamps, of Paris, has in the Royal Press a new edition of the *Amarakosha*, in two parts; the first comprising the text, and a French translation, with notes; the second, a double index, Sanscrit and French, and French and Sanscrit.

M. Lassen has completed his *Pracrit Grammar*. The first part, which will soon be published, will comprehend the chapters of the original Grammar of Vararuchi relative to the theory of the modification of the letters in this dialect, and a dissertation on the origin, philological characters, and systematic use of the different varieties of Pracrit. The second part will contain the Grammar properly so called, arranged in the European method, according to the rules prescribed by Vararuchi and Hemachandra.

M. Lassen has also in preparation an edition and translation of the Sanscrit drama, the *Dhártsamāgama*.

The Indian Government has at length authorized the Asiatic Society of Bengal to undertake the printing of five hundred copies of the Bishop of Cochin China's Dictionary of the Cochin Chinese Language, with its Latin version, at a fixed cost to the Government of Rs. 5,500. Of this sum, Rs. 3,500 is a personal allowance to the learned Bishop for his expenses during at least a twelvemonth's superintendence (his labour of compilation having no other reward than the pride of literary fame); and for the remaining Rs. 2,000 only, Dr. Marshman has engaged to turn out the work—above five hundred pages—at the Serampore Press, though the letters must be cut for the purpose. Dr. Marshman's offer was correctly viewed as one of pure generosity, made in the expectation of actual loss—not to speak of the value of his personal labour.

A Residence in Greece and Turkey, with Notes of the Journey through Bulgaria, Servia, Hungary, and across the Balkan, illustrated by engravings, by Francis Hervé, Esq., is in the press.

MARQUESS WELLESLEY'S INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.*

THE intentions of men whose views surpass in extent and comprehensiveness those of the persons by whom they are surrounded, must be ever liable to be misconceived, and their conduct to be misrepresented. This is peculiarly the fortune of pre-eminent genius in statesmanship. So much passion and prejudice is usually mixed up with discussions on the merits of cotemporary statesmen; so much of what is perfectly known to all the actors in any great series of events it is for a time necessary, from prudential motives, to conceal from the world; and so much of any particular line of policy cannot be fairly judged until a portion at least of its consequences are developed, that bold and upright statesmen must frequently be content with the assurance of their own judgment, and the hope of impartial justice from posterity. In proportion as they soar above vulgar and common-place opinions will they stand in need of the consolations to be derived from self-reliance, and from a confidence in the gradual dispersion of the mists which for a time hang over their labours, and thus divide the opinions of mankind as to their value. But in men of real genius, these sources of support are seldom wanting—they bow not at the shrine of popular favour for temporary applause—they are content to wait the progress of events, and they rarely wait in vain.

The distinguished person, whose state-papers are collected in these volumes, has not been an exception to the truth of the above remarks. In a letter to the editor of the work, he says: "It is perfectly true, that the public has received erroneous impressions of the system of policy which I pursued in India. I have neither had leisure nor inclination to rectify those errors, although I certainly must agree with you, that it is highly proper to clear such important transactions from misunderstanding." To aid in effecting that desirable object, this most important and well-timed publication has been brought forward; and in contemplating the brilliant career thus depicted in the most natural and striking point of view, it must be a source of sincere gratification to all well-constituted minds, that the life of the distinguished author should have been protracted to a period when his assailants have disappeared from the scene, and the public are prepared to read and appreciate so just and accurate an exposition of the policy which he pursued.

Nearly forty years have elapsed since the Marquess Wellesley (then Earl of Mornington) quitted his native country for the splendid station which awaited him in India. The inattention and impatience with which Indian affairs are but too often treated in this country, are little favourable to the education of a race of statesmen qualified to represent and maintain British interests in the East. Even among those who possess a respectable share of political information, many are to be met with who know little more of India than if it were situate upon another planet. A difficulty is

* The Despatches, Minutes, and Correspondence, of the MARQUESS WELLESLEY, K.G., during his Administration in India. Edited by MONTGOMERY MARTIN. Five vols. 8vo. London, 1836-37. Wm. H. Allen and Co. (Now complete.)

thus interposed in the way of a proper selection for the higher offices of government there, which it requires much judgment, and not unfrequently much firmness, to overcome.

The choice of the Earl of Mornington was remarkably happy : he did not regard his appointment in India as the means of ministering to the love of distinction, or of accumulating a pecuniary provision for after-life. He viewed it as a post not only of high honour, but of great labour and responsibility ; and he had prepared himself by previous study and reflection to sustain his country's reputation and his own. The first letter in these volumes, written from the Cape, and addressed to the President of the Board of Control, is marked no less by the knowledge of Indian interests which it displays, than by the acuteness and judgment with which they are discussed. Some important information as to the existing state of India had been derived by the outward-bound Governor-general, from conversations with Major Kirkpatrick, who had been formerly Resident at the court of Scindia, subsequently at that of the Nizam, and who was then sojourning at the Cape in search of health ; but to a mind previously unprepared, the revelations of Major Kirkpatrick would have been utterly valueless. Without something more than even a general acquaintance with the subjects to which they related, they would rather have bewildered than informed : but communicated to one who was conversant with every thing in India that did not require personal observation, they added light and strength to the great principles with which his mind was before imbued, and prepared him, on his arrival at the seat of his government, to act with more vigour and decision. Never did a greater necessity exist for those qualities united with a high degree of penetration and judgment. The duties of the new Governor-general were not confined to the formal routine of the darbar ; they were of a far more arduous character. The question, whether the English should retain their possessions in India, or be disgracefully and irretrievably expelled from them, was to be decided ; and it devolved upon the Earl of Mornington to furnish the answer.

The passion for universal conquest, which had so long actuated the French people—which, under *Le Grand Monarque*, had devastated Europe for the sake of national glory, assumed, under the Republic, “one and indivisible,” a different form, and expeditions were contemplated against the most distant regions, to spread through them the newly-received doctrines of liberty and equality. The principle was the same, though the pretence was different ; and the danger to the peace of the world was greater from the new creed of the French nation, because invasion, and the political intrigues which paved the way for it, were sheltered under the guise of a generous enthusiasm for human happiness. In this mask, that love of conquest, with whose naked features mankind had become in some measure disgusted, sallied forth on a fresh career : the ample field of European diplomacy and warfare was deemed too narrow, and the most distant regions of the earth were destined to feel the power of regenerated France. India, the long-coveted prize of her ambition, was marked as an object which was to be secured on any terms ; and every art was practised to diffuse

throughout that country a hatred of the British name, and to place the native states in a condition successfully to resist the British authority. For this state of things, the Earl of Mornington was prepared, for it had long been the subject of his most anxious thoughts:

"You will observe," says he, in a despatch to General Harris, dated only two months after the writer's arrival at Calcutta, "that my views have also been directed to avert another danger, which I have long considered with great apprehension, and which is now aggravated by the inclination which Tippoo has manifested to admit large bodies of Frenchmen into his armies. The growth of a French party in the councils and armies of the several native powers of India had attracted my attention before I left Europe. This evil has now reached an alarming height, and if not checked, will soon produce convulsions in the system of Indian politics, which may facilitate the introduction of the power and influence of France, and expose ours to imminent hazard. The French army at Hyderabad is the main root of this mischief, and I feel it to be a most urgent point of my duty to extirpate it without delay."

The army referred to in this passage consisted, of course, of native troops, but it was officered by Frenchmen, and disciplined in the European manner. It was formed under the auspices of a man named Raymond, an adventurer, represented as possessing little vigour of mind, and not much military talent; but supplying these deficiencies by that cheaper and more common quality denominated by Bacon "left-handed wisdom." Peron, the second in command, and who, on the death of Raymond, succeeded to the first place, was a more active and enterprising man than his predecessor, more violent in his politics, and devotedly attached to a military life. Baptiste, the next in rank, was inferior as a soldier to Peron, but he was an equally warm politician; and in power of gasconade, as well as in low cunning, fully equalled, if he did not surpass, either of his commanders. The rest of the French officers were men of average talent, hating the English with great cordiality, and prepared to embrace every opportunity for advancing the interests of their own country.

These persons did not fail to direct a portion of their exertions to seducing from their allegiance the troops in the British service; and in some instances they succeeded to a considerable extent. The court of an Eastern sovereign is always a scene of faction and intrigue, and the skill of the French party in those arts was brought into play whenever it could be exercised with effect. Availing themselves of a favourable opportunity, they had procured the grant of a jaghire in the Nizam's country, comprising 2,142 square miles, and yielding a revenue of about £180,000 sterling per annum. This was a step towards the establishment of territorial rule, and but for the death of M. Raymond, which enabled the opposing party to procure the resumption of the grant, there can be little doubt that it would have been made a nucleus for the agglomeration of French power. Under such circumstances, the Governor-general distinctly saw that, if the British Government were involved in war, the Nizam would be an inefficient ally, if not an actual enemy; that, upon the occurrence of a favourable opportunity, the French corps in his service would in all probability,

endeavour to seize the Nizam's territories, and secure them to France by an alliance with the native enemies of Great Britain. To increase the danger, Scindia maintained a large body of infantry under the command of French officers. This, which was formed by De Boigne, was by far the largest and most dangerous force officered by Frenchmen. It was this force, under Peron, De Boigne's successor, that was defeated by Lord Lake at the battle of Coel, on the 29th August 1803, and, still more signally, under Louis Bourquain, in the memorable battle of Delhi, on the 11th September 1803, when the Emperor Shah Allum was liberated; a defeat which was followed by the total dispersion of the French force and the surrender of its French officers. As to Tippoo Sultan, he was surrounded by French emissaries, and his views did not admit of doubt. The French parties at the various courts kept up a constant correspondence, and by the junction of the three armies, the authority of France might have been raised upon the ruins of the states of Poona and the Deccan.

The deep-rooted malignity with which Tippoo Sultan regarded the British nation, and his avowed wish to expel its authority from India, had a few months before the arrival of the Earl of Mornington, led to some very extraordinary proceedings. Tippoo despatched a formal embassy to the Isle of France, which was received by the Governor with the most marked respect. The object of this eccentric movement was to obtain assistance towards carrying on a war against the English, and the Governor issued a proclamation, inviting volunteers to join the standard of Tippoo, and pledging himself for their good treatment. The success of the project was as small as the degree of prudence with which it was undertaken; but it placed beyond question the intentions of the restless prince who conceived it, and entirely withdrew the thin veil of dissimulation with which he had sought to conceal his enmity.

The course to be adopted by the representative of the British nation in India could be no longer doubtful. That course, indeed, which discretion suggested, was warranted by express orders from home. The instructions of the Court of Directors to their Governor-general were, that the reception of a French force by Tippoo should be considered "the signal for our attack upon him." Lord Mornington's predecessor appears to have construed these orders with a qualification referring to the magnitude of the force, and to have supposed that they did not justify the commencement of actual hostilities unless the French force was considerable. Lord Mornington, however, argued very justly, that, provided the hostile intentions of the prince were clearly indicated, the amount of French assistance which he had received was perfectly immaterial. By the mission to the Isle of France, and the consequent proceedings of the Governor of that colony, the intentions of Tippoo were manifested as clearly as by a formal declaration of war. At this period, too, it must be remembered, the French were actually in Egypt. The Governor-general would have betrayed the interests of his country had he hesitated. He did *not* hesitate; but immediately proceeded to take those steps which his duty demanded.

The plans of Lord Mornington were framed with his usual judgment. The objects which he proposed were, to assemble the army on the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar; to place on a better footing our defensive alliances against Tippoo; to annihilate the French power and influence in the Deccan; to secure the presence of a fleet on the coast of Malabar at the earliest possible period, and to lay the foundation of a permanent improvement of the military establishments under Fort St. George, and of the defence of the Carnatic.

In carrying out the military part of these plans, the Earl of Mornington met with great and unexpected difficulties. The reports from the Government of Fort St. George on the state of the army of that presidency were most discouraging. It was represented that it could not possibly be put in motion for any offensive operations until after a lapse of several months; and it was suggested that the very act of preparation would alarm Tippoo, who was understood to be ready for war, and thus precipitate a contest to which the existing condition of the British army was unequal. Such have but too frequently been the views under which our Indian administration has been conducted. There has been so great a fear of exciting alarm, that we have stood still as long as this passive policy could be maintained—until we were compelled to act under all the disadvantages which usually accompany a course that is unavoidable. The adoption of the let-alone system—the habit of trusting entirely to chance and accident for the course of our policy, is a mistake not very unnatural, considering our actual position in India, but very derogatory to the character of a great and enlightened people, and very little calculated in the main to promote even its minor interests.

To the timorous and disheartening suggestions from Fort St. George, the Earl of Mornington replied with equal spirit and wisdom. After adverting to his plan for an alliance with the Peshwa and the Nizam against Tippoo, he continued thus :

It would be impossible to carry this plan into execution without accompanying it with a respectable state of preparation in the Carnatic, as it cannot be supposed that Tippoo would remain an inactive spectator of our negotiations at Poona and Hyderabad, unless he were checked by an appearance of our ability to move upon his frontiers. Our preparations are the necessary consequence of those which he has made, and it would neither be rational nor just in him to consider them as provocations of war. If the fear of an attack from him, in the early stage of our preparations, is absolutely to preclude us from making them, we are, indeed, upon most unequal terms with him, and we must then at once determine to leave our fate at his disposal; for it will then appear, that we dare not take the common precautions of defence, while he with impunity enters into an offensive alliance with the French, for the declared purpose of expelling the British nation from India.

Such was the manly and statesmanlike language of the Governor-general, and he expressed a generous confidence that his policy would be duly appreciated at home. In a letter to Mr. Dundas, he says :

From the whole tenor of my correspondence, public and private, as well as from every document contained in my despatches, since my arrival in Bengal, you will perceive that, so far from imagining that I can be called upon to justify my orders for assembling our armies in the peninsula of India, my only doubt has been whether I ought not to have attempted a bolder effort, with a view of anticipating the meditated attack of Tippoo and of his French allies. The measures of preparation and defence which I have ordered are so evidently essential to the preservation of the British empire in India, that I should have deemed myself absolutely unpardonable if I had either neglected to order them, or had been deterred from carrying them into effect by such arguments as those which you will find in the letter of the 11th July from the Government of Fort St. George.

In a subsequent part of Lord Mornington's letter, he again adverts to the dispiriting communications which he had received from Madras, and thus simply and conclusively disposes of their substance :

It will not escape your observation, that the argument of the Government of Fort St. George against the prudence of arming, would have been stronger every day in exact proportion to the progress of Tippoo's preparations. The danger, therefore, of taking any steps for our defence would have increased with the probability of the attack ; and the moment must have ultimately arrived in which we should have been compelled either to assemble our army under circumstances of augmented danger, or to abandon all hopes of resistance.

Such a drivelling policy was not to be endured by Lord Mornington. He chose one as much safer, as it was more vigorous and high-minded. A military force was assembled in Coromandel and Malabar, and a course of measures entered upon with promptitude, and pursued with decision, for effecting those changes with regard to our allies, which the Governor-general saw were indispensably necessary for our safety and theirs. Negotiations were opened at Hyderabad, with a view to strengthen the British influence, first, by an increase of the British detachment there, and secondly, by the removal of the French officers in the Nizam's service. A treaty was concluded for this purpose. A considerable addition was made to the British force, and a corresponding increase to the subsidy paid by the Nizam for their support. The detachment destined for this service reached Hyderabad with little delay ; and the British force, aided by a body of the Nizam's cavalry, surrounded the French camp, disarmed the sepoy, and arrested the officers. The latter were immediately conveyed to Calcutta, and as, previous to their seizure, the troops which they commanded were in a state of mutiny, they had little reason to regret the change. Their property was carefully secured for their benefit ; payment of their arrears of pay and allowances was obtained, and they were personally treated with the greatest respect. The treaty with Hyderabad was effected with the full knowledge of the Peshwa, who was kept informed of its progress, and invited to become a party to it.

The Governor-general, with characteristic energy, now proceeded to Fort St. George, in order to be on the spot where his presence would be

most necessary. Our position with Tippoo Sultan was daily becoming more critical, and there was danger that the time for action might be lost by the tardy proceedings of Eastern diplomacy. In a minute recorded just before his departure, Lord Mornington says:

The frequent references which must be made to me, in the event of a negotiation with Tippoo Sultan, render it necessary that I should be as near as possible to his dominions. A single reference from Seringapatam to Fort William would consume a large portion of the season which ought to be employed in military operations. If war should unfortunately become inevitable, Tippoo Sultan would certainly avail himself of this advantage to protract, and probably to frustrate the issue of the negotiation.

Before his departure from Bengal, the Governor-general had addressed a letter to Tippoo, inviting him, in the name of the British Government and its allies, to an amicable discussion of their mutual interests. The answer received at Madras was marked by the prevarication and evasion which ever characterized the diplomacy of Tippoo Sultan. Another letter was addressed by the Governor-general, in which the circumstances of the extraordinary mission despatched by Tippoo to the Isle of France were exposed, and the intentions of the British Government explained. This letter remained unanswered for a period of thirty-two days, although the communication between Seringapatam and Madras never required more than eight days, and was sometimes effected in four. In this state of uncertainty with respect to the decision of Tippoo Sultan, the anxiety of Lord Mornington was further increased by his ignorance of the state of affairs in Egypt, and his knowledge that some servants of Tippoo were about to embark at Tranquebar, in company with a French emissary, on an avowed mission from the Sultan to the Executive Directory of France. Under this combination of circumstances, the Governor-general determined no longer to suspend hostilities. General Harris was ordered to enter the territory of Mysore, with the army under his command, General Stuart to co-operate from Malabar, and Admiral Ramier, who was on the coast, was informed that the British Government was now to be regarded as at war with Tippoo Sultan. Similar communications were made to the several allies of the Company.

Ten days after this proceeding, a letter arrived from Tippoo. It was not only evasive, but frivolous. After adverting to the letters of the Governor-general, and one from the Grand Signor on whom Tippoo lavished the usual exuberance of Eastern grandiloquence, the Sultan stated that he was about to gratify his passion for hunting, by proceeding on a sporting expedition; and he requested that a British officer, whom he had before declined to receive, might be sent to him, either slightly attended, or not attended at all. Such was the substance of this last pacific communication, which was of remarkable brevity, and in which not more than three or four lines were devoted to even the pretence of business.

The Governor-general had previously decided that the time for the exercise of mere diplomacy was at an end, and that future negotiations must be

aided by the sword. There was nothing in Tippoo's extraordinary epistle to shake this decision, and much to confirm it. The object of the writer was obviously to gain time, so as to render the siege of his capital impracticable during the current season; while, for its future security, he trusted to fortune, and the prompt compliance of his new allies with his request for assistance. To have discontinued the military operations which had commenced, would have been to throw the game into the hands of the enemy; to have combined a diplomatic mission with a hostile irruption, would have been attended with the double disadvantage of giving to the proceedings of the British Government an appearance both of insincerity and indecision. Tippoo was, therefore, informed that the commander of the army in Mysore was now the only channel of communication with the Governor-general, and a proclamation was issued, declaring the grounds upon which the allies passed the frontier. On the campaign which succeeded, and its glorious results, it is unnecessary to dwell. The fall of Seringapatam, the death of its master, and the surrender of his family, put an end to the prospects of the French in that quarter, and placed Mysore at the disposal of the conquerors.

In exercising this important act of power, Lord Mornington justly considered that no principle could be a better guide than this—that the objects of the war should constitute the basis of the peace, and of the general settlement of territory. Those objects were a reasonable indemnification for the expense incurred, and an adequate security against the danger which had caused it. To effect these, in conformity with the views of the Governor-general, it was necessary that the Company and the Nizam should retain a large share of the conquered country; but to divide the whole of it between them would, it was apprehended, excite the jealousy of the Mahratta states, as well as inordinately increase the power of the Nizam. Again; to have given the Mahrattas an equal share with the two powers already referred to, would have been neither fair, seeing that the Mahrattas had borne no part in the contest—nor safe, from the undue aggrandisement which it would have bestowed upon that confederacy. It was, therefore, resolved that a certain portion of territory should be allotted to the Company, another of equal value to the Nizam, a smaller share to the Mahrattas, while a central and separate Government was to be erected in Mysore, under the Company's protection. That part of the arrangement which related to the Mahrattas was frustrated by the perverseness of the Peshwa, who was induced by Scindia to reject the proffered grant; consequently there was no eligible course but to divide it between the remaining allies, the Nizam, and the British Government. Territory was here, as in various other instances in India, actually thrust upon us.

A question now arose as to the person by whom the new government of Mysore should be conducted. The heir of Tippoo Sultan would naturally occur to the mind in the first instance; but that prince had been educated in all the anti-British prejudices of his father; he, moreover, could never be expected to regard the conquerors of his house and country with any

very complacent feelings, and he must ever have been actuated by a desire to regain the dominions of which the success of the British arms had dispossessed him. In the energetic language of Lord Mornington, if a prince of the house of Tippoo had been placed on the throne of Mysore, "the foundations of the new settlement would have been laid in the very principles of its own dissolution." The feelings of the deposed dynasty towards their conquerors were, indeed, a few years afterwards, recorded in characters of blood at Vellore.

Under these circumstances, no course appeared more expedient, as none certainly was more just, than the restoration of the descendant of the ancient rajah of Mysore. His family had been expelled from the throne by the usurpation of Hyder Ali. Providence had now made the British arms the instrument of putting an end to the reign and life of the son of that adventurer. The claims of the ancient family were at least as good as those of the race by which they had been superseded, and the probability of their remaining faithful to the British power, to which they would be indebted for their restoration, was far greater. The Rajah of Mysore was, therefore, placed on the throne, and a subsidiary treaty concluded with him.

The brilliant success of the war with Tippoo naturally directed the stream of national gratitude towards the distinguished person who had conducted it. An advanced step in the peerage was an appropriate mark of royal favour, and a more substantial evidence was contemplated in a gift of £100,000, from a portion of the booty at Seringapatam, which had been reserved for the disposal of his Majesty and the Court of Directors. This, however, his Lordship thought fit to decline, and from motives which reflected on him the highest honour. He thought its acceptance would be injurious to the army, and injurious to the interests of that meritorious body. In this, as in every action of his life, did the Marquess Wellesley evince a lofty disregard of his own personal interests—a chivalric feeling which, in the words of Burke, "felt a stain like a wound"—a determination to sacrifice every other consideration to honour, and to preserve self-respect and unblemished fame at whatever price it might be necessary to pay for their security. He valued not wealth, and without a murmur he surrendered the chance of its possession, when he felt that by embracing it, he should, in his own estimation, if not in that of the world, compromise his character. Such was his conduct when, in the full tide of his magnificent career in India, fortune was at his feet, soliciting his acceptance; and in the course of a long and active life, he has never swerved from the principles which then guided his determination.

Within any moderate limits, it is perfectly impossible to give even an abstract of the proceedings of an administration so active and so fertile in events as that of the Marquess Wellesley. The second volume of the collection embraces a multiplicity of subjects, all of them of great interest—the treaties of Hyderabad; the settlement of the Carnatic, of Tanjore, of Oude, and of Surat; the political and commercial arrangements with Persia; the co-operation with the British army in Egypt, by which the French

were expelled from this high road to India, as they had previously been driven from their stations at Hyderabad and Seringapatam in that country; the naval and military preparations at Trincomalee for the reduction of Java, Mauritius, and Bourbon; the occupation of Goa—these, with various other important matters, at which we cannot even glance, are in the work before us described and discussed both in principle and detail. We may take this opportunity of observing, that the Marquess was always fully alive to the necessity, not only of maintaining our possessions in India, but of commanding such places as formed the keys and outworks of those possessions. He did not acquiesce in the occupation of Egypt by a French army, and comfort himself by the reflection that they were not yet in India. He did not consider it a matter of indifference whether Java, Mauritius, and Bourbon were in the hands of England or of England's foes; and his policy upon this point was vindicated in its adoption by the Cabinet at home, and its actual exercise, under Lord Minto, some years after its suggestion by the Marquess Wellesley. He felt also, and pointed out, the value and importance of the Island of Ceylon. He knew that England must be the ruling power in the East, or nothing; and it was his object to maintain the supremacy of his country, and thereby to advance the happiness of the native population by a diffusion of those manly and liberal principles, political and social, of which England was and is the great representative and champion. As long as the history of the British power in India endures—and so extraordinary a history is not likely soon to be forgotten—the name of the Marquess Wellesley will be remembered as the benefactor alike of the country which he represented, and of that which he was deputed to govern.

A few words must be added with regard to the Mahrattas. This confederacy formed the only object of apprehension to the British Government after the destruction of the hostile power in Mysore, and the consolidation of our alliance with the Court of Hyderabad. It was the more dangerous, because French influence, which had been expelled from the other states of India, still found encouragement among the Mahrattas. M. Percin, who commanded Scindiah's regular infantry, had received a jaghire, which he had formed into an independent state, and his influence extended much beyond its limits. In the name of his nominal master, Dowlut Rao Scindiah, he held the person of Shah Allum, the Mogul emperor, in subjection, and treated him with the greatest indignity. These proceedings took place on the most vulnerable part of our north-west frontier.

To counteract the evils, actual and prospective, with which this state of affairs was fraught, the Marquess Wellesley had long and incessantly laboured. A main point in his policy was to establish such a connexion between the Peshwa and the British Government, as should secure stability and efficiency to the authority of the former, under the protection of the latter, without injury to the feudatory chieftains of the Mahratta empire. But the Peshwa met the overtures made to him coldly and evasively, and he paid the penalty of his obstinacy.

A series of rapid successes gained by Jeswunt Rao Holkar over Scindiah, in the contest of those two branches of the Mahratta federation for supremacy in the councils of the Peshwa, induced Scindiah, notwithstanding his hatred of the British power and his designs upon the Peshwa, to join that prince in resisting the progress of Holkar, by whom both were threatened. The Peshwa, too, becoming greatly alarmed, manifested considerable anxiety to contract such engagements with the British Government as would conduce to his safety; but, with Eastern jealousy and procrastination, still continued to withhold his consent from any proposal which the Governor-general was enabled to offer. In the midst of his hesitations, Holkar advanced upon his capital, and the combined army of the Peshwa and Scindiah having marched from Poona to arrest the progress of the invading force, was totally defeated by the latter, with considerable loss. On the day on which the engagement took place, the Peshwa made a hasty communication to the British minister, and an engagement was entered into, which was subsequently ratified by the Governor-general. The Peshwa fled into the British territory, and his capital and family fell into the hands of his enemies. The Peshwa then consented to the terms which had been previously offered; the treaty of Bassein was concluded, and in conformity with its conditions he was restored to his throne by the British arms, under the command of the present Duke of Wellington, then acting in obedience to the orders of the Governor-general, and in accordance with his original system.

The movements of Scindiah now demanded attention. There was reason to believe that he meditated an accommodation of his differences with Holkar, and a confederacy with that chief and the Rajah of Berar, to frustrate the effects of the treaty between the British Government and the Peshwa. The British resident was, therefore, instructed to require Scindiah to return with his army to Hindostan, and give an explanation of his late negotiations with Holkar. Scindiah alleged that he could not comply till after an interview with the Rajah of Berar, when the British resident should be informed "whether it would be peace or war." After such a declaration, there was no choice for the British Government but to take immediate measures to prosecute hostilities with vigour, and such necessary measures were adopted with the promptitude and decision which marked all the proceedings of the Marquess Wellesley. The extent of the plan and of the field of operations, in this memorable war, exceeded all former example in India. It embraced the whole of Hindostan and of the Deccan. By a reference to the maps in this work, it will be seen that the plan was so formed and executed, as to combine success on the very same day, at the distance of the position of Coel in the Doab, of the rivers Ganges and Jumna, and the city of Baroach on the western extremity of India.

The Rajah of Berar arrived in the vicinity of Scindiah's camp, and the chieftains met. The British resident now demanded their determination, but receiving no satisfactory answer, although both parties admitted that the treaty with the Peshwa contained nothing injurious to their interests,

the military preparations proceeded. A long course of negociation ensued, characterized on the part of the native powers by that insincerity and versatile machination which are main features of Indian diplomacy. After great forbearance on the part of the British, hostilities actually commenced, and a full tide of success attended the progress of the British arms. The army of Peron, disciplined by French officers, was defeated, and its commander solicited permission to retire within the Company's territories, which was granted. Allyghur, a fortress previously deemed impregnable, was carried by assault—the Mahratta army, under M. Louis, was entirely defeated near Delhi—Ahmednuggur surrendered to a British force—Agra followed, and the glorious battles of Delhi and Laswaree, under Lord Lake, and of Assye and Argaum, under the Duke of Wellington, completed the brilliant series of successes. But it will be vain to attempt even to enumerate the various actions in which the valour and conduct of the British army were crowned with victory. The enemies of England were discomfited and dispersed in every direction, and the policy of the Marquess Wellesley enabled his country every where to dictate her own terms of peace. When Englishmen forget these services, they will cease to deserve the renown they confer upon their name.

A series of well-devised treaties confirmed and consolidated the result of our arms. Into the particulars of those several treaties, our limits preclude us from entering. It must suffice to observe, that they were framed on those enlightened principles of policy which marked the administration of the Marquess Wellesley, and which he maintained with a dignity and consistency no less admirable than the wise and comprehensive views which they were directed to support. Time and experience have attested the soundness of those views, and the most able of his Lordship's successors adopted them as the rule of his policy. Upon the deep, and broad, and spreading foundations laid by the Marquess Wellesley, the Marquess of Hastings took his stand; upon them has been erected the noble fabric of British empire in India; upon them has been reared the undisputed supremacy of British power over all the native states of Hindoostan.

Upwards of thirty years have now elapsed since the illustrious founder of the course of policy which led to such glorious events quitted the scene of his labours. He found British India (to use the words of his predecessor, Lord Teignmouth) in a "respectable" position—he left it in a commanding one. How far his policy was maintained after his departure, or what portion of his services was neutralized, it is not our present purpose to inquire; but it ought not to be forgotten, that he made the British name respected all over the East, and banished from India all other European influence—that he added to the British dominions territory exceeding a hundred thousand square miles in extent, and yielding an immense revenue—these triumphs being achieved not in a wild pursuit of conquest, or in prosecution of a lawless and guilty ambition, but in the fair exercise of a course of policy purely defensive, and which was rendered necessary by the unprovoked hostility of the powers which fell before it; whilst, by the

success of these measures, he made Britain the arbitress of the destinies of India, and placed in her hands that predominating influence which some one power ever has possessed; and in the midst of such vast and overwhelming public labours, he found time to bestow attention on the minute details of revenue and finance, as well as for diffusing the light of knowledge and the blessings of improved civilization. It is now forgotten by all but those whose duty has compelled them to learn the fact, that on his return to England the Marquess had to encounter the charges of a miserable adventurer, who, by his Lordship's favour, had been saved from ruin in India, and who, having obtained a seat in Parliament, sought to raise a dishonest notoriety upon the destruction of one of the noblest reputations of modern times. The unhappy accuser subsequently committed suicide; his charges were rejected by great majorities; but while they depended, the Marquess would not accept office. The appointment of Secretary for Foreign Affairs was offered to him by George III., at the dissolution of Lord Grenville's administration; but he declined it, and was thus (by his own feelings) excluded from the public service until the year 1809. These slanderous and infamous charges being pressed during two sessions of Parliament, it was necessary to be prepared to rebut them, and the expense of such preparation for defence (amounting, it is said, to upwards of £30,000) was a heavy charge upon his Lordship's fortune. This was a wretched return for his eminent services; but it was the act of an individual, not of the country, nor of any party in it. The Marquess Wellesley has outlived every attempt to impugn his conduct or his motives—those who, in ignorance of their true character, once condemned them, are now amongst the foremost of their admirers. The East-India Company, with a spirit which does them honour, have transmitted a considerable number of copies of the records of his great achievements, for the use of their servants at the several presidencies. It has been felt that a better guide could not be placed in the hands of the rising statesmen of India—that a book could not be found better calculated to imbue their minds with maxims of political wisdom, or to animate their hearts by the noblest incentives to an upright, zealous, and patriotic career of duty. The illustrious nobleman who has thus become the preceptor of those who are hereafter to administer the government of India, may now look back upon a life eminently useful, as well as eminently brilliant, with a consciousness that his character with posterity is beyond the reach of misrepresentation.

If, in the progress of events, any grasping and ambitious power should entertain views upon British India similar to those of the French in the pride of their revolutionary career—and the development of such views may not be far distant—those who know their country's interest, and desire it, will have but one wish—May England be then represented by a Governor-general actuated by the same views, and endowed with the same energy and talents, as the Marquess Wellesley!

A GLEAM OF POETRY IN A DARK CHAMBER.

Not dearer to the honey bee
 The summer flower, than thou to me ; —
 Since thou upon the mourner smil'd,
 Sickness, with finger cold and damp,
 Hath closed the eyelids of thy child,
 Dimming the lustre of thy lamp.
 And over Fancy's languid eye
 The tearful shadows creep ;
 A cloud hath darken'd all the sky,
 And lute and song are fall'n asleep.

But though the sky with storms be rent,
 Though Sorrow walk the surging sea,
 Yet holy Peace her dove hath sent,
 Bearing an olive-branch to me.
 And He, who ever loves to raise
 The drooping heart, the bruised reed,
 Hath wakened, with his blessed rays,
 In my cold heart the dying seed,
 Sown in life's mild and early spring,
 Beneath Faith's gentle watering.

Like one who, starting from a dream,
 On his hot pillow, turns to flee
 The pallid watch-light's feeble beam,
 With its fantastic tracery,
 And hears the curtains softly rustled,
 And feels a light upon him shed,
 Tenderly shaded, and up-looking,
 Beholds his mother by his bed—
 Straitway his heart is glad—so I
 Beheld the dawning of thy grace,
 Gilding my chamber, and mine eye
 Shone with the sunshine of thy face—
 While, quickly as the morning dew,
 Each harpy-wing—a dismal crowd—
 Before thy radiant coming flew,
 The breaking of thy purple cloud.

And like to one, whose aching head
 Long time upon the pillow laid,
 Into the sweet May-sunshine led,
 Beneath the hawthorn shade,
 Or through the fragrant colonnade
 Of his white cottage ; by his side
 Whispers are heard, and footsteps glide ;
 The breath of flowers, the emerald shine
 Of the fresh flowers, the lowing kine,
 The wild notes from the bowering leaves,
 Pour through his heart the tide of pleasure :
 While memory paints his couch of leisure,
 In sylvan nook lighted by summer eves :

So my heart brightens in thy smile,
While wafted through the air by thee,
Unto thy green and pleasant isle,
Far in the Eastern sea.
Thy silver pinions, Poesy,
Like an enchanted bower, outspread
Their purple shadow round my head.
Alas ! how could I dream that ever
By sweeter voice or lyre beguil'd,
Sickness, or grief, or time, could sever
The chain that binds thee to thy child !

How the rejoicing spirit bounds
To tread again the haunted shore
Of old Romance, and hear the sounds
Soft lips from magic casements pour—
The Lady married to the Moor ;
And her who kindled with her blaze
The soul of Tasso, and the melting eyes
Bathed in the dews of Paradise,
That sweetly hailed the solemn Florentine,
Opening celestial Gardens in his line !*
Oh ! it is sad to lie and dream,
By memory's wild and fitful gleam,
Of all the calm and joyous hours
In youth's unclouded Land of Flowers ;
The boughs with heavenly pinions bright,
Our converse with the forms of light,
Visits of angels ; while the glare
Of dying memory fires the air,
Lighting the ruined Temples old,
The Intellectual Shrines of gold.
Now all is dark, and still as night,
No voice to cheer, no arm to save ;
And bitter tears of anguish start,
To see the flaming swords that wave
Before the Garden of the Heart !

Then blessings on thee, Angel-Thought,
That with thy white and glittering wing
The bloom of milder climes hast brought ;
Meek herald of the Spring !
So ever to my chamber bring
The breath, the colours of thy skies,
The poet's Bird of Paradise !

INSTITUTIONS AND MANNERS OF THE ANCIENT HINDUS.

FROM the ancient writings of the Hindus, we may extract the most authentic evidence of their institutions, manners, and civilization in the earliest times. The object of this paper is to adduce from the *Mánava-Dherma-Sástra*, or Institutes of Menu, such data on these heads as shall afford a view of the state of society at the period when that code was compiled, which describes the duties, religious and civil, the social and political constitution, and the system of law, amongst the Hindus, nearly nine hundred years before the Christian era.

To begin with religion, which exerts the most sensible influence on the fabric of society. Whatever be the deformities of the modern Hindu superstition, there is ample proof that the creed of the ancient people of Hindustan was of a pure and rational character; that they believed in one God, supreme, self-existing, eternal, invisible, unperceivable by sense, incomprehensible; an omnipotent, omnipresent intelligence; a spirit more subtil than the finest conceivable essence: these are the exact terms in which the Deity is spoken of by Menu. The material universe, including the firmament and the luminaries therein, was created by the will of this supreme Spirit from elementary atoms; man was created by him in a vital form, and endued with a soul. He is likewise represented as having created inferior deities, spirits, and genii. By power delegated to certain "lords of creation," sprung from himself, he produced all subordinate animals, as well as vegetables, which are considered to be sensible of pleasure and pain. Having completed the work of creation, the supreme Spirit exchanged energy for repose; but this sublime work may be recommenced by his will, there having been numberless prior creations and destructions: the whole universe, locomotive and immovable, may be revived and destroyed, in eternal succession, by the immutable power alternately waking and reposing.

The soul of each man was created with an appropriate occupation, as well as with peculiar qualities and passions. Transmigration into other bodies, human, brute, and vegetable, takes place, from Brahma, "the first produced divine male," to plants, as a means of purification from sin; when separated from the corporeal frame, the operation of transmigration ceasing, the soul is reabsorbed into the creator.

A future life, in which good deeds are rewarded and evil actions punished, where virtue and vice will be tried, and felicity will be the portion of the good, is distinctly enunciated. In the next world, the soul of a virtuous man, exempt from future birth, is conveyed to the highest regions, with a radiant form of ethereal substance. On the contrary, the wicked are condemned to torment in the several hells provided for offences of various degrees of atrocity. An anathema is pronounced by Menu on those who believe not in a future state, on atheists and materialists. It is worthy of remark, that the ancient Hindu creed, unlike any other than that taught by the religion of Christ, annexes guilt to evil thoughts, regarding actions, with reference to their quality, as both mental and corporeal.

The Supreme Intelligence was adored by some in elementary fire, the purest symbol of a spiritual being, by others in the firmament, by others in pure air. Fire appears to have been the most usual; to the "sacred fire" oblations were made; but the heavenly bodies were also objects of vicarious worship. The sacrifices were mostly of clarified butter, honey, milk, curds, roots, and fruit; but sacrifices of cattle are mentioned: offerings were made to the manes of ancestors, who were supposed to hover around their posterity. Flowers, cow-dung, fresh earth, and cusa-grass, were employed in the sacrificial rites.

The division of the community into four castes or classes, was considered to have been appointed from the beginning of time, the chief being the brahmen or sacerdotal class. The *eshatriya*, or soldier, was to protect the others; the *vaisyas* were traders and cultivators, and the *sudras*, servants.

The government of ancient Hindustan was monarchical, and it may be inferred, the succession was hereditary. The king was of the *eshatriya*, or military caste, and received his investiture from the sacerdotal class, according to the *Védas*, or scriptures, which existed three hundred years before the Institutes. He was reputed, by a convenient fiction, common to most nations, to be created by the Deity expressly for the office of ruler, and was not to be considered as a mere mortal. His power was despotic, like that of all early monarchs; his office was to administer strict justice, to protect all classes of his people, and to defend the weak from the oppression of the strong; but if he failed in his trust, he was responsible to no mortal; punishment must come "from on high." He was bound to consult his ministers, who were seven or eight in number, of noble lineage, and who were under the obligation of an oath; but he was not compelled to act upon the advice of any but brahmens learned in the *Védas* and ethics. To one, a confidential minister and a brahmen, he was expected to communicate all transactions.

Amongst the vices to which kings in ancient times were prone, are enumerated hunting (in excess), gaming, sleeping by day, intoxication, vocal and instrumental music, and dancing.

The private establishment of the prince consisted of "a consort," of the same class as himself; a domestic priest, and a performer of sacrifices, besides "women," *i.e.* concubines, and servants. The wages of the royal household, consisting of women servants, who attended him with fans and perfumes, and menials, were paid in money and grain. The lowest servant had a *pana* of copper (equal to about 1½d.) a day, with two cloths for dress every half year, and a *dróna* of rice every month—a measure of uncertain quantity. The highest servant had six times the wages of the lowest.

The internal or municipal government was managed under the following system. The realm was distributed into districts, which were placed under chiefs or guardians, whose authority varied in extent. There were guardians of one town, of ten towns, of twenty, of one hundred, and of one thousand towns. Each was bound to report to the next above him, and so

on to the highest. Provision was made for the support of these guardians, or lords of districts, from the produce of ploughed lands belonging thereto. A superintendent, or governor, of high rank, was stationed in each large town or city, to control, either in person or by his emissaries, the administration of the districts, and, strange to say, to defend the people from the servants of the king whom he appointed guardians, "who are generally," it is said, "knaves, seizing what belongs to other men."

The foreign relations of the state were managed by ambassadors, who were the war ministers, and appear to have possessed extensive power. They were required to be handsome, intrepid, and eloquent. It was the policy to consider the adjoining state as a natural enemy, and to prefer negotiation (in other words, intrigue) to open force; and the ambassador's aim was to pry into the designs of the foreign king, and circumvent them. Bribes, corruption, and creating of divisions in the adverse court, was the favourite theory of diplomacy, and esteemed preferable to effecting the end desired by war or open remonstrance. The employment of spies and emissaries by the prince is sanctioned and even inculcated.

The king took under his own immediate direction the affairs of the treasury; the administration of justice was consigned to the judges, under the nominal supervision of the king; and the army was immediately regulated by the commander-in-chief.

The royal revenue arose from market-dues, tolls, taxes on the transport of goods by sea and land, five per cent. on the increase of money and moveables, and a share of the produce of the land, varying in rate, but generally one-sixth of the grain. The taxes were taken in kind or value, and were received through collectors, under the control of supervisors. The king had also the right of pre-emption of certain commodities, and each town was required to furnish its quota of food, drink, and fuel, for the king's use. The lower classes and petty traders paid "a trifle" as annual taxes, and those who supported themselves by manual labour might work for the king one day in each month, as an equivalent for their share of the contribution. Learned brahmens, idiots, the lame, the blind, and the aged, were exempt from the payment of taxes.

The king is recommended to take precautions against poison, by the use of holy texts and gems which are antidotes.

Of the military establishment and the art of war amongst the ancient Hindus, though much is said, there are but few distinct traces: the learned legislator appears to have been but indifferently versed in the military science, or the operations of strategy. There was a standing army, which was required to be constantly exercised, and detachments of it were placed at the disposal of the guardians of districts. The weapons enumerated are bows and arrows, which appear to have been the ordinary arms; swords, lances, and javelins; clubs, iron maces, targets, and coats of mail. The only articles mentioned which suggest a knowledge of pyrotechny, are "darts blazing with fire," the use of which are interdicted in war, as well as concealed and poisoned weapons, showing that the warfare of the Hindus

was conducted on more magnanimous principles than their diplomacy. Moreover, it was not lawful to strike an enemy on the ground, or a non-combatant, or one who was naked or unarmed, or who had broken his weapon, or was grievously wounded, or was engaged in conflict with another, or one who sued for his life, or surrendered as a captive, or who fled: even "an effeminate man" was held to be unworthy the notice or the weapon of the Hindu soldier. Armed chariots or cars, horses, and elephants were used in war; these are declared the lawful booty of the taker in battle, as well as umbrellas and habiliments; but gold and silver, and other valuables, were to be delivered up to the king, who distributed what was not separately taken amongst the entire force.

The king accompanied the army in person. Martial valour was one of the requisites, not of his caste only, but of his rank. "A king must never turn his face from the battle," says the text, which assigns a reward in a future life for courage in this. He took post in the midst of a select squadron of his cavalry, superintending the operations of the army, encouraging his troops, and observing their behaviour. It seems to have been the practice to form the infantry on the march in fanciful shapes, such as that of a *staff*, or regular column; of a *vain*, or wedge with the apex foremost; of a *boar*, or in a rhomb, with the van and rear narrow, and the centre broad, &c. Secret intrigue and endeavours to corrupt the adverse chiefs to disloyalty were preferred to the hazard of a battle. If the enemy was blocked up, the grass, water, and wood in his territory were wasted; his pools, wells, and trenches destroyed. Fortification seems to have been an art but ill-understood; camps were sometimes entrenched, and fortresses are mentioned, with walls, in which were artificers and engines. But these fortresses appear to have been either mounds of earth, or natural fortifications of water, trees, deserts, or mountains. The king's capital is required to be fortified in this manner, mountains being esteemed the best circumvallation, and his palace in the centre to be completely defended by being surrounded with water and trees.

If the invaded country be conquered, the king was required to respect its deities and priests, to put a stop to alarm therein, to distribute largesses amongst the people, and raise to the throne one of its royal race, establishing the laws of the conquered country. Or he might form an alliance with the vanquished prince. The legislator sagaciously remarks, that "by gaining wealth and territory, a king acquires not so great an increase of strength as by obtaining a firm ally, who, though weak, may hereafter be powerful." The foreign policy of ancient India seems to have been singularly prudent and pacific.

In the administration of justice, either the king presided in person, with brahmens and councillors, to decide causes, under a written code and by arguments and rules drawn from local usages; or if he did not preside in person, his place was supplied by a chief justice and three assessors. The king or judge was required to be clothed in a suitable costume, and to commence the proceedings of the court with reverence to the deities.

With respect to the system of jurisprudence disclosed in this antique book, we may safely aver that it exhibits a condition of society much more refined and artificial than Mr. Mill and others are willing to concede to the ancient Hindus. The civil part of the code, and the law of property especially, denote a very considerable advance in the philosophy of the social compact, if we may so express it. Though the classification may be defective—and few if any codes are perfect in this respect—the ancient Hindu law is a complex and intricate system of jurisprudence, abounding with artificial rules and subtle discriminations. The nice distinctions on the important subject of deposits, presuppose a high degree of intellectual culture, and a perfect familiarity with the most subtle branches of casuistical learning.

The supreme authority of all law is declared to be “divine revelation,” as preserved in the *Sruti* or *Vēdas*. Subordinate to this, the highest law is immemorial custom, and good long established usages, not inconsistent with scripture and the codes of divine legislators, recorded in the *Smṛiti*, or unwritten law. The quadruple description of the juridical system is “the scripture, codes of law, approved usage, and self-satisfaction,” i.e. conscience, which may be inferred to mean a kind of equity.

The written law, at this early period, was distributed under the following eighteen titles: 1, debt; 2, deposits; 3, sale without ownership; 4, partnership concerns; 5, subtraction of what has been given; 6, non-payment of wages or hire; 7, non-performance of agreements; 8, rescission of sale and purchase; 9, disputes between master and servant; 10, contests on boundaries; 11 and 12, assault and slander; 13, larceny; 14, robbery and other violence; 15, adultery; 16, matrimonial disputes; 17, inheritance; 18, gaming.

The punishments under the criminal branch of the law (which took cognizance of offences, such as adultery and slander, which are not visited amongst us with corporeal punishment) were regulated in many instances by the *lex talionis*, or the rule of “an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth;” they extended to death, which, however, was the penalty only of crimes of deep dye. A brahmen was, under no circumstances, put to death: “though convicted of all possible crimes,” banishment was the utmost extent of punishment to which he could be subjected. A man was justified in killing another in self-defence. Perjury was punishable by fine and banishment. From the earnest manner in which this odious offence is denounced, it may be inferred that it was prevalent amongst the ancient Hindus as well as amongst their descendants. It is declared equal to murder, and to be punishable by torment hereafter, and by the passage of the individual through a hundred painful transmigrations. The code has, however, admitted a strange incongruity on this point, by making an exception in favour of “the giver of false evidence from a pious motive,” and by declaring that “falsehood is preferable to truth,” wherever the death of a man of either of the four castes would be occasioned by true evidence. The executioners were Chandālas, or outcasts, “the lowest of men;” the

finer were paid in copper or silver. One of the crimes punished by fine was witchcraft. Goldsmiths who committed frauds in their trade were cut piece-meal with razors. A farmer, who neglected to sow his land, was fined to the king, who lost his share of the crop through the injury done to the land. Robbery with violence is often referred to, and this seems to denote an inefficient police. Prisons were placed near public roads, "where offenders might be seen wretched or disfigured," in order that their examples should deter others.

The king was declared by the law to be "lord paramount of the soil." He was the universal proprietor of all chattels without a legal owner. He was the guardian of the property of minors and women. Lost property found by another must be delivered to the king, unless the finder be a brahmen; stolen property recovered by the king must be restored to the owner. The king was entitled to the half of treasure-trove.

Landed property was descendible to the heirs of the owner. Cultivated land was the property of him who first cut away the wood, or cleared it. The inheritance descended to all the sons, who held it jointly till a formal partition was made. After the death of the father and mother, the brothers might divide the estate, or the eldest might take it, and the others might live with him as with the father. When a partition took place, the elder brothers had some small preference, and the eldest claimed the best of the chattels. The daughters had portions from their brothers' allotments. Succession, where there was no son, went to the father or mother, or if they were dead, to the brothers.

The moveable property mentioned consists of cattle, goats, sheep, grain, gold and gems, carriages, and household furniture and utensils.

Contracts with incapable persons, or persons under restraint, were void. Three competent witnesses were requisite to prove a debt. A creditor might legally recover from his debtor, even compulsorily, his own property. A surety for a debtor, if he produced him not, was liable to pay the debt, and his heir also, unless the money due had been idly promised (*i. e.* the debt was without consideration), lost at play, or incurred for spirituous liquors. The purchaser of a chattel in open market acquired its absolute property, unless it was claimed and the vendor could not be produced, when the owner who had lost it might obtain it back. Interest on money was limited to fifteen per cent. per annum with a pledge; without a pledge, as much as sixty per cent. might be taken. With a beneficial pledge, which the lender might use, no interest could be claimed. Interest on interest was not allowed; nor must the amount of interest exceed the principal. It is intimated that money was advanced on interest for commercial voyages by sea, as well as land traffic.

The mode of proof was by examining witnesses, and also the parties themselves, if necessary, on oath. The relative value of conflicting testimony is measured with extraordinary precision. Ordeals, such as holding fire and diving under water, were also resorted to, as well as arbitration in boundary disputes. A curious mode of proof is recommended in cases of

non-restoration of a deposit, where there is a failure of witnesses. Let the judge (says the legislator), in the absence of the depositor, actually deposit, by the artful contrivance of spies, gold with the defendant; and if he restore it, he is unjustly accused; if not, let him pay the value of both deposits.

Amongst the persons disqualified to be witnesses in a court of justice were the following: the king, mean artificers, public dancers and singers, one wholly dependent or of bad fame, or who follows a cruel occupation, a decrepit man, or who had lost the organs of sense, "a wretch of the lowest mixed class," one intoxicated, or convicted of theft. The witnesses were required, if possible, to be of the same class and calling as the parties respectively. A judgment obtained by means of false evidence was reversed.

The mode of examining witnesses was as follows: the witnesses being assembled in the middle of the court-room, in the presence of the plaintiff and defendant, the judge thus addressed them: "What ye know to have been transacted, in the matter before us, between the parties reciprocally, declare at large and with truth, for your evidence in this case is required." He then proceeded to examine them himself.

The ethical or moral system of the ancient Hindus appears to have been somewhat rigid and severe. The heart, "the source of sense and action," is considered by the lawgiver to be naturally disposed to evil, and he recommends strict attention to its operations, and the imposing a restraint upon the organs of sense: the entire subjugation of the senses is said to ensure heavenly bliss. With a due regard, however, to the weakness of human nature, he endeavours to regulate, rather than eradicate, the motive of self-interest. He admits that self-love is no laudable motive; but he observes that it is impossible to free actions from its influence, since even sacrifices and religious duties are known to spring from hope of reward. The large class of moral obligations comprised in what we term the duty towards our neighbour, is governed by the rule of not injuring another by word or deed, nor even in thought; of not uttering a word by which a fellow-creature can suffer uneasiness. Duty towards parents is enforced from a higher consideration than that our days may be lengthened below; filial obedience is pronounced the "highest devotion," and deserving of future bliss.

The moral duties were adapted, in a great degree, to the form which the society assumed at its first institution by the division into castes, to each of whom distinct pursuits and offices were assigned. That which was a virtue, a vice, or an indifferent act, in a brahmen, might be the opposite in a Sudra, and *vice versa*. They were, no doubt, likewise materially influenced in various respects by the doctrine of the metempsychosis, which inculcated tenderness to all animals, and led individuals to attribute the events or accidents of life to causes in a past state of existence.

In surveying the manners of the people of ancient Hindustan, so far as revealed in this code, we may fitly begin by considering the condition of the females, and the nature of the marriage institution. Although the ancient

Hindu women were not secluded so strictly as the modern, yet it is evident that they had not the liberty conceded to those of European nations, through a jealousy, which seems to have been universal, more or less, throughout the East, at all ages. At no period of life, either in childhood, youth, or advanced in years, was a woman permitted, even in her own dwelling, freedom of action or independence; in childhood, she was dependent on her father, in maturer age on her husband, and in widowhood on her sons or kinsmen. The lawgiver acknowledges, with an apparent regret, that no man can wholly restrain women by violent measures; that by confinement at home, even under affectionate and observant guardians, they are not secure; and he recommends husbands "vigilantly to guard their wives." This speaks strongly of jealousy and restraint. The faults which bring infamy on a married woman are declared to be drinking, evil company, absence from her husband, rambling abroad, unseasonable sleep, and dwelling in the house of another. The seductive character of females is assigned as the reason why a man should not sit in a sequestered place with his nearest female relations. Their temper is represented as mutable, their affection uncertain, and their nature perverse. The superintendence of the domestic affairs was assigned to the wife, who had the care of the household utensils, the preparation of the daily food, and the expenditure of money. "Attention to the sacred fire" was likewise a part of her duty, and she had the care and nurture of the children, though women had "no business with the holy Scriptures;" the inference, therefore, is, that intellectual culture was not encouraged amongst them, but they are not interdicted from it. A wife was bound to reverence her husband, and to keep her heart and speech in subjection to him. On the other hand, married women were required to be honoured and adorned by their fathers and brothers, their husbands and husbands' brothers. "To honour females," says the text, "is pleasing to heaven." Mothers were legitimate objects of greater regard to their progeny than fathers. The walk of a graceful woman is compared to that of "a phenicopter or a young elephant."

Marriage was the complete institution of women. The marriageable age of females was eight years; fathers were expected to match their daughters at that age; and after waiting for three years, a damsel (at the mature age of eleven) might choose a husband for herself. Marriage once solemnized was indissoluble, unless for certain specified causes. The husband is expressly declared to be "one with his wife;" and again it is said: "Let nuptial fidelity continue till death, is the supreme law of husband and wife." A man might not marry in his own family or stock. A brahmen might marry a *eshatriya* or a *vaisya*; a *eshatriya* a *vaisya* or a *sudrà*, and a *vaisya* a *sudrà*. Various modes and forms of marriage are specified; one of the former, peculiar to the *eshatriya* caste, was "the seizure of a maiden by force from her house, while she weeps and calls for assistance, after her kinsmen and friends have been slain in battle, or wounded, and their houses broken open." Receiving gifts for a daughter is expressly forbidden, as a sale of a child, which is odious; but nuptial presents were made by

and also to the parent. On the wedding-day, the bridegroom sat on an elegant bed, decked with a garland of flowers; the bride, in gay attire, was led by her father, and delivered to the priest, who performed the religious rites. The husband had the power of slight manual correction of the wife.

Polygamy clearly existed at this early period, though it is only incidentally alluded to. One wife appears to have been considered distinctively as "the consort."

Of the social customs and mode of living of the ancient Hindus, there are more traits than might have been expected. Their dwellings were substantially constructed of stone, brick and tiles, cemented with mortar, with rafters, beams and roofs. There were castles for the kings, and temples to the gods. Cities, towns, and villages are spoken of, but from their being mentioned by "thousands," they must have been small. They were surrounded by pasture-land, enclosed by hedges of strong trees, and shrubs, or mounds of earth. The furniture of the houses, as at the present day, owing to the climate and local causes, was scanty. The only articles specifically mentioned, are couches, benches, and beds. The utensils included silver vessels, and vessels of silver enchased; golden spoons; pans and other vessels of copper, iron, brass, pewter, tin, lead, and of a mixed yellow metal; wooden bowls; earthen dishes; utensils made of leather, horn, shell and ivory; baskets made of reeds, gourds, a pestle and mortar, &c. The food was cooked at a charcoal fire: all dressed food was eaten hot. It appears to have consisted almost entirely of farinaceous and vegetable substances, rice, barley, lentiles or vetches, herbs, roots and fruit, together with clarified butter, a favourite sauce, honey, milk and "milky messes," spiced puddings, and broths. Flesh meat is included amongst the edible articles, but it was evidently (and is so stated) the flesh of animals that had been offered for sacrifice. The reason why flesh food was interdicted is, that it could not be procured without cruelty to sentient beings. Garlic, onions, leeks, mushrooms, and all vegetables raised in dung, were forbidden, as well as gums and resins, the milk of any animal whose hoof is not cloven, &c. Rice, either simply boiled or made into cakes, was the staple food, and was given to children in the sixth month. Ablution was enjoined after eating.

Carriages drawn by bullocks, horses and camels, were used for pleasure, and waggons for the conveyance of goods. Horses, elephants, and other beasts of burthen were employed.

Of their dress, there are but few indications. Students in theology wore skins for their outer garments; their under were of hemp, flax, or wool. These substances, as well as cotton, silk, and bark, were employed in the manufacture of dresses. Blankets are mentioned; also sandals, slippers, and umbrellas. Gold ear-rings were worn. The eyes of both men and women were darkened with a "black powder;" unguents of scented oil and sweet essences were rubbed on their limbs, and chaplets of flowers worn on the head. The hair of *súdras* was long; the other castes cut

theirs off in their sixteenth, twenty-second, and twenty-fourth years respectively.

Purifications and sacrifices were made on behalf of a child previous to its birth. At the moment of the birth of a male child, it is ordained in the code, that "he must be made, while sacred texts are pronounced, to taste a little honey and clarified butter from a golden spoon;" a circumstance which furnishes a curious illustration of a remarkable passage in the Old Testament, referring to the birth of our Saviour: "Butter and honey shall he eat, that he may know to refuse the evil and choose the good."* On the tenth or twelfth day, or on some more fortunate day of the moon, the child was named in a lucky hour, and under a good star. The names were of two parts, both having relation to the bearer's caste. The names of women were to be "agreeable, soft, clear, captivating the fancy, auspicious, and ending in long vowels." The outward marks of caste were formally assumed at stated periods, or the child became an out-cast.

The external forms of ceremony among the primitive people of India mark a polished nation. The ranks and degrees of society were not only defined by the classification into castes, but age, occupation, and distinctions common to other societies, were respected. The order of the "respectable qualities" was, 1. Divine knowledge; 2. Moral conduct; 3. Age; 4. Kindred; 5. Wealth: a society in which divine knowledge and moral conduct received the most and wealth the least regard, could scarcely be a vicious one. When a superior was seated, an inferior did not presume to sit on the same couch or bench, or rose, if he was sitting, to salute him. The salutation of a father, a paternal uncle, or preceptor, was by prostration, or clapping or touching the feet. Particular forms of speech were used in saluting the respective castes. A priest was asked, "How does your devotion prosper?" A warrior, "Are you unhurt?" A merchant, "Is your wealth secure?" One of the servile class, "Do you enjoy good health?" Persons, prior to saluting, mentioned their own name, "I am such a one." Women not related were saluted by the epithet "amiable sister." The great attention to the modes of salutation shows an orderly and decorous state of society. Way was required to be made for persons in wheeled carriages, or above ninety years of age, or afflicted with disease, or carrying burthens; as well as for women, priests, princes, and bridegrooms. The rule of conversation is comprised in these words, and cannot be better expressed: "Say what is true, but what is pleasing; speak no disagreeable truth, nor agreeable falsehood." When a visit was paid, the guest was to be treated with "humble civility;" to be placed on the entertainer's own seat, who seated himself near him, "closing the palms of his hands," and when his guest departed, walked some way behind him. Hospitality is a virtue strictly enjoined: a seat, a bed, water and food (esculent roots and fruit), with honour and courtesy as long as they stay, were claimable by guests. The want of hospitality was supposed to indicate idiocy. Charity was commended: future reward was promised for its exercise here below.

* Isaiah, vii. 15.

When an ancient Hindu rose in the morning, he bathed, rubbed his teeth, applied a collyrium to his eyes, and adored the gods.

The catalogue of disreputable characters is large, and, from the peculiar construction of the society, the disqualifications include professions and trades, as well as moral offences. Amongst the persons to be shunned were physicians (who were ranked amongst the "low traffickers," and are spoken of with great contempt), image-worshippers for gain, sellers of meat, public servants of the whole town and of the prince, usurers, feeders of cattle, dancers, navigators of the ocean, poetical encomiasts, oilmen, suborners of perjury, keepers of gaming-houses and employers of gamblers for their own benefit, drinkers of intoxicating spirits, cheats, makers of bows and arrows, common informers, tamers of elephants, bulls, horses or camels, those who subsisted by astrology, keepers of birds, teachers of the use of arms, builders of houses and planters of trees for gain, breeders of sporting dogs, falconers, seducers of damsels, those who support themselves by tillage, shepherds, keepers of buffaloes, and removers of dead bodies.

The bodies of the dead were burnt, as at present, in certain places appointed for the purpose, and the relics deposited in cemeteries. It may be observed here, that suicide was forbidden by the sacred code.

Slavery existed in ancient India; its sources were seven: 1. Capture in battle; 2. Maintenance in consideration of service; 3. Birth of a slave-mother in the house; 4. Sale; 5. Gift; 6. Inheritance; 7. By way of punishment. But slaves seem to have been mildly treated. They had, by law, no property of their own; neither had a son during the life of his father, nor a wife. But it would appear that in practice they did enjoy property, and slaves of slaves are mentioned. Tenderness and forbearance towards servants are enjoined.

The domestic discipline of the master of the family extended to corporeal correction. A wife, a son, a servant, a pupil, and a whole younger brother, might be corrected with a rope, or small shoot of a cane, on the back.

Their amusements comprehended dramatic representations and public spectacles, hunting, falconry, dancing, vocal and instrumental music, cudgel-playing, boxing, and wrestling: the latter are spoken of as low pursuits. Gaming of all kinds, "with animate or inanimate objects," is highly censured, and is proscribed even for amusement: open gaming was fineable. This habit was probably very general, even amongst the highest classes. It is well known to those who are acquainted with Sanscrit literature, that demigods, heroes, and kings are represented, in their ancient epics, as sacrificing kingdoms and inheritances to their unconquerable appetite for play.

There are sufficient indications of a comprehensive literature in these early times ("readers of many books" are spoken of) in theology, cosmogony, law, ethics, metaphysics, logic, and astronomy or astrology,—the *Védas* and *Védāngas*, *Mimāṃsā*, *Nyāya*, *Dharma-Sāstra*, and *Purāṇas*. All these were written in verse.

Their knowledge of the useful arts was extensive. They had looms, and

made fabrics of silk (which they must have known before the Chinese), cotton, and wool. The sugar-cane, sugar, and molasses are spoken of, as well as indigo (*nīli*) and lac (*lācshā*), and they knew how to dye clothes with them. They were acquainted with the art of distillery, and made arak, rum, and mead from rice, sugar, and the flowers of the *madhāca*. The consumption of spirituous liquors is referred to as if it were prevalent, and the mention of the vintner's or publican's flag shows that they were ostentatiously vended. They knew how to extract metals from the mine, to refine and smelt them, to compound factitious metals, and to debase the pure. Coined money is distinctly implied. They worked in gold, silver, and gems; they wrought in leather, cane, and wood; they made earthenware and the various utensils already enumerated, and expressed oil from seeds, which was a prominent occupation, and is still, in some parts of India, the employment of a distinct caste. Navigation was followed, both internal and by sea. Husbandry and agriculture were systematically pursued: the reason why those who followed these employments were held in low estimation is assigned—and it shows how much superstition controls the ordinary habits and actions of life—namely, because “the iron-toothed ploughs not only wound the earth, but the creatures dwelling in it.” So tender is the Hindu lawgiver of animal life, that he requires a brahmen to make expiation for the destruction of such sentient creatures as he may unconsciously destroy on his hearth by his grindstone, broom, pestle and mortar, and water-pot. The only corn distinctly mentioned are rice and barley; these were “trodden out” of the husk by cattle.

Trade was conducted in open markets, at which the prices of commodities were regulated twice a month by the toll-collectors, under rules for sales and purchases established by the king, who ascertained and examined the weights and measures at markets twice in the year. The metrology of the ancient Hindus is derived from a somewhat fanciful standard: the basis of the weights is “the small mote in a sun-beam;” that of the division of time, a *nimēsha*, or twinkling of an eye.

From casual expressions in this very ancient book, sufficient data may, therefore, be collected, to show that the civilization of the Hindus is of very high antiquity, and that, a century or more before Rome was founded, probably anterior to the era of Homer, prior to the founding of Carthage, and when the Grecian states were in their infancy, about the period of the prophet Elias, India, to the south of the Himālaya, and between the Indus and Ganges, was peopled by a race considerably advanced in all the elements which constitute a highly cultivated and polished community.

EASTERN AND WESTERN FAIRY TALES.

THE coincidence of the Fairy Tales of the East and the West, demonstrating their common origin, was never more apparent than in a tale, or *kathā*, in the Hala Canara language, relating the supposed adventures of two princes, sons of a king of Retnapuri; of which the following summary is given in Mr. Wilson's Descriptive Catalogue of the Mackenzie MSS. :

"The king of Retnapuri, Vajramukuta, had two sons, by the favour of Siva, Somasekhara and Chitrasekhara, who, in addition to the ordinary accomplishments of princes, became expert jugglers and thieves. Having heard of the beauty of Rupāvati, the daughter of Vikrama, king of Lilavati, and being desirous of humiliating his pride, the princes, in opposition to the wishes of their father, proceeded to that capital, determined to secure the hand of Rupāvati for one of them. Notwithstanding the city was guarded by ten thousand giants, who had baffled and destroyed the emissaries employed by Indra to bring him a description of the charms of the princess, they effected their entrance. They next obtained admission into the palace, and, in spite of every precaution, plundered the king and queen and princess of their jewels, and stripped their majesties and all the maids of honour of their garments, leaving a written paper, stating they would not cease from their depredations, until the king consented to give his daughter in marriage to one of them, and threatening, if he withheld his consent, to carry off the princess. The king was compelled to yield, but coupled his consent with the condition, that the pretender to his daughter's hand should kill a fierce lion that guarded one of the gates of the palace. The princes attacked and slew the lion, who turned out to be a prince metamorphosed. They carried off part of the tail as a trophy. The washerman of the palace, finding the head, produced it as evidence that he had killed the lion, and claimed the princess. Preparations were made for the wedding, when the princes discovered themselves, and the washerman was put to death. The princess was married to the younger brother, Chitrasekhara.

"After a time, a bird-catcher brought a curious parrot from Cashmir, which was purchased by the princes, and told them, that it alone had escaped the destruction of all living things at Hemavati, which were devoured by a giant, in resentment of the king Virasena's refusing to give him the hand of the princess Suvernadevi. The princess was kept captive by the giant. Somasekhara undertook to set her at liberty, and departed alone, giving his brother a flower, the withering of which would indicate his falling into some calamity, when his brother Chitrasekhara might come to aid or revenge him. On arriving at Hemavati, he made himself known to the princess, married her, slew the giant, and induced people to return to the country, over which he ruled as king.

"On one occasion, Suvernadevi, having dropped her slipper in a reservoir, it was found by a fisherman of Kusumakesari, who sold it to a shopkeeper, by whom it was presented to the king Ugrabāhu. The prince, on seeing the beauty of the slipper, fell in love with the wearer, and offered large rewards to any person who should find and bring her to him. An old woman undertook the task, and succeeded in tracing the shoe to its owner, to whom she introduced herself, and made herself agreeable. Finding out that Chitrasekhara owed his personal immunity from danger to a charmed ear-ring, she contrived to steal it from him whilst asleep, defaced the impression of Siva which it bore, and threw it into the fire; on which Chitrasekhara became as dead.

"Suvernadevi would have slain herself, but was prevented by the crone, who, to console her, promised to get her another husband in Ugrabáhu, and this proposal, as holding out the prospect of revenge, was seemingly assented to by the widow. She set out for the capital of Ugrabáhu, shutting up her husband's corpse in a chamber, and leaving with it a written note to Chitrasekhara, informing him what had chanced, and whither she was gone, and promising to wait a month for his arrival, at the end of which term she would put an end to her life.

"The wife of Chitrasekhara, at the time of her brother-in-law's decease, was apprized of the event by the decay and death of the flower. As soon as this was known to her husband, he set off for Hemavati. On his way he met a monkey, who, in his gambols, plunged into a pool and came out a man, and, a little further on, leaped into another pool, and issued a monkey as before. Some of the water productive of these changes was taken by Chitrasekhara, and carried with him.

"On arriving at the place where his dead brother lay, and reading the note which Suvernadevi had left, Chitrasekhara searched for the charmed ear-ring, which he found defaced and injured, but not wholly destroyed, on which account the body of Somasekhara had so long resisted decay. Chitrasekhara set himself to work to repair the ear-ring, and as soon as it was restored to its former condition, Somasekhara revived. The brothers, after communicating to each other what had passed, proceeded to Kusumakesari, to release Suvernadevi and punish Ugrabáhu. For the readier accomplishment of these ends, Chitrasekhara assumed the garb of a religious mendicant, and changed his brother to a monkey with some of the water of the pool that produced this metamorphosis.

"The brothers, thus disguised, appeared before the king, to whom Chitrasekhara represented himself as a magician, and at whose request he undertook to win the consent of Suvernadevi to become his bride without delay. Having then made himself known to Suvernadevi, and restored his brother to the human form, they devised the plan to be adopted, and Suvernadevi gave a seeming assent to be married to Ugrabáhu; a new mansion was prepared for the purpose, to which Ugrabáhu repaired, to be wedded by the supposed ascetic to the princess; but, on his entering the private chamber, Chitrasekhara sprinkled him with the magic water, and he was changed to a monkey. Chitrasekhara, going forth, produced a written order from the king, that he should be his deputy for some months in the administration of the kingdom, in which the officers of the court acquiesced. The princes then wrote to their father-in-law Vikrama, to come to their aid, with a sufficient force, with which he complied, and their authority was thus established over the kingdom of Ugrabáhu, who, in his form of a monkey, was sold to a beggar, and compelled to perform tricks for his master's benefit. After settling their new acquisitions, Somasekhara and Chitrasekhara, with their wives, Suvernadevi and Rupávati, and the father of the latter, paid their own parents a visit, much to their astonishment and delight. After a due period of power and prosperity, the different princes were admitted to the heaven of Siva."

ADVENTURES IN THE CARNATIC.

It has been my lot to traverse the greater portion of India, and, during my period of military service in the East, to be attached at different times to each of the three presidencies. I have seen some very pretty actions, my last experience of the kind being the fall of Bhurtpore, and I have had numerous adventures well worthy of record, in one of which the scene lay in the surf at Madras, the *dramatis personæ* consisting of sundry drowning and half-drowning artillery-men, a shark, and myself. I am in no humour, however, to relate this narrative to-day; there is a love of the land about me—an affection for mother earth, which inclines me to drier details. Let it suffice, that I had a long march before me across the Carnatic, and that, being a sporting character, I was accompanied by about forty or fifty dogs. For the rest of my equipments, they are scarcely worthy of mention; a soldier, accustomed to rough it through the world, I did not trouble myself much about accommodation; a couple of tents, a horse or two, and other articles of furniture, &c. indispensable for the occasion, comprising the whole of my caravan: travelling, in fact, *à la sipahi*, and not in the style of a bahadoor.

My first marches were sufficiently lonely, having nothing but the dogs to converse with. I do not pretend to be a reader, and if I had been studiously inclined, I must have found my “books in the running brooks;” so, halting one day in the neighbourhood of a native of some rank, I was not displeased to receive an invitation to his mansion. The Nuwab of —— inhabited a very handsome palace in the outskirts of a town, which bore evident marks of having once been a flourishing and populous place. It was surrounded by parks and pleasure-grounds, in the Asiatic style, with a preserve for the chase of very considerable size, and plentifully stocked with all kinds of game. It happened that I arrived at a period of festivity and rejoicing, and though somewhat ashamed of the appearance I cut, as I sate at the door of my tent, in the dishabille so commonly the distinguishing mark of a solitary European traveller in India, received the deputation sent to wait upon me, with all the appliances for propriety I could muster. The Nuwab’s son, a fine young man, dressed in gold brocade, and draped with shawls of price, was seen mounted upon an elephant, and attended by a dozen horsemen, caracoling upon gaily-caparisoned steeds, and about thirty persons on foot, their bright arms, gorgeous colours, and glittering ornaments catching the sun, and forming altogether a very striking group. Jacketless and unwaistcoated—in fact, looking exactly what I was, a soldier in fatigue dress, I hastily snatched up a crimson satin dressing-gown, a parting present from a female relative, and ordering the only carpet I possessed to be spread upon the ground, prepared to receive my guests with all the dignity I could assume. The chief of the party dismounted from his elephant, and after the usual salaams, informed me that he was deputed by his father to invite me to take up my abode in his palace, or, should I prefer it, in a pavilion in the garden. I returned the compliment, accepted the civility, and chose the latter, which I knew would afford me all the accommodation I required, together with a greater degree of privacy and comfort than I should possibly find in the palace. These arrangements having been made, my guest departed, and I prepared to follow him. A shower-bath from the *mussuch* of my water-carrier braced me to the endurance of my uniform, which, happily at hand, was put on for the occasion; and having sent half my people forward to arrange my sleeping apartment, and left

the remaining half behind, to clear away the tent and bring the baggage, I mounted my horse and rode to the pavilion, finding some of his Highness's people on the way to conduct me to the spot.

The pavilion consisted of three apartments, in a very pretty style of building, being elevated on a terrace, and enclosed all round with a verandah supported on pointed arches. This structure arose within a short distance of a large tank, and it stood under the shade of some very magnificent neem and saul trees. There were flowers in profusion, stretching out in long parterres; and altogether, I was pleased with the exchange from the dust and glare of my little encampment, to the refreshing coolness of this charming retreat. In two minutes after my arrival, several trays arrived from the palace, containing dishes of Mohamadan cookery, which I found excellent; a *pilao*, and a *kabab*, preserved fruits, and rice; one dish plain, and another sweetened with sugar and almonds and raisins; quantities of very delicious sherbet, which I took the liberty of metamorphosing into punch, by the addition of a little brandy, for I find the acid of the native beverage apt to disagree with the Christian viscera. I made an excellent meal, and washed my hands in a basin wherein the water was perfumed with floating lime-leaves, an Asiatic luxury superior to all the rose-water of the London civic feasts. We plunge our hands into the liquid element, crushing the lime-leaves at the same time.

The sun had now set, and being expected at the palace, I again mounted my horse, and rode to a terrace where I found the Nuwab waiting in great state to receive me. A guard of soldiers at the entrance saluted with all the honours of war, and his Highness, attended by a numerous suite, advancing a few steps, bade me welcome. I was then conducted into a very handsome hall, large, and of a noble style of architecture; besides the son who had waited upon me in the morning, there were two or three others, fine boys, splendidly dressed, and perfect gentlemen: they approached and saluted me, and though it was evident they had never seen an European before, and that their curiosity was strongly excited, they did not betray it by those pointed demonstrations, which folks of their age would have been apt to show in England. The Nuwab himself, with the exception of a costly diamond on his finger, and two rich shawls, was plainly dressed, having on a vest and trowsers of white muslin, and a turban of the same; but his sons were sumptuously arrayed, and looked like constellations of gems. The single chair which my tent afforded had been borrowed for the occasion; the rest of the party who were privileged to sit, squatted down upon cushions and carpets, and all being prepared, a set of dancers were introduced. The nautch girls of India have been so frequently described, that it is only necessary to say, that the ladies who performed on the present occasion were accomplished in their vocation, and boasted considerable claims to beauty; some, at least, were exceedingly handsome; and although I do not happen to be one of those who fall into raptures at the grace, fascinations, and seductive warblings of these syrens, I can do full justice to the merits of a style which is not suited to my individual taste. The nautch was diversified by a concert, performed by four or five handsome but rather dissipated-looking fellows, upon the native violin and guitar, the *surinda*, and *choutara*, a tambourine, and some other instruments new to me, which they accompanied occasionally with their voice. Our *dilettanti* in England would have pronounced this music to be very barbarous, and assuredly it did sometimes put me in mind of the grinding of the hurdy-gurdy. The *surinda* and *choutara* seemed incapable of producing the fine tones brought out from European stringed instruments. Nevertheless, touched by no unskilful hands, they were

not deficient in expression; their soft melancholy cadences, and a pleasing wildness in the air, to my ear at least, being very agreeable. Having listened until my patience and my politeness were both exhausted, I pleaded the fatigues of the day, and requested my dismissal, which was very civilly accorded. A promise, however, was extracted that I would halt during the following day, in order to be present at a spectacle, which, as it happened to be one that I had never seen before, I was anxious to witness. I, therefore, consented to a delay, which it will be seen by the sequel was the occasion of an adventure, not of the most agreeable kind at the time of its occurrence. Without any desire to quarrel with the nature of native amusements, or to institute any odious comparisons between them and our own, I confess my utter abhorrence of all wild beast fights; they are both cruel and cowardly, though I am ready to admit not a bit worse than our bull-baiting, bear-baiting, cock-fighting, &c.

After a night's refreshing sleep, a capital bath, and a walk through the stately avenues of the garden, blooming with flowers, and teeming with fruit, which hung in rich profusion on trees of very beautiful foliage, I was quite ready for my breakfast, which, thanks to the fish and fowl supplied by the Nuwab, was of a very sumptuous description. Soon after its completion, I was summoned to the scene of action, a handsome native palanquin being sent for my conveyance. A considerable space, in front of the terrace before-mentioned, was inclosed by a high net-work of bamboo, and inside this inclosure a large tiger had been brought, secured in a cage. A donkey is said in India to be the animal most relished at the gory banquet of the tiger, and we were now to enjoy the fun, not of seeing the devoted beast torn to pieces by his savage enemy, but of an interview of a very curious kind, which was to take place between them. A fine donkey, selected for the purpose, had been made exceedingly drunk, and when perfectly pot-valiant, was turned into the inclosure, the tiger at the same time being forced out of his cage. Upon seeing the donkey, the tiger, irritated by the means used to dislodge him, prepared for the deadly spring; and Neddy, who, upon any other occasion, would have run for his life, rendered by his previous potations perfectly unconscious of the power of his foe, instead of making a retreat, toddled up to his antagonist in the most ridiculous manner possible, wagging his head about, throwing out his heels, and braying. The tiger, amazed, bewildered, and perfectly *confundered*, as an officer of one of the Ganges steamers expresses it, gave one glance of astonishment at this strange assailant, and dropping his tail, turned, and ran swiftly away. The donkey, ready primed for every achievement, and perfectly reckless of danger, followed, still braying and nodding his head from side to side. We have heard of donkeys kicking the dead lion, but I never expected to see one of the tribe actually kick a living tiger; yet so it was: on the next rencontre, Neddy, running round, and flinging out in the queerest style imaginable, gave the tiger one or two smart strokes with his hoofs, which villainous assault elicited nothing but an alarmed surprise on the part of the royal beast. Retreating again, it was again followed by the pertinacious donkey, and hemmed up in a corner; the tiger, desperate, but perfectly unaware of the despicable nature of his foe, rushed forward and tumbled the braying pursuer on the ground. He did not, however, according to his usual wont, pause to worry him, but went straight off. The donkey getting up again, shaking himself, and apparently enjoying the fun, was easily induced to go after the tiger, and the same scene was re-enacted; the tiger, when hard pressed, contenting himself with knocking the donkey over, if no other means

of getting rid of the annoyance presented itself, but still abstaining from the cruel sport of tearing and mangling the fallen antagonist. At length, the donkey had enough of it; stunned and stupefied by his falls, he was unable to continue the uncouth capers which it was quite impossible not to be diverted by; in fact, no words can convey an idea of the excessive absurdity of the scene: the stupid, blundering, awkward yet conceited gestures of the long-eared assailant, and the scared, bewildered aspect of the assailed, were altogether so irresistibly comical, that there were times in which I was nearly suffocated by laughter. My Asiatic companions, although highly amused, had more command over their risible faculties; they were, however, greatly pleased with my perfect enjoyment of the entertainment they had provided for me. Returning to my quiet domicile, I enjoyed another hearty laugh at the ludicrous contest I had witnessed, and smoking my hookah under the shade of some very fine trees, indulged for an hour or so in luxurious ease.

We had naughting again in the evening, and I was induced to postpone my departure for another day, for the purpose of accompanying my new friends in search of a tiger, which had been doing a great deal of mischief to the cattle belonging to a neighbouring village, and had, during the last few days, carried off a man or two. A report of this last atrocity rendered the matter serious, and it was determined to raise the country, for the purpose of dislodging the assassin, who had taken up his quarters in the midst of a very thick forest, where it was difficult to approach him, and whence he sallied occasionally in search of prey, always returning to his strong-hold again. Under these circumstances, the only method was to place a cordon round the wood, gradually narrowing, until the savage, hemmed into a confined space, might be despatched at discretion. The forest, accordingly, had been encircled, and the outposts pressing in, gave reason to believe that we might find the tiger without farther difficulty. Mounting, therefore, upon our elephants, we sallied forth, a gallant band, attended, as usual, by an immense concourse of people on foot. On arriving at the scene of action, we learned that the tiger, though he had not been seen, was certainly in the trap; the forest had been closely guarded during the night, with watch-fires at proper intervals, so that escape must be deemed scarcely possible, and it was easy to account for his keeping close, all the accustomed avenues being barred. A forest, intersected by ravines, is not the best ground in the world to have an encounter with a tiger, and even with the aid of our scouts in the trees, we might meet with an awkward scratch or two, so easy it is for a tiger to drag a huntsman out of a howdah on these occasions, when he is least aware of the dangerous proximity. There is a chance also of the howdah being swept off the backs of the elephants by the branches of the trees, should the animals not be sufficiently steady to stand the charge, for in their hasty retreats, they take little note of the road, while in some places the trees are so thickly planted, that it is difficult to avoid them. We made our entrance good, and went crushing through the brushwood, expecting every instant to see the tiger get up under our feet. Cowed probably by the noise we made, he lay quite close, and the silence maintained by the elephants rendered us apprehensive that he had succeeded in effecting his escape. At length, we came upon a spot pointed out by some of the most knowing hands, as the probable lair of the monster. It was well chosen; a thick bush, backed by an enormous tree, and having a quag around it, which the elephants could not cross. On bringing them up, they exhibited signs of uneasiness, which assured us that our conjectures had been correct. Being provided with rockets for the occasion, we flung them into the bush, and the

tiger, now seriously reminded of the necessity of moving, sprang up; it was a grand sight to see him emerge from his retreat, and we anticipated some glorious sport, since it was evident from the first that our friend was game. Out he came, his eyes glaring, his teeth grinding, lashing his tail, and uttering the low growl which was indicative of the coming roar. One of the party fired, but the elephant swerving, and from the nature of the ground it being difficult for any of the others, even with this bold front, to get a fair shot, the ball not entering a vital part, only served to add to the previous irritation. Goaded to fresh fury, the noble animal was indeed prepared to charge in earnest, giving a loud roar which made the forest resound, and drawing himself up for the spring, another ball, with more fatal effect, struck him, and he fell; but he rose almost immediately, and now some confusion amongst the elephants, the closeness of the thicket, and the unevenness of the ground, preventing a very accurate aim, the volley we fired seemed to have no effect. Springing over the quag, the tiger got in amongst us, and fastened upon the flank of one of the largest elephants. But this effort was the last; unable to make good his hold, he fell off, dying under our feet, as we discovered afterwards, from suffocation, the blood having flowed inwardly and choked him. Never in my life did I see a finer animal; he appeared to be of an enormous size as he stretched his grim length upon the ground, and it required some management to get him duly padded. Upon subsequent measurement, he proved to be eleven hands high, and in excellent condition.

The day being still before us, we agreed to go after a buffalo which, we were informed by some of the people, was keeping a whole village in check, at no very considerable distance. As it was necessary to proceed rather cautiously in this affair, we dismissed the greater portion of the people, retaining only a few as guides. My friend, the Nuwab, determined upon returning home; but his son, who manifested a real love of sport, and two or three others, made up the party. We proceeded to the village in question, and speedily ascertained the correctness of the report, and were told that the buffalo frequented the borders of a neighbouring *jheel*. The sun being well up, there was a probability of our having our journey for our pains; but having proceeded so far, we were resolved to try our fortune, and commenced beating the covers, which were very stiff, and in some places almost impracticable. Beginning to think that we had come upon a wild-goose chase, suddenly we heard a crash, and the head and horns of a huge buffalo were in another instant visible. This we knew was preparatory to a charge. One of the party fired, and the enraged beast, rushing onwards, put us all right and left to flight; my elephant made off as quickly as he could go, the *mahout* for some time vainly endeavouring to bring him up again. When we did turn, I perceived the jungle cleared for a very considerable space, and caught a distant view of the buffalo in full tilt after one of the party. The Nuwab's son fortunately came up just in time, and taking a steady aim, fired, and hit the enraged animal upon the muzzle. This for a moment stopped his career; he stood still, looked about him, and then turning round, made off. We had now mustered our forces, and all blazed away, but without arresting the progress of the buffalo, which, having got into the open country, would, by the swiftness of his pace, defy any efforts we could make to follow upon elephants. There were, however, horses in waiting to convey us home, and hastily mounting these, we pushed on at the utmost speed, and arriving on the edge of a pool of water, found that the buffalo had taken refuge there: we fired at him several times without rousing him, but at length, being severely wounded, he got up, mounted the opposite bank, and was off again, apparently

with unabated speed. Knowing that our balls had told, we were well aware that this could not last long, and reloading, we followed upon his traces, and coming up again within shot, as he was forcing himself through a thicket, we blazed away again, and then, goaded to desperation, he turned, and charged. We were now obliged to consult our own safety by flight, the encounter on horseback with an infuriated buffalo, being by no means a circumstance to be courted. We, therefore, hastened to shelter ourselves behind a very opportune bank, where we reloaded, and emerging again, to see what could be done in the way of another volley, found that the enemy had disappeared. Some of the cultivators, who were watching their fields, and who now performed duty for the scouts—who, on mounting our horses, we had left far behind—informed us that the buffalo had betaken himself to a patch of very thick jungle, and that they believed he was in no condition to show fight. Upon this advice, we rode up to the place, and though we saw nothing, the hard breathings, intermixed with sundry groans and snorts, assured us that we had not been misinformed. We fired, and hearing a heavy crash, expected to have to endure the brunt of another charge, but all being quiet again, we rode round, in the hope of finding some opening, and being fortunate enough to get a glimpse of a dark bulky object, put in two shots with good effect. He then came out, but his career was stopped, and sinking as he endeavoured to charge, he rolled over, and expired. My native friends had entered with a degree of ardour into the sport which I did not expect, bearing up with great spirit, notwithstanding the fatigue. We had a long way to travel homewards, but when both ourselves and our horses were nearly knocked up, we met with palanquins and bearers considerably sent out, to meet us, by the Nuwab.

I fell asleep at the nautch on this evening, but finding the young Nuwab such a trump, readily consented to prolong my stay, for the purpose of having another skirmish (*scrimmage* is the sportsmanlike word) with the denizens of the forest. The old gentleman offered to admit us into his preserves; but there is no sport in such cold-blooded slaughter, and I declined. The report of our prowess, on the preceding day, had spread far and wide, and an account was now brought us of a *muckhra* elephant, a most notorious fellow, that, having been turned out of the herd for his delinquencies, had established his quarters in the vicinity of cultivated land, and helped himself bountifully to the corn, which seemed to have been grown for no other purpose than to satisfy his inordinate appetite. Sometimes he paid a domiciliary visit to the village; on which occasions, instead of keeping the high road, which was speedily cleared for him, he would diverge into some inviting patch of garden-ground, knocking down and trampling over the huts that lay between. In short, on hearing of his exploits, I began to think, after all, the story of the Dragon of Wantley to be no fable; for, though he did not actually devour human beings, woe to any who fell in his way: he put them to death; and soon discovering that the fields were watched, would look after the watchmen: one poor fellow had just sufficient time to escape into a tree, which, fortunately for him, was too large and too firmly rooted in the ground to be upturned by the elephant. Long, however, did the sagacious animal keep guard under its branches, and it was not until his own cravings after food compelled him to return to the corn-fields, that he gave the wretched prisoner an opportunity to effect his escape. I have had a flare-up in my time with a rhinoceros, a gentleman rather difficult to deal with, and whose furious charge, if not arrested in time, would make the sportsman look rather foolish; while the tenacity of life in the brute is astonishing. The one I dealt with took a dozen rifle-balls, and after having been brought

down several times, went off at speed, and succeeded in making good his retreat, though in all probability only to die.

A wild elephant had never yet crossed my path, and knowing the danger of the dread and dire encounter, I was sufficiently excited upon nearing the spot in which the stately monarch of the wood was said to keep watch and ward, and absolutely burned and panted for the fight. On this day, however, we were doomed to be disappointed, seeing nothing of the elephant but his enormous tusks, displayed in the village as the trophy of the daring of a native hunter, who had slain the tyrant, not ingloriously from a tree, but in actual contest, face to face. This fellow, it seems, armed with nothing save a rusty matchlock (small chance would he have had, had it missed), went out for the purpose of ridding the neighbourhood of so disagreeable a guest. He had, of course, prepared to take him at a disadvantage; but, before he could lay his plans or secure his own safety, down came the elephant, looking amazingly wicked, the small eye, which caught a view of the hunter, gleaming with intelligence and mischief, and saying, as plainly as an eye can speak, "there you are; I have you booked." The hunter, nothing daunted, cocked his gun, and knowing every vulnerable point about his large antagonist, directed it with such steady aim, that the ball entering the brain, did the business at once. The elephant fell, shaking the ground beneath him by his weight, stone dead, every movement of the mighty machine being arrested, and the whole enormous fabric turned into carrion. It is a pity that this fellow could not have been taken alive, for, though not present at their capture, I have seen at the *Feel-khana* of Dacca, specimens of the same class, which, in the course of a year's training, have become perfectly disciplined, and ready for the howdah. The famous *Nadir Shah*, after smashing the trees to pieces in the *Khana*, killed six male elephants captured with him, and wounded several others: he is what is termed a high-caste elephant—handsome, powerful, perfect in every point, standing nine feet high, and in the prime and vigour of life. Yet such is the effect of the established process, that he will come into the field, at the end of the prescribed period, tame and tractable, and willing to submit to the guidance of man.

Thinking I had lingered sufficiently long on this part of my journey, I took leave of my hospitable entertainers, and proceeded towards the place of my destination. At the end of the following day's march, I found a letter awaiting me from the Resident of A—, which contained an invitation to assist at a sport, for which my previous adventure, if such it might be called, had given me a strong inclination. A party had been formed, conducted by the Resident in person, for the purpose of ensnaring wild elephants, and in consequence of the character I had obtained in the sporting annals of India, the great man had done me the honour to request my presence upon the occasion. He had taken the precaution to provide me with bearers, in order that I might perform my journey with greater celerity, than by the slow method of marching. These men had been a day or two in attendance, and it, therefore, behoved me to lose no more time. I had no palanquin, but the omission was supplied by a very primitive, and certainly a most inelegant contrivance. I slept upon one of the common bedsteads of the country, a *charpoy* as it is called, and this being slung by means of ropes upon a bamboo, and a cloth stretched over it, formed a conveyance for myself, and such articles for the toilette as were indispensable. I might have been worse off, and so I jogged merrily along the road, anticipating with great satisfaction the pleasures to ensue.

On arriving at the station, at an early hour in the day, I was welcomed with

great cordiality, but reproached for having lagged so long upon the road. I found a large party assembled, and several tents pitched in the compound, but gave myself no trouble about my own accommodation, considering that my host would attend to it. "By the way," he exclaimed, "you have come so late, that every room is occupied, and all the canvas I have, put into requisition; therefore, I can only offer you quarters at the government-house in the fort; it is two miles off, but the distance is nothing." I expressed my ready assent to travel the two miles, and at the usual hour for the evening excursion, found a young elephant prepared for my accommodation, my own cattle, of course, having been left behind. Somehow or other, I contrived to lose sight of the rest of the party, and when about three miles from the mansion of the resident, the elephant, a young one, as I have before mentioned, and not yet thoroughly broken in, took it into his head to dismount me, and without more ado, placed me on the ground, and made off. There was no help for it; I had no power to compel the abominable brute to return, and carry me home; and the only alternative left was to walk. Three miles in England would be nothing; but in India, pedestrian exercise is quite a different affair; we are unaccustomed to it, in the first place; and, secondly, it is not suited to the nature of the climate; being beyond measure fatiguing and disagreeable. I felt in no good humour as I trudged back, having a sense of ill-usage which is any thing but pleasant. I had at first been exceedingly flattered by the attention shown me by the great man in his desire to procure my company, and was, therefore, unprepared for the slight degree of notice bestowed upon me at my arrival. I ought, perhaps, to have taken into consideration the extraordinary demand upon his attention, made by his numerous guests; but, weary, covered with dust, and suffering from thirst, I was not in a mood to review the matter in its most favourable light; and, as we are apt to do, when disappointed of any expected gratification, cursed the easiness of my assent, and wondered how I could put myself to so much inconvenience, merely from an unwillingness to appear ungracious, by a refusal of proffered civility. Arriving at the great man's house in high dudgeon, I suffered myself to be easily smoothed down; some welcome ablutions, a change of dress, and the sight of an excellent dinner, completely turning the current of my thoughts: I ate, and drank, and talked, and laughed, with the best of them. Suddenly, my host observed that he was much indebted to me for my readiness in accepting quarters for the night in the government-house, since it was most assuredly haunted, and that he hoped much from my boldness, for at present not a soul could be induced to remain in it after dark. This was pleasing intelligence, to be sure. I am a Lancashire man, and do not hesitate to declare, completely imbued with the superstitious feelings common to persons brought up, as I had been, in that part of the country, under the early tuition of nurses and attendants who, thoroughly convinced themselves of the truth of the marvellous legends they related, impressed the same belief upon the infant mind. Since my boyhood, I had not been thrown into scenes connected with ghosts or *diablerie*, and the apprehensions felt in those early years had faded, and died away; but I found that, when awakened, they were as vivid as ever. The adventure proposed to me, filled me with dismay; but I was ashamed of confessing how very inadequate I felt to the part which I was thus unexpectedly called upon to enact.

As my name is not appended to this paper, it may be necessary to say that, in the common acceptation of the word, I am no coward; nothing mortal had I ever feared, and my nerve had been severely tried on more than one occasion.

I have rode up to a gun, and shot the artilleryman almost in the act of firing it; I have been desperately wounded more than once, in fierce and close conflicts; and in my sporting career had encountered a thousand fearful chances unmoved. I was, however, desperately afraid of ghosts, and the only method I could think of, at the present moment, to avert the disagreeable sensations which would inevitably assail me, when left alone in a haunted house, was to get drunk. Perhaps I thought of the donkey, and the Dutch courage which enabled him to face the tiger, and I applied myself so vigorously to the claret, that I soon swallowed the better portion of three bottles. I might at the time have drunk so much water, my intellects remained perfectly clear, and while joining in the jovial conversation that abounded, I was oppressed with a sense of approaching evil. We did not sit very late; I found a palanquin at the door, and away I went, cursing the hard fate which had thrown me upon the hospitality of a man, who had picked out the only method by which he could thoroughly annoy me, and wishing him in the regions below for his pains.

Upon arriving at the place of destination, I was ushered into a very handsome house, and shown the apartment intended for me, fitted up in good style, and provided with every thing that I could desire. A lamp was as usual left burning in one of the glass shades, appended to the wall, and my bed was prepared in the middle of the chamber, which opened on a verandah through three large windows. I had taken care to be well armed; a brace of double-barrelled pistols, which I brought with me, were loaded with slugs, and I laid them, and a drawn sword, upon the bed, determined at least that I would not be the dupe of any trick devised by human heads. The servants of the establishment were exceedingly civil in their inquiries whether they could do any thing for me; but they were at the same time evidently desirous to obtain a speedy dismissal; and, therefore, dispensing as soon as possible with their services, I allowed them to depart. They immediately, upon receiving the required permission, bolted in a body, without making an attempt to look behind them; in short, I perceived by their countenances that they were really under the influence of fear, which, whether ill or well founded, had inspired them with a determination to avoid a place which they believed to contain something evil. I threw myself into bed, after a hasty glance round the apartment, which was very well lighted with the lamp against the wall, and another upon a table not far from my bed. The claret now told; exhausted by the fatigues of the day, and more than a little stupefied by the wine I had drunk, I fell asleep immediately; contrary to my expectations, my apprehensions having yielded to the soporific power which weighed down my eyelids. I was not, however, destined to spend the night in repose; in this particular being less, or perhaps it may be deemed more, fortunate than Sir Walter Scott, who slept soundly in the only haunted chamber it was his chance to inhabit. How the following account will look upon paper, I do not know; but in relating the circumstances which occurred to me, to the author of *Waverley*, I can never forget the impression which it made upon him, or the anxiety with which he exclaimed, "But the *finale*, man; the *finale*?"

I was awakened out of a deep sleep by a heavy thump upon the chest, and opening my eyes, I encountered the most horrid countenance that mortal ever beheld, glaring at me with the most fearful and hideous expression. Satan himself could not be more terrific; and turning round, I saw the whole apartment filled with kindred demons, their tall forms reaching almost to the ceiling, and their gestures, strange, diabolical, and unearthly. In an agony of fear, I drew the counterpane over my head, hoping at least to shut out the

horrid sight; but the instant that I had thus sheltered myself, the cloth was snatched away, and I again encountered the same superhuman visage, and again saw the outstretched hands ready to clutch me, while, as if newly broke loose from the infernal regions, the attendant fiends were performing some horrible orgies around. I strove to get my pistols, but my arm was paralyzed; I felt that I was in the power, and should be the sport, of beings against whom it was vain to contend. I opened my eyes widely, gazing with all the power of vision, in the hope of finding that I had been deceived by some illusion of the brain; but no; there were my tormentors, their long arms stretching over me, no retreat left, no escape, no possible means of evasion; and with this conviction on my mind, I burst out into a cold perspiration, and fainted away. How long I remained insensible I know not, but I was recalled to consciousness by the same rude assault upon my chest that had awakened me before. There were my tormentors; and though I scarcely knew, so swiftly were they dealt, where the blows came from, a sense of bodily pain was added to my mental suffering. I was subject to the night-mare, and I reasoned with myself, as I have often done under visitations of that oppressive enemy to repose, and thought that, if I could only move a hand or a foot, or a single finger, I should be released from the fearful thrall, and find that the whole was only some wild pageant of the brain. Once I recollected having suffered still more acute pain; when under the influence of night-mare, I fancied that an assassin was digging out my heart with his dagger, a vision conjured up by the circumstance of my hand having, what is commonly called, fallen asleep, as it happened to lie upon my heart. Trusting that something of the kind had occurred, I made a violent effort, and felt certain that I had in reality moved, for sometimes the attempt is apparently made with success, when in reality we are still bound with those invisible chains which render us perfectly helpless. But though I had turned round upon my side, I had not the relief of finding that I had awakened from a disturbed sleep; my enemies were still at hand, still carrying on their fearful cantrips, and grinning upon me with fiendish delight. Again I endeavoured to seize my pistols, but my arms, my whole body became paralyzed; I had no power left either to reason or to act; the apartment whirled round with me; I resigned myself to my fate, expecting momentarily to be dragged away by the surrounding demons, and plunged alive into the place of torment whence they came. It had seemed an age since I had become aware of this dreadful visitation, and yet I suppose a very short time had in reality elapsed from the period of the first alarm. I now, as I have before stated, threw myself back in the bed, feeling that I must abide the worst; but suddenly a thought entered my head, that never struck me before. I again looked up, convinced myself that my conjecture was correct, and then all my fears subsiding at once, I seized my pistols, and fired away on both sides. Every shot told, down fell my assailants, measuring their length upon the floor, and showing in this position their true dimensions, which had been heightened and exaggerated by the shadows that danced upon the walls, and which, partly from the effects of wine, and partly through the confusion of fear, I had mistaken for the wretches themselves. The apartment was soon cleared, for the unwounded fled, and nothing now remained but the dead and dying, consisting of seven or eight brahminee monks. These devils, for such they may truly be called, belonged to a neighbouring pagoda, living in its vicinity a life of luxury and ease, and whence it was not known that they were in the habit of making nightly excursions to government-house. They had been frequently seen by the servants and people about the place, gamboling in their fiendlike manner,

but no one had ever guessed their identity with the monkies of the temple, every body in the fort firmly believing that the enemy of man, with a legion of imps in his train, had chosen the place for the scene of some of his revels, and as firmly expecting that he would carry off bodily any presumptuous adventurer who should be rash enough to intrude upon them. I had been simply told that the government-house was haunted; but the description of hobgoblins not being explained, I was unprepared with any clue that might lead to detection; yet even if the account had been more full and particular, I question whether, under the circumstances, the excitement of claret, and an imagination prone to superstitious belief, I should have exercised a clearer judgment, or suffered less. Having at length obtained quiet, I fell asleep, and great was the surprise of the people who came in the morning, to see the floor strewn with the dead bodies of the sacred monkies. Whether they had heard the report of the pistols, I could not learn; for it is not easy to induce a native to confess that he has heard or seen any thing; but it is very certain that they did not expect to find me in the land of the living.

The news speedily spread, and presently I had the brahmin of the temple, with a complaint of the sacrilege I had committed in killing the monkies. It was in vain that I represented the good that would accrue from my disabusing the public mind upon the subject of the haunted mansion, or that I contended that the act was one of self-defence; there was no silencing his clamour. Upon arriving at the mansion of the resident, I found that the story had travelled before me; and it created, of course, no small degree of diversion among the party, who enjoyed many a hearty laugh, partly at my expense, and partly at that of the monkies. However, it proved no joke to me in the end, for my friend the resident fined me a hundred rupees for killing animals protected by the law, an act of inhospitality, considering all the features of the case, which I inwardly reprobated; for though I might possibly have driven out the rascals without having recourse to my pistols, nothing but the sight of the dead bodies would have convinced the natives that they had been the intruders.

I had the curiosity to visit the pagoda that entertained the brutes which had cost me so dear, and I observed that the brahmins belonging to it had, with infinite wisdom, contrived to avoid the annoyance which such troublesome appendages would have occasioned, had they been permitted to approach too near. The monkies attached to the establishment were sufficiently well drilled, and disciplined to maintain a respectful distance from the temple, never being permitted to pass a certain line of demarcation marked out for them, however they might be tempted by the sight of food. To ill-treat, punish, or even drive out a monkey, in the neighbourhood of a protected temple or village, would be esteemed an offence of the greatest magnitude, under the strongest provocation, by any save the brahmins themselves, who make no scruple of giving an unruly individual of the sacred tribe a sound thrashing, should he commit a trespass or other misdemeanour. While kept in the greatest order and subjection in the immediate neighbourhood of the pagoda, they exert the privilege of egress and regress in every other part of the district to which they belong. Woe to the bunnea whose basket of grain is left unprotected; the fruit and vegetables require careful and constant watching; while the sweetmeats, more tempting than all, notwithstanding the vigilance of the owner, are frequently snatched away.

THE ABORIGINES OF BRITISH SETTLEMENTS.

No. II.

BEFORE we proceed to consider the suggestions of the Committee for a better system of dealing with aborigines, it may be convenient to recapitulate the results of the intercourse between civilized and barbarous nations, as they are declared to have been "clearly proved" to the satisfaction of the Committee. The effects of European intercourse with the uncivilized people with whom we have come into contact, or whom our traders have visited, have been (save where missions were established)—the deterioration of the native morals; the introduction of European vices; the diffusion of new and dangerous diseases amongst them; the accustoming them to the use of ardent spirits, European arms and instruments of destruction; the seduction of native females; the decrease of the native population, and the obstruction of civilisation, education, commerce, and Christianity. Such intercourse, it is added, has been a calamity upon heathen and savage nations, and, in instances of contention between Europeans and natives, the Europeans were generally, if not universally, the aggressors. The Committee then state the effects which have followed fair dealing, conciliatory conduct, and Christian instruction; and the evidence upon this head, though not, unhappily, so copious as upon the other, is declared to be "not less conclusive."

The Committee express their conviction, "that there is but one effectual means of staying the evils we have occasioned, and of imparting the blessings of civilisation, and that is, the propagation of Christianity, together with the preservation, for the time to come, of the civil rights of the natives." They are of opinion that a mere acquaintance with civilized men, or what Mr. Ellis terms "superficial civilisation," by no means prepares savages to receive Christianity, and that kind of civilisation which alone can be advantageous to them and to ourselves; that it leaves untouched those vices of human nature, which are the causes of barbarism, whilst it is an important fact (Mr. Ellis adds), that "Christianity has never been introduced into any nation or tribe, where civilisation has not invariably followed." The Committee find, in the evidence before them, "that benevolent attempts have been made to instruct savages in the arts of civilized life, for the purpose of improving their condition, and gradually preparing them for the truths of the Gospel, and that these attempts have been signally unsuccessful." Mr. Beecham assigns as a cause of failure, "that the higher motives of the Gospel must be brought to bear upon the mind of the savage; he must be made to feel the importance of the truths of religion before he will discover any thing desirable in the quietness and sobriety of civilized life, or will dare to break through his superstition in order to subdue it." The Committee cite the testimony of a member of the American Society of Friends—a society that has been labouring for nearly a century and a half for the civilisation of the Indians, "under an idea that civilisation would make way for the peculiar doctrines of the Christian religion"—who now

avows that, within the last few years, the society has had to review the whole course of proceedings, "and we have come to the conclusion, from a deliberate view of the past, that we erred, sorrowfully erred, in the plan which was originally adopted, in making civilisation the object; for we cannot count on a single individual that we have brought to the full adoption of Christianity." The Committee further say that, "the merely civilizing plan" has been so complete a failure with various tribes of Indians, that intelligent Americans have been led to conclude that they are incapable of being reclaimed or civilized; that, on the other hand, two of these tribes, the Mississaguas and Chippeways, who had rejected civilisation, and were notorious for drunkenness and debauchery, have been reclaimed by the power of the Gospel. "As soon as they were converted," says the Rev. J. Magrath, "they perceived the evils attendant upon their former ignorant wandering state; they began to work, which they never did before; they perceived the advantage of cultivating the soil; they totally gave up drinking, to which they had been strongly attached; they became industrious, sober and useful." This statement is confirmed by other testimony, and a similar account is given of the Mohawks. The Committee observe :

In the instance of these various tribes of Indians, we see that the very people who had access to civilisation, not only in the form in which it ordinarily presents itself to savages, but for whom also expensive and more than ordinarily humane exertions were made, under the patronage of the Governor, to lead them to adopt civilisation, nevertheless withstood all inducements to alter their habits. The allurements presented to them altogether failed, so that there was neither civilisation nor Christianity among them; when a second experiment, beginning at the other end, was made. Christianity was preached to them by resident missionaries; and no sooner did they become converts to its doctrines, than they exhibited that desire for the advantages of civilized life, and that delight in its conveniences, which have hitherto been supposed to belong exclusively to cultivated nations, and to be utterly strange and abhorrent to the nature of the savage.

Evidence to the same effect is cited in the Report in respect to the savages of the South Sea Islands; all the moral and intellectual improvement and the beneficial changes in the manners of the islanders being attributed, by the witnesses connected with the missionary societies, exclusively to the introduction of Christianity amongst them.

This is a point of such vast importance in the question, that we think it expedient to consider it a little carefully; and in doing so, perhaps it may appear that, in this, as in many discussions, some fallacy has crept in through a misuse of terms. Every one knows what is meant by *Christianity* and *civilisation*, in the common acceptance of the terms; but it is not so clear when they are used with reference to this specific question. When we speak of the introduction of Christianity amongst a barbarous and savage people, it is necessary to bear in mind that it has two component parts, a system of moral duties and a religious creed, and that both (it is to be presumed) are to be communicated to the minds of such a people, not by miraculous means, but through the medium of their reasoning faculties. Now, whether the

teaching of Christianity be commenced by imparting the moral code or the religious creed, it appears to us indispensable that some progress, at least, should have been made in civilisation—that is, in removing from the mind of the savage the gross errors which occupy it, and in replenishing it with more correct notions. The assertion, that a savage is civilized by the mere assent to the mysteries of our faith, seems to be equivalent to a proposition that he is civilized by the exchange of one superstition for another; since, unless capable of appreciating the evidence upon which the fundamental parts of Christianity rest, he is virtually but a pagan and an idolater still. Then, with respect to civilisation; it includes, in our idea of it, a recognition of those moral duties and obligations which constitute one of the component and essential parts of Christianity itself. If it were desired to civilize a barbarous people by merely teaching them the mechanical arts, without communicating to them any system of moral duties, deduced from that principle, which is the rule of all morals, the will of the Deity, we can readily understand that such a species of civilisation must fail. In like manner, if some zealous individuals should suppose, that by inculcating the mysteries of the Christian faith upon the unenlightened understandings of a people placed the lowest in the scale of human existence, the knowledge of moral duties and the blessings of social life must necessarily follow, we apprehend they would as egregiously err. We are strongly inclined to believe that the failures have been most numerous in the latter class; and that where the “merely civilizing plan” has so signally failed, it has been by systematically excluding Christianity, or by not employing Christian instruction when the mind of the savage was ripe for receiving its seeds. The right course appears, in our humble opinion, to be the judicious conjoining of both methods of amelioration, reserving a communication of the mysterious parts of revealed religion till civilisation, including a knowledge of moral duties sanctioned by a belief in future accountability, has exerted some influence over the thoughts and habits of the people. This, in fact, is the principle adopted by the Moravian missionaries, and the secret of their success; and this appears now to be the view taken by the Church Missionary Society, to which the Committee subscribe: “In connexion with the preaching of the Gospel,” says the Society, in their instructions to two of their emissaries, “you will not overlook its intimate bearing on the moral habits of a people. One effect arising from its introduction into a country is, the ‘beating the sword into a ploughshare and the spear into a pruning-hook.’ Seek then to apply it to the common occupations of life; and instead of waiting to civilize them before you instruct them in the truths of the Gospel, or to convert them before you aim at the improvement of their temporal condition, let the two objects be pursued simultaneously.”

The experiments which have been made by the English nation, in either method of civilisation, have been few indeed. The furnishing of religious instruction has been left almost entirely to the efforts of private individuals organized in associations, the labours of whose missionaries have been generally exercised under all the disadvantage of their being objects of the

dislike, if not contempt, of the European colonists and traders. In South Africa, Mr. Bigge, one of the Commissioners of Inquiry, says, "that the Cape farmers and the inhabitants generally, regard the Hottentots as incapable of benefiting by instruction; and that, with the exception of a few individuals, 'the inhabitants of the Cape may be considered to have been averse to their receiving moral or religious instruction of any kind;' and he also declares, 'I am not aware of any attempt having been made, or sanctioned, by the Colonial Government to instruct the Hottentots, or to promote their improvement.' Little indeed was done in any quarter for their benefit, except by missionaries; by whom, as Major Dundas remarked, 'unquestionably, a great deal of good was done in bringing together and keeping together the wrecks of the Hottentot nation.'" Where the Hottentots and other African races have been put into the right method of employing their industry, they have not merely demonstrated a fact, now admitted, namely, the capacity of the negro race and their good average intellect, but have shown their ability to find resources in their own minds to supply the want of implements, and to give scope for their industry, and with the most complete success. The free Hottentots, located on the Kat River, in the immediate vicinity of the Caffres, with no implements whatever to help them, borrowed hatchets, made rude ploughs and waggons, and with sorry pick-axes, crowes and spades, formed dams and water-courses of great depth, sometimes through the solid rock, and cut roads on the sides of mountains—works which have excited the admiration of visitors. Col. Wade admits that "the Hottentots could be industrious, and were as capable of contending with ordinary difficulties as their fellow-men;" and mentions that, in 1833, they had completed fifty-five canals for irrigation, of which forty-four measured nearly twenty-four miles. The Committee remark of this settlement, that "it took at its very commencement a religious character, to which, as we believe, may be ascribed its subsequent well-doing. Many of the leaders and the men, who set the example of industry, had been educated at missionary establishments, and so impressed were they with the necessity of religious administrations, that they would not remain without a missionary, and sent for Mr. Read within a few months after their establishment." The Griquas have not only learnt the elements of civilized life, but the application of religious principles to the system of morals; for one of their chiefs, Waterboer, with whom Sir Benjamin D'Urban concluded a treaty in 1834, lays down the following as the rules of his own government, and (as the Committee remark) a lesson may be learnt therefrom, though the writer "claims no higher ancestry than that of the Hottentot and Bushman:"

I feel that I am bound to govern my people by Christian principles. The world knows by experience, and I know in my small way, and I know also from my Bible, that the government which is not founded on the principles of the Bible, must come to nothing. When governments lose sight of the principles of the Bible, partiality, injustice, oppression and cruelty prevail, and then suspicion, want of confidence, jealousy, hatred, revolt and destruction succeed. Therefore I hope it will ever be my study, that the Bible should form the foundation of every principle of my government; then I and my people

will have a standard to which we can appeal, which is clear, and comprehensive, and satisfactory, and by which we shall all be tried, and have our condition determined in the day of judgment. The relation in which I stand to my people as their chief—as their leader, binds me, by all that is sacred and dear, to seek their welfare and promote their happiness; and by what means shall I be able to do this? This I shall best be able to do by alluding to the principles of the Bible. Would governors and governments act upon the simple principle by which we are bound to act as individuals, that is, to do as we would be done by, all would be well. I hope, by the principles of the Gospel, the morals of my people will continue to improve; and it shall be my endeavour, in humble dependence on the Divine blessing, that those principles shall lose none of their force by my example. Sound education I know will civilize them, make them wise, useful, powerful and secure amongst their neighbours; and the better they are educated, the more clearly will they see that the principles of the Bible are the best principles for the government of individuals, of families, of tribes and nations.

That the effects of instruction have not been equally manifest amongst the more fierce and warlike Caffres, harassed by commandos and patrol parties, and ejected from their rightful possessions, is not wonderful. But Lord Glenelg, in his despatch of the 19th June 1835, observes, with reference to the epithet “irreclaimable savages” applied to the Caffres, that the missionaries experienced kindness, respect, and protection from them; that the Caffres built places of worship and schools; that a trade, amounting to £30,000 per annum, was carried on by two hundred British traders, residing far beyond the boundaries of the colony, “protected only by the integrity and humanity of the uncivilized natives.” The facts, that when the late war broke out, the Caffres were acquiring an increasing desire for British manufactures, and that a trade to such an extent in European commodities was actually carried on, prove the utility to ourselves of cultivating with them relations of peace and mutual good understanding.

Perceiving, therefore, the effects of the two systems of treatment; considering that, for our own security, and the peace of our colonial borders, we must adopt one of them—either a line of temperate and just conduct, or an overwhelming military force, to be kept up till we have shot the last man—with the power and resources of the British nation, the choice rests with ourselves. The oppression of the natives of barbarous countries is a practice which pleads no claim to indulgence; it is an evil of comparatively recent origin; it has never had even the colour of sanction from the Legislature of this country, like slavery and the slave-trade; no vested rights are associated with it, and we have not the poor excuse that it contributes to any interest of the state. Many reasons concur to raise an apprehension that the evils described will increase if the policy to be adopted towards ruder nations be not solemnly determined without delay. “This, then,” the Report proceeds, “appears to be the moment for the nation to declare, that with all its desire to give encouragement to emigration, and to find a soil to which our surplus population may retreat, it will tolerate no scheme which implies violence or fraud in taking possession of such a territory;

that it will no longer subject itself to the guilt of conniving at oppression, and that it will take upon itself the task of defending those who are too weak and too ignorant to defend themselves."

The Committee then suggest certain measures, adapted to circumstances, which they deem calculated to avert the recurrence of the evils which have resulted from intercourse between the British colonies and the aborigines in their vicinity.

They first propose that the protection of the aborigines should be considered a duty appropriate to the executive Government, and that local legislatures, having sometimes interests adverse to those of the aborigines, should have no voice in the enactment of laws respecting them.

Secondly, that no vagrancy laws, or other regulations, should be allowed, the effect of which might be to cripple the energies of the natives, by preventing them from selling their labour at the best price and at the market most convenient for themselves; and that all contracts for service, into which any of the aborigines may enter, should be limited to a period not exceeding twelve months.

Thirdly, that the sale or barter of ardent spirits be as much as possible prevented.

Fourthly, that the acquisition of lands of the aborigines within any territories over which the dominion of the Crown extends, by any of her Majesty's subjects, from their present possessors, be declared illegal and void. This prohibition might also be extended to lands situate within territories which, though not forming part of the Queen's dominions, are yet in immediate contiguity to it.

Fifthly, that no new territories be acquired without the sanction of an Act of Parliament, excepting vacant lands in any of the existing British colonies, the extent of which is certainly sufficient to absorb whatever labour or capital could be profitably devoted to colonisation.

Sixthly, that the revenue of each colony be subject to a charge for the sums necessary to provide for the religious instruction and for the protection of the survivors of the tribes to which the lands comprised in that colony formerly belonged. The Committee observe, that "Parliament has fixed a minimum price of 12s. per acre for the lands of South Australia at which rate they appear to have been sold in London to the amount of some hundred thousand pounds sterling, before a single European had landed on the spot; yet for this important acquisition the ancient occupiers of the soil have not received so much as a nominal equivalent."

Seventhly, that the best provision which the peculiar circumstances of the case admit be made for the punishment of crimes and the redress of wrongs by aborigines and the Queen's subjects against each other.

Eighthly, that, as a general rule, it is inexpedient that treaties should be frequently entered into between the local Governments and the tribes in their vicinity, as being rather the preparatives and the apology for disputes, than securities for peace. "The safety and welfare of an uncivilized race

require that their relations with their more cultivated neighbours should be diminished rather than multiplied."

Lastly, that an exception should be made so far as respects the pastoral relation between Christian missionaries and the aborigines. We subjoin the remark of the Committee on this head: "To protect, assist, and countenance these gratuitous and invaluable agents, is amongst the most urgent duties of the governors of our colonies. On the other hand, those by whom the missionaries are selected and employed cannot be too deeply impressed with a sense of the responsibility under which that choice is made. Without deviating into discussions scarcely within the proper province of a Parliamentary Committee, it may be observed, that piety and zeal, though the most essential qualifications of a missionary to the aborigines, are not the only endowments indispensable to the faithful discharge of his office: in such situations it is necessary that with plans of moral and religious improvement should be combined well-matured schemes for advancing the social and political improvement of the tribes, and for the prevention of any sudden changes which might be injurious to the health and physical constitution of the new converts."

Besides these general suggestions, the Report contains others applicable to particular localities. The Committee approve of the instructions conveyed in Lord Glenelg's despatch to Sir B. D'Urban, written after the close of the Caffre war, and recommend a strict adherence thereto on the Cape frontiers. The leading features of these instructions are as follows:—That treaties, in writing, in the English and Caffre languages, shall fix the boundaries of the colony, and the limits of the allocation of each chief, defining the rules of mutual restitution, and no longer enforcing the responsibility of particular kraals; that fairs for the interchange of commodities be re-established; that the wounding or killing a Caffre, or injuring his person or property, be visited with the same punishment as if the sufferer were one of her Majesty's subjects; and that none but Caffres or Fingoes be allowed to settle east of the Great Fish River.

In New Holland, the Committee propose that protectors of aborigines be appointed, whose duties should consist, first, in cultivating a personal knowledge and intercourse with them (and with that view, they should acquire the native language); secondly, in acting as coroners, in the event of a native being slain; thirdly, in suggesting short and simple rules, as a temporary code, for the regulation of the aborigines, until they advance in knowledge and civilisation; fourthly, in promoting, as magistrates, the prosecution of crimes against the persons or property of the aborigines, and superintending their defence when accused; finally, reporting periodically their proceedings, and such suggestions as experience may dictate.

In the South Sea Islands, the chiefs of which, though their independent rights are acknowledged, are destitute of the resources requisite to defend themselves and their people against outrage and wrong, which "British merchants, seamen, and runaway convicts are enabled to commit with impunity, because we regard them as foreign states," the Committee pro-

pose that consular agents be appointed, armed with powers similar to those of British consuls in the Barbary States—that is, with judicial authority to arrest, commit for trial, and try, all British subjects committing offences within the limits of the consuls commission. This is the best expedient the Committee can devise to arrest the progress of this evil, and at all events better than the entire impunity which at present prevails, the ultimate consequences of which are readily foreseen: “A new race of buccaneers will appear in the Southern Ocean, under whose oppressions the natives will sink, while they will make war on the commerce of mankind at large.”

These suggestions are offered merely as bases for a Parliamentary measure; they admit of much discussion, and will doubtless undergo much before they are adopted. The magnitude and urgency of the evil require a prompt and extensive remedy, and it is to be hoped that, amongst the measures submitted to the new Parliament, will be one for defending the aborigines of British settlements, and the uncivilized races in the South Sea, from cruelty, oppression, and extermination at the hands of British subjects,

CAPT. JERVIS ON THE PRIMITIVE UNIVERSAL STANDARD.*

THE object of this ingenious inquiry is to show, 1st, that the metrological systems of all nations had a common original; 2dly, that the true standard or prototype is discoverable from certain passages of Holy Writ; 3dly, that this primitive universal standard is the mean length of the second's pendulum throughout the earth. Capt. Jervis observes:

The sacred Scriptures incidentally describe a brazen vessel, which was of an oblate spheroidal form, the dimensions (which are stated in measures, which our English version translates cubits) being the 72,000,000ths of the earth's polar circumference, the capacity divided by 2,000, gives the content of the Jewish *bath*, or *epha*; six times which quantity gives the cube of the Jewish cubit, or *amma*; and double the cube root of this cubic cubit, the mean length of the second's pendulum, or pendulum which vibrates 86,400 times in a mean solar day, at the level of the ocean, in latitude 45°, at the temperature of 39½° of Fahrenheit's scale, in vacuo.

This pendulum, divided into 48 parts, or 28 parts, furnishes an exact explanation of all linear measures throughout the world in all ages.

This pendulum cubed, and divided exactly as in the preceding case, into 48 or 28 parts, furnishes an exact explanation of all measures of capacity throughout the world in all ages.

This pendulum cubed, and multiplied into the weight of a cubic inch of distilled water, at the maximum of density 39½° of Fahrenheit, each cubic inch weighing 252·984 grains Troy: divided as above into 48 or 28 parts, furnishes an exact explanation of all the weights of whatever kind, whether money or gross weight, throughout the world in all ages.

Lastly, the 200,000ths of a degree on the meridian, in latitude 45°, or the 72,000,000ths of the earth's polar circumference, furnishes the basis or element of itinerary and superficial measure, throughout the world in all ages; and this element is identically the same as that used in the construction and computation of the molten sea of Scripture, from which the linear standard, or mean length of the pendulum, is deduced; being in the ratio of 5 to 9, with respect to the forty millionth of the earth's meridional circumference, in the ratio of 5 to $2\sqrt{20}$, with respect to the mean length of the second's pendulum, both at the temperature of 39½° of Fahrenheit's scale.

This hypothesis furnishes a new argument, derived from the exact sciences, in favour of the authenticity of the Scriptures; and discovers a basis, laid in the earliest times, for that uniformity in the metrological and monetary systems of all nations, which even philosophers seem to consider as hopeless.

* Records of Ancient Science, exemplified and authenticated in the Primitive Universal Standard of Weights and Measures. By Captain T. B. JERVIS, of the Engineer Corps. Calcutta, 1835.

LIFE OF THE FATIMITE CALIPH MOEZZ-LI-DIN-ALLAH.

BY M. QUATREMÈRE.*

JAUHER, finding himself master of this important capital, which secured the possession of all Egypt, hastened to communicate the conquest to his master, the Caliph Moezz. His letter reached its destination on the 15th of Ramadan; and was immediately followed by couriers on dromedaries, bringing the details of the expedition, and the heads of those of the enemy who had fallen in the last battle. Moezz wrote back to his general in terms of the highest satisfaction at his success. In one of his despatches, the following passage occurred: "You inform me, O Jauher, that certain members of the family of Hamdan have repeatedly written to you, to testify their submission and to promise their immediate attendance upon you. Observe the advice I am about to give you. Beware of being the first to enter into a correspondence with any of the children of Hamdan, whether in a menacing or a friendly tone. If they write to you, make them a civil reply, but do not invite them to come to you. If any one of them should venture to visit you, treat him with urbanity and kindness, but do not give him any command in the army, nor the government of any district; for the Benu-Hamdan make a parade of three qualities, which are, indeed, most essential, but which they do not really possess. They affect great zeal for religion, whilst they are nothing less than religious; they make a display of great magnificence, but this generosity is not from God; they pretend to bravery, but their courage has no other object than worldly ambition, and not the goods of another life. Be, therefore, most carefully on your guard against being duped by any of these shrewd and crafty men." The family of Hamdan, whose ascendancy Moezz so much dreaded, was that which ruled at Aleppo and in other cities of Syria and Mesopotamia, and of which the annals of the East record sovereigns equally brilliant and honourable. We shall see, in the course of this history, that the apprehensions of Moezz were realized, at least in part, and that some members of this family filled important posts at the court of the Fatimite Caliphs.

One of the first objects of Jauher, after the conquest of Egypt, was to abolish throughout this province whatever could recall the rule of the Abbaside Caliphs. He prohibited the mention of these princes in the *khotbah*, and the engraving of their name on the coin. He interdicted the colour of black, ordering that the preachers should be clothed in white, and that they should pronounce these words: "O God, shower thy blessings upon thy chosen, Mahomet; upon Ali, the object of thine affection; upon Fatima, the virgin; upon Hasan and Hosayn, grandsons of the Prophet, whom God purified and secured from spot or stain; and upon the imams, fathers of the prince of the faithful, Moezz-li-din-allah." Every Saturday, Jauher administered justice in person, listening to the complaint of every citizen. He marked with his own hand every petition presented to him, having with him the vizir, the cadi, and a number of able lawyers.

This same year, the sovereignty of Moezz was recognized at Mecca, Medina, throughout the Hejjaz, and in Yemen; and the prayer was made there universally in the name of this prince. The governor of Mecca at this time was Jafar-ben-Mohammed, descendant of Ali, who, seeing Egypt in the power of Moezz, and the family of Ikhsid despoiled of authority, quickly ranged himself on the side of the conqueror, and broke all ties which united him to the

* Continued from p. 153

dynasty of the Abbassides. A circumstance already mentioned, which happened ten years before, contributed powerfully to inspire the Arabs with sentiments of affection for the Fatimite Caliph, and disposed them to regard themselves as vassals of this prince; namely, the disinterested zeal with which, A.H. 348, Moezz had interposed to put an end to the war in the Hejaz between the Benu-Hasan and the Benu-Jafar, generously disbursing from his own treasury the price of the blood effused in this distressing quarrel, in order to prevent the renewal of hostilities.* The Benu-Hasan did not forget the important service thus rendered them by the Caliph. No sooner had Egypt fallen into the power of the Fatimites, than Hasan-ben-Jafar, of the tribe of Hasan, or, according to another authority, Jafar-ben-Mohammed, hastened to offer the prayer at Mecca in the name of Moezz, of which he informed Jauher, who communicated the news to his master. Moezz, in acknowledgment of this act of devotion, transmitted to Hasan a diploma of investiture, whereby he conferred upon him the government of Mecca and its dependencies.

It has been already mentioned, that, when Jauher undertook his expedition to Egypt, famine had for several years desolated this province. Inadequate inundations of the Nile had produced a scarcity, which was augmented by the troubles and dissensions to which the country had been a prey under a government without energy. Corn and other articles of nourishment had become so dear, that the measure of wheat called *waibah* was sold for a piece of gold. When Jauher made his entry into the capital of Egypt, and commenced the building of Cairo, the dearness of food seriously attracted his attention. He caused some millers to be bastinadoed, and then led through the streets. Having congregated in one spot all the corn-brokers, he ordered that the necessaries of life should be bought in that place exclusively. One avenue only led to the market, and not a single measure of wheat could be taken from thence without its passing under the observation of the *mohtesib*, Soleyman-ben-Azzah. Notwithstanding these precautions, the famine lasted without interruption till the year 360. Contagious diseases spread amongst the people; the mortality was so great, that the bodies of the dead could not be buried, and they were cast into the Nile. At length, at the commencement of the year 361, the price of commodities began to fall, the earth recovered its fertility, and famine and disease disappeared together.

On the 20th Shaban, 358, Jauher, at the head of an army, proceeded to the grand mosque, called *Atik* ('the ancient'), that is, the Mosque of Amru, to offer the prayer in the name of his sovereign. In the absence of Abd-Alsemi-ben-Omayr, his substitute performed the *khotbah*. He was clothed in white apparel, and implored the protection of God on Moezz-li-din-Allah. In his second sermon, he used those terms: "O God, exalt his greatness, render his word powerful, his arguments convincing. Unite all mankind under his sway; bind every heart to him with sentiments of affection; prosper all who devote themselves to his service, and grant him possession of all the countries in the world, in the East and in the West. Let success attend the beginning and the end of his undertakings. Thou hast said, and thy word is truth: we have it written in the Psalms that *The earth shall be the portion of my virtuous servants.*" Gold coin was also struck, bearing the name of "the Imam Moezz-li-din-Allah, Prince of Believers," with the place of coinage and date, "Fostat, 358." Jauher joined Egyptians and Africans in the same offices, so that in all the departments were found in conjunction natives of Egypt and the Magreb in equal proportions.

* See *ante*, p. 211.

In the month of Dhu'l-kadah of this year, chiefs and soldiers of the Ikshidite party, to the number of five thousand horse, offered to surrender to Jauher : amongst them were fifteen eminent personages. The general granted them an amnesty ; but afterwards, having caused them to be arrested and thrown into prison, he sent them to Moezz, who was still in the province of Afrikiah.

On the 18th of Rabi II., A.H. 359, Jauher, at the head of an immense army, proceeded to offer prayer in the mosque of Ebn-Tulun. The preacher, Abd-alseni, having ascended the pulpit to say the *khotbah*, made an eulogium on the princes of the house of Ali, and recited their noble prerogatives. He then prayed for the general, Jauher, and pronounced with a loud voice, "In the name of God, the most compassionate and merciful !" Then he read the *surat* of Friday and of the Hypocrites. The people were summoned to prayer by the cry, "Come to the best of all works !" This practice, introduced for the first time, was repeated in the ancient mosque of Fostat, in the month of Jumadi I., and was continued without interruption till the extinction of the Fatimite dynasty. Jauher was delighted with this practice ; but when the Caliph heard of the preacher praying for the general, he manifested dissatisfaction at such an unauthorized distinction conferred upon a subject.

In the month of Shaban, of the same year, Bir, the Ikshidite, took arms in the lower part of Egypt, and offered the prayer in the name of the Abbasside Caliph, Moti, whose name he inscribed on his standards. He had with him Abu'l-kasem-Aktini, of the family of Ali. Jauher, having made proposals of accommodation which were not accepted, put his troops in motion. The rebel took and pillaged the city of Saharjet ; Jauher, in reprisal, gave up to pillage some of the houses belonging to the rebel in Misr. Bir, being attacked near Saharjet by the forces of Jauher, was routed, and retired to Tennis, where he embarked for Syria and Asia Minor, pursued by the fleet of Jauher. At Tyre, Bir, having entered a bath, was arrested, with a number of his adherents, and sent to Misr, where he arrived on the 14th Shawal. He was mounted on an elephant, with one man before him and another behind ; he was followed by his page Ajib, on a camel, beside whom was a monkey. Some of his partisans came last, on camels. All were thrown into prison. Jauher confiscated the property of Bir ; but the rebel eluded further punishment by suicide. His body was flayed, and the skin, stuffed with straw, was suspended on a gibbet ; the dead corpse was subjected to the bastinado.

The historian of the patriarchs of Alexandria, speaking of the same occurrence, expresses himself in these terms : "An Ikshidite officer, named Bir, was governor of Bashmur ; the same who built a mosque near Cairo. He forbade the Bashmuriens to pay the capitation-tax, and persuaded them not to obey Jauher, declaring that if they stood by him, he would protect the country, and relieve them from the payment of taxes. He was soon at the head of a numerous army. Moezz, on his arrival in Egypt, ordered a body of troops to march against him. The Bashmuriens, in this emergency, said to each other, 'Why should we prolong troubles in the kingdom, of which it is impossible to foresee the fatal consequences ?' They accordingly dispersed, and the wretched Bir was pursued to Damietta, where he embarked for Palestine. He was made prisoner at Jaffa, and for a month was made to drink oil of sesamum, till his skin detached itself from his body. The skin was then removed like a bladder, filled with straw, and hung on a beam of wood."

The same writer gives the following details, which are not found elsewhere. "At this period," says the historian, "there were in the city of Tennis some young persons who exercised a tyrannical domination there. They plundered

the rich, and levied arbitrary contributions upon the people. They carried off virgins from their parents, and wives from their husbands, and no one dared to resist them. There were likewise in the city some Christians, called the Children of Kashlam, the name of their father. The latter, a prudent man, wrote to Moezz to implore his aid against the insufferable tyranny of these perverse young Musulmans. He represented the violent acts of which they were guilty, and suggested that the Caliph should send one of his officers, with a strong force, to reside in the city as governor, promising his co-operation. Moezz sent an officer named Mashalah, at the head of a formidable body of troops; but the faction shut the gates, and defended the place against him for three months. The inhabitants, however, having no supply of water, were reduced to extremity, when Kashlam, having convoked the heads of the population, to the number of a hundred, on the rampart, offered, if they would be guided by him, to go as mediator to Mashalah, promising to obtain from him, for each of them, ten pieces of gold, a robe of honour, and a command in the city. They all embraced this proposal, pressed him to undertake the negotiation, and engaged not to oppose him. The youths dispersed, and when Kashlam saw that he was left alone with the hundred principal inhabitants, he requested them to open the gate, which was shut again as soon as he went out. Accompanied by the Musulman sheikhs who entered into his views, he proceeded to Mashalah, to whom he unfolded all his acts and plans. He obtained from this general a thousand pieces of gold, a hundred magnificent robes, and a document, in which this officer stipulated not to molest the people in any way. The deputies returned to Tennis, distributed the gold and robes amongst the principal inhabitants, who, on hearing the document read, were overjoyed, and opened the gates of the city without hesitation. The general, having made his entry with great pomp, by the advice of Kashlam, prepared a splendid banquet, to which he invited all the principal inhabitants. He swore by the head of Moezz that, for three days, not one of them should return home, but that they should pass the whole time with him in eating and drinking. The third day, when the guests were in a state of complete inebriety, the general caused the doors to be closed, and ordered his troops to slay them all without distinction; which was done. Before break of day, the bodies were hung on the rampart of the city. The inhabitants, when they beheld this spectacle, were seized with affright. By Mashalah's orders, the greatest part of the wall was demolished, and the place was dismantled.

The same year, a rebel named Abu-Kharz, or Abu-Jafar, took up arms in the province of Afrikiyah, and collected under his banners a good number of Berbers, and of the heretics called Nakkaris, otherwise Saffaris. Upon hearing this, Moezz marched in person, at the head of his army, to put down the rebellion, and appeared before the city of Bāglayah. Abu-Kharz, finding himself not in a condition to resist such a superior force, retired to some difficult mountains. Moezz, determined to seize the person of the rebel, detached Bolkin-Yusuf-ben-Zayri in pursuit of him. Abu-Kharz, allowed no respite, and seeing no mode of escape from an enemy so active and courageous, took the resolution of writing a letter to Moezz, filled with excuses and assurances of contrition, in which he implored his sovereign's clemency and pardon. Touched with his entreaties, Moezz granted him a full amnesty, and admitted him of the number of his partizans.

The conquests of Moezz having carried the terror of his name afar, Abūl-maali, son of Seyf-ud-Dowlah, ordered that prayer should be offered in his name in the cities of Aleppo, Hems, and Hamah. At the same time, in the two

holy cities, the name of the Abbasside Caliphs was suppressed in the *khotbah*, and that of the Fatimites substituted. According to the historian Ebn-Kathir, the prayer was made at Mecca, this year, in the name of the Caliph Moti and the Karmathians, whilst at Medina it was in the name of Moezz. But without this city, Abu-Ahmed-Mousa, *naki* of the sheriffs of Irak-Arabi, caused the *khotbah* to be performed in the name of Moti. These particulars are partly correct: as already stated, it was in the year 358, and probably in the early part of it, that the sovereignty of Moezz was recognized at Mecca; but since at this period the Karmathians domineered in almost all parts of Arabia, it is not surprising that the fear inspired by the power of these formidable sectaries should have introduced sudden and frequent changes in the external signs by which the petty princes of Mecca and Medina evinced their feelings towards a foreign sovereign.

Whilst these events were passing in Africa and in the more eastern countries, Sicily was the theatre of numerous triumphs of the Musulman arms. In 351, Abúlhosayn, who commanded in that island, in the name of the Fatimites, got possession of Taormin, the place of greatest strength remaining in the hands of the Greeks. The siege had lasted seven months and a half. Moezz ordered the name of the city to be changed to that of Moezziah. The prisoners sent to him were 1,570 in number.

Whilst the Musulmans settled at Taormin were rebuilding it and restoring the fortifications, the inhabitants of Rometta, who had been subjected, implored the aid of the *Menial*,* who had become Emperor of Constantinople. Moezz wrote to the Amir Ahmed, enjoining him to despatch Hasan ben-Omar to lay siege to Rometta, and force those who defended it to abandon their position. Ebn-Omar arrived under the walls of the city on the last day of Rajeb, 352 (A.D. 963). He immediately prepared his machines of war, and the place was assailed without intermission. The general built himself a castle, in which he took up his residence, and his soldiers constructed houses for themselves. Upon this, the *Menial* assembled his forces, and gave the command to Manuel, recommending him to proceed without loss of time to Sicily. He departed on the 3d Shawal, 353 (A.D. 964), at the head of a numerous army. The passage occupied nine days. The Greeks dug a ditch round the city of Messina, and fortified the walls. Hasan ben-Omar communicated these particulars to the Amir Ahmed, who commenced his march at the head of his troops. The Greeks, on their side, advanced from Messina to Rometta, to attack Hasan ben-Omar. In the middle of Shawal, 353, Manuel put himself in motion, at the head of the most numerous army that had ever entered Sicily, composed of Majûs (Normans), Armenians, and Russians. Hasan, aware of his approach, prepared for battle. He placed a corps in the defile of Benfash, and another in that of Damash. Informed of this, Manuel detached two corps to attack both posts, and despatched a third towards the city, to intercept any succour to the besiegers. Hasan, leaving a part of his army before the fortress, marched at the head of the rest to give battle to the Greeks. The latter, distributed into six divisions, completely surrounded the Musulmans. The inhabitants of Rometta, at the same time, made a sortie upon those left to blockade them, and the battle commenced with fury. The Musulmans were animated by the sentiment of honour; the Greeks were secure of victory; but the former were resolved to die on the field of battle. Hasan exclaimed, "Great God, though man should abandon me, do not thou desert me!" and with these words he rushed upon the enemy at the head his suite. Manuel, address-

* This was Nicephorus Phocas II., married by the Empress Theophania.

sing the Greeks, cried, "Where are those exploits which you vaunted in the presence of the emperor? Will you forfeit your pledges, by flying before this little band?" The battle began afresh. Manuel pierced a Musulman, and received several blows himself, which did not wound him by reason of the goodness of his armour. A Moslem soldier, however, attacking him,*wounded his horse and cut his hamstrings; the Greek general himself fell under the blows of his enemy. At this moment, the sky was overspread with a dark cloud, whence issued lightning and thunder. The Musulmans, persuaded that God fought on their behalf, at length routed the Greeks, pursued them, and cut them in pieces. The fugitives, expecting to find a plain in their route, were entangled in different passes, and came in front of a large ditch, like an abyss in depth, into which they plunged, and the whole of this trench was so filled with dead bodies, that the cavalry could pass over it without obstruction. Those who escaped the massacre took refuge in steep places surrounded with vast morasses. The battle lasted from break of day till the noon prayer, and the pursuit and slaughter were prolonged till night. The number of killed amounted to more than ten thousand. Several of the principal officers of the enemy were made prisoners. The Musulmans gained an immense booty in horses, arms, and money. One sword, in particular, had these words engraven on it: "This Indian sword, weighing 170 *mithkals*, was long wielded before the Apostle of God." Hasan sent this as a present to Moezz, with two hundred of the chief prisoners, cuirasses, coats of mail, and a vast quantity of arms. Those of the enemy who escaped, embarked with precipitation and set sail. The news of this victory reached the Amir Ahmed before he had joined Hasan ben-Omar; but almost immediately he lost his father, Hasan ben-Ali.

The siege of Rometta had lasted several months, when a thousand men, wasted by famine, came and surrendered themselves to the Moslem general, who sent them to Palermo. The assaults on the place continued, until it was at length taken. Engagements of a new kind then took place between the Musulmans and the Greeks; and in a naval battle, which took place in the strait, the enemy lost so many men that the sea was reddened with their blood.

In 356, peace was concluded between Moezz and the *Menial*, and presents were exchanged on both sides. Moezz wrote to the Amir Ahmed to notify the event to him, commanding him to repair the walls of Palermo; to fortify the city without loss of time; to construct a fort in every district of the island, as well as a *jami* (mosque) and a *mimbar* (pulpit); and to require the inhabitants of each district to take up their abode in the city of the district, and not allow them to remain dispersed in the villages. The Amir took immediate steps to carry these orders into execution.

In the year 358, Moezz received presents from the Emperor of Constantinople. He gave orders that the two cities of Taormin and Rometta should be evacuated—a measure which alarmed the Musulmans. The Amir Ahmed despatched his brother Abûlkâsem, and his paternal uncle Jafar; these officers encamped between the two places, which were demolished and consigned to the flames. The same year, Moezz directed the Amir to quit Sicily and to return to the province of Afrikiah. The Amir took his departure, with his wife, children, brothers, and treasures, in a fleet of thirty vessels. Ahmed had governed Sicily for sixteen years: he left Yaysh, his father's freedman, to command in his name.

Meanwhile, Hosayn ben-Abdallah, as before mentioned,* had taken refuge in

* See *ante*, p. 147.

Syria, and occupied that province, where his authority extended, to the south, as far as the city of Ramlah. Jauher, desirous of ridding himself of so dangerous a neighbour, sent against him Jafar ben-Fallah, the general who had distinguished himself in the battle which decided the fate of Egypt. Jafar, entering Syria, defeated Hosayn near Ramlah, and took, one after another, the principal cities of the province. Being pursued without respite by the activity of his antagonist, Hosayn at length fell into the power of Jafar, who sent him into Egypt with a number of amirs whom he had made prisoners. These captives arrived at Fostat in Jumada I., 359. As Hosayn, at the period of his power, had maltreated the inhabitants of Egypt, he was left, with his companions in misfortune, to stand in the street, bareheaded, exposed for five hours to the observation of the populace, and to the insults of those who thought themselves aggrieved by his administration; they were then conveyed to the camp of Jauher, where they were detained in prison, and added to the members of the Ikshidite family. At length, on the 17th of Jumada II., the general, sending his son, Jafar, to the Caliph, with a present of inestimable value, consigned to his charge, at the same time, Hosayn and the other Syrian prisoners. They were embarked in a boat, at night, in the presence of Jauher; some accident having occasioned the boat to upset, Hosayn exclaimed, addressing himself to the general: "Do you wish, O Abul-hosayn, to make us perish here in the water?" Jauher protested that he had no such intention, and appeared vexed at the occurrence: he ordered the prisoners to be transferred to another boat. They were brought to Moezz, and from that period nothing more was heard of them.

Meanwhile, Jafar marched against Damasens, and made himself master of this city, after several battles. He caused the *khotbah* to be said in the name of Moezz, in Moharram, 359; after which he returned to Ramlah. Whereupon, the sheriff Abulkasem Ismayl ben-Abi-Yali, who was at Damascus, took arms, and, supported by the bulk of the populace, assumed the black costume, said the prayer in the name of the Caliph Moti, and expelled the governor who commanded in the city as lieutenant of Jauher. On receiving intelligence of this insurrection, Jafar marched and laid siege to Damascus in the month of Dulhijjah. The resistance of the inhabitants was vigorous and protracted; but at length the place surrendered. Abulkasem fled to the desert, with a view of reaching Bagdad. Jafar offered a hundred thousand pieces of silver for his capture. The sheriff was encountered in the midst of the desert by Ebn-Gallian, of the tribe of Adwali, who seized him and placed him in the hands of Jafar. This general, so far from respecting the misfortune of his captive, joined insult to ill-treatment. He ordered him to be led about on a camel, his head covered with a felt cap, with feathers stuck in his beard, an African behind him striking him rudely; and then to be conducted to prison. Soon after, Jafar had him brought before him, during the night, and asked him what motive could have induced him to engage in so rash an enterprize, and at whose instigation he had acted. The sheriff replied boldly, that he had been solicited by no one, and that all that had happened was the effect of the decree of fate. Jafar now felt his pity excited towards one who was unfortunate, but not culpable, since he had but obeyed the dictates of honour and duty, in taking up arms and in sustaining the cause of his legitimate sovereign with more courage than success. He consoled his prisoner, and promised to write to Jauher in his favour. After remitting the hundred thousand pieces of silver to the captors of the sheriff, he recalled the money, heaping maledictions and reproaches on them for having basely betrayed a man who trusted them.

As this general professed a sincere affection for all the members of the family of Ali, he bestowed gifts and marks of consideration upon the sheriff.

Jafar had the highest opinion of himself, and had always regarded his own merit as transcending that of Jauher. Finding himself master of Ramlah, the Tiberiad, Damascus, and all the forts of Syria, his pride was swollen with these conquests, and considering it beneath him to correspond with Jauher, he wrote directly to the Caliph, who was still in the Magreb. In his letter, he made protestations of inviolable fidelity to the prince, detailed emphatically the successes with which the Almighty had crowned his arms, and criticised with bitterness the conduct of Jauher. Moezz, provoked at this audacity, returned Jafar his despatches sealed up, with a letter couched in these terms: "You have formed a false idea of yourself: we have sent you to serve under the orders of Jauher, and he it is with whom you are to correspond. Such of your letters as he may transmit to us, and such only, we shall read with pleasure, and we will never authorize those relations with us which you desire; not because we do not think you undeserving of such a distinction, but because we cannot think of hurting the feelings of a general so faithful as Jauher." This letter gave fresh umbrage to Jafar, and the rumour of his pretensions and acts reached the ears of Jauher, who, nevertheless, adopted no hostile proceeding towards his subordinate. Jafar retained his government of Syria without deigning to communicate with his general upon any point; and although a storm was collecting against him, under which he fell, as will presently be seen, he forebore to apply for succour, lest, in the guise of auxiliaries, an army should be despatched, which would be as formidable to him as that of the enemy.

Jauher, as already mentioned, on the very night of his arrival at Fostat, fixed upon the site of a new capital, and began to trace the foundations. The works were prosecuted with astonishing activity, and in the space of about three years, there arose upon a soil which presented nothing but mounds of sand, an immense city, which still subsists under its primitive name, *Káhírah*, pronounced by Europeans *Cairo*. Jauher ruled Egypt with almost absolute authority, and his administration, which was distinguished by firmness and equity, maintained peace and tranquillity throughout his new conquest. Sincerely devoted to his sovereign master, he wrote incessantly to urge him to take up his permanent residence on the banks of the Nile. Moezz hesitated for some years, fearing, not without reason, to remove so far from his ancient capital. By establishing the seat of his authority in Egypt, he must abandon the vast countries of Africa, which had been subjected by his arms and those of his fathers, and which were peopled with warlike, but credulous and turbulent tribes; they must be confided to a viceroy who united courage and prudence to talents for government, in order to hold with a firm rein nations so prone to change; and could it be expected that a man clothed with such vast power, with a numerous army under his command, would not listen to the suggestions of ambition, and seek, sooner or later, to render himself independent? These considerations doubtless contributed powerfully to retard the departure of Moezz for Egypt.

Meanwhile Jauher employed himself in building a magnificent mosque at Cairo, named Azhar, the first edifice of the kind erected in the new capital. The foundations were laid on the 25th Jumadi I., 359, and the structure was completed on the 7th Ramadan, 361.

(To be continued.)

JOURNEY FROM AVA TO THE FRONTIER OF ASSAM.

CAPTAIN HANNAY, of the 40th Bengal N I., commanding the escort of the British Resident at the court of Ava, has made a valuable contribution to the geographical knowledge of the Burman empire obtained by Captains Bedford, Wilcox, and Neufville, and Lieut. Burlton, by a recent journey from Ava up the Irawadi, to the south-east frontier of Assam, and the towns of Bamo and Mogaung, through a part of the country which the jealous vigilance of the Burmese authorities closed against those officers. The origin of the journey, of which an account is given in the April number of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, is as follows. The Bisa and Dupha Gaums are the heads of two clans of Singphos, occupying the northern and southern faces of the mountains which separate Ava and Assam. The former chief is a feudatory dependent of the British, and located at the northern foot of the Patkot pass leading from Assam to the Hukong valley. Between this chief and the Dupha Gaum a feud had long subsisted, and in 1835, the latter crossed the mountains from the Burmese province of Hukong, entered Bisa, ravaging and plundering the country, and murdering the inhabitants. The circumstance being made known to the British resident at Ava, and by him communicated to the Court, with a demand for inquiry, a deputation was sent to the frontier, and Capt. Hannay was attached to the mission, which consisted of the newly-appointed Governor of Mogaung, and several Burmese officers of inferior rank, with a military escort.

They left Ava on the 22d November 1835, in a fleet of thirty-four boats of various sizes. The country they were to visit had been uniformly closed against strangers; "No foreigners," says Capt. Hannay, "except the Chinese, are allowed to navigate the Irawadi above the chokí of Tsampaynago, situated about seventy miles above Ava; and no native of the country even is permitted to proceed above that post, excepting under a special license from the Government. The trade to the north of Ava is entirely in the hands of the Chinese, and the individuals of that nation residing at Ava have always been vigilant in trying to prevent any interference with their monopoly."

The soldiers and boatmen were "sad plunderers." The former are in a miserable state of discipline, and Capt. Hannay remarked, "that whatever a Burman boatman eats in addition to his rice, is generally stolen."

At Kugyih, beyond Amerapura, are said to be some Christian villages. At Yedan, they entered the first rocky defile (*Kyouk-dwen*) through which the river directs its course, its width being contracted from one and two and a-half miles, to less than a quarter of a mile. During the rainy season, the velocity of the current is frightfully increased, and the eddies caused by the projecting rocks render the passage dangerous. Large rafts of bambús were frequently met with, descending from the Shuléí river, and upon them small baskets of pickled tea, from the hills south-east of that river; this tea is manufactured by a race called Paleng Paon.

At Yedan Yua, which the party left on the 30th, a perceptible change takes place in the character of the country and river; the latter, from covering an extent of miles, is sometimes confined within a limit of 150 yards, without rapids or torrents, but almost as still as a lake. Its depth in some places is ten fathoms. It winds through beautiful jungle, and has, generally speaking, a rocky bed and banks, which rise to a considerable height, composed of sandstone, which varies from dark to white and yellow.

On the 1st December, the mission arrived at Tsampaynago, the boundary before-mentioned. The thana is on the right bank of the river, and Malémyú, which is close to it, contains about 800 houses, with many handsome gilded temples. The myothagyi, or, deputy governor of the town, levies a tax of fifteen ticals per boat on the Chinese coming from Bamo. Mogout and Kyatpen, where some of the finest rubies are obtained, are about thirty or forty miles distant from Tsampaynago, N. 80° E. The mines are described as in a very swampy situation, and surrounded by lofty hills. The principal miners are Kathays or Manípúris, with a few Chinese and Sháns. Momeit, the site of which Buchanan had so much difficulty to determine, is between twenty and thirty miles N. of Mogout and Kyatpen, and forty-five or fifty miles E. of Tagoung. The party now began to feel the cold severely.

Tagoung Myú (lat. 23° 30' N.), which was reached on the 5th December, is said to have been built by a king from Western India, whose descendants afterwards founded the kingdoms of Prome, Pagan, and Ava. The ruins of the place appeared to Capt. Hannay to denote the building of a people different from the present race of Burmans. About a milc to the south of Tagoung are the extensive ruins of Pagan, which stretch as far as the eye can reach; and here Capt. Hannay discovered impressions of Hindu Buddhist images, stamped upon a peculiar kind of brick composition (*terra-cotta*), and with inscriptions which he imagined to be written in some variety of the Devanagari character. The Burmese on the spot were unable to explain their nature or origin, and even an aged priest was unable to decypher them. They were subsequently submitted to some native antiquaries at the capital by Col. Burney, who could not read the characters. Upon forwarding the images to Calcutta, it was found that the character is the same as that on the image of Buddha found in Tirhut, and in other ancient inscriptions, even to the form of the letters, and that the import was the same, the dialect being Magadhi or Pali.* It is a Buddhist formula, of which a translation by Dr. Mills and M. Csoma de Körös may be seen in our twenty-first volume. The images are figures of Gautama (the countenances being different from Burmese images), and the Burmans connect some traditions with two lines of the inscription. The chronicles record the founding of Tagoung by Abhirája, king of Kappilawot, in Central India, long before the appearance of Gautama. The city was destroyed by the Shans A.D. 1363.

On the left bank of the river, between Henga-myo and Tagoung, the teak tree first appears, and at Kyundoung, on the opposite side, it is said, very large timber is found. The bazar at this place contained fifty shops, which were supplied with British piece goods, as well as articles of country manufacture. There were three Chinese shops. The streets were crowded with people from the interior, amongst whom were several Kadús, a race of different origin from the Burmahs, and who are scattered over the tract of country between this and Mogaung. Yellow and red cotton handkerchiefs of British manufacture sell here for two ticals a-piece, which is about one hundred per cent. above the price at Ava.

To this point of their progress, no diminution in the volume of the Irawadí was perceptible, and the channels proved sufficiently deep for the passage of large boats, from which we may infer that all the principal feeders or affluents which pour their tributary streams into the Irawadí were still further north, and had not yet been reached. The first of any importance noticed is the Shuelí khyoung, on the left bank, the northern branch of which flows from

* See Col. Burney's paper, in the Journal of the As. Soc. of Bengal for March 1836, p. 137.

the Chinese frontier town of Santa-fú, called by the Burmahs *Mola Santa*, and a southern branch from Momeit, the site of the celebrated ruby mines already noticed: the confluence of these streams is represented as occurring at the village of Laha, about forty miles from the Irawadi. Neither branch can be of any magnitude, for Capt. Hannay remarks, that at the point of junction with the Irawadí, the breadth of the Shuéli is not more than three hundred yards, and that it contained but little water—a satisfactory proof that this stream can have no connexion with the Tsanpo of Thibet.

On the 13th December, the party reached Katha, a town of four hundred houses, on the right bank, whose population appeared to be unusually increased by large parties from the interior, for the purpose of fishing and traffic. Even at this remote spot, there was a "tolerable display" of British piece-goods. A *kyoung*, or monastery—a large wooden building covered with beautiful carved work—is one of the most remarkable objects of the place. The river is here confined by lofty banks, not more than two furlongs apart, but the stream is very deep.

At *Kyouk-gyih*, which the party reached on the 17th, they had fairly entered the remarkable curve in the Irawadí which had been previously represented in all our sketches of the river, and served, in the absence of more accurate information, as a point of reference, generally well known to the Burmahs and Sháns. Here there is a ledge of rocks, over which the stream passes with so great a degree of rapidity, as to render it very difficult of navigation during the rains. The rocks are serpentine, and the sand collected amongst them appeared to be a mixture of small garnets and iron-sand. The right bank of the river, for two miles below *Kyouk-gyih*, is composed of small round stones and sand; and Capt. Hannay was told that the natives wash the soil for gold.

Capt. Hannay experienced, even beyond the sacred line of demarcation, the most friendly and polite attentions from the Burmese authorities; houses were erected at the various stages for his accommodation, differing in no respect from those intended for the *Myo-wún* of Mogaung; presents of provisions were daily made to himself and his followers, and the tedium of the evenings was relieved by a band of singers and dancers, found at almost every town and village. At *Kyouk-gyih*, the civility and attention of the *wún* of Munyen were the theme of conversation in the fleet. The house of this liberal *wún* is described as a very neat and comfortable dwelling, with a remarkably clean compound, in which there is a garden laid out with a great deal of taste; and besides many articles of costly Burman household furniture, he had a number of very fine muskets and other fire-arms.

The party were now approaching Bamo, and numerous villages denoted the vicinity of this celebrated mart. From *Shuegú Myú* to *Balet*, a distance of three miles, the houses appeared to extend in an uninterrupted line, and *Kyáw-ú-do*, the name of a celebrated island in the river, covered with one hundred pagodas, is most conveniently situated between these towns, the inhabitants of which hold their principal festivals upon it, at particular seasons of the year.

Near this spot is the entrance to the second *kyouk-dwen*, or defile, the scenery of which appears to be very magnificent. "The river passes directly through the hills, which rise perpendicularly on both sides to the height of four hundred feet; they are rocky, and of irregular and singular forms, having at the same time a sufficient number of trees on them to render the scenery very striking. One part of the range, on the right bank, rises as perpendicularly as a wall to the height of five hundred feet, forming a grand and terrific precipice. This *kyouk-dwen* extends for four miles, and the hills which form it are

throughout of a rocky nature. The upper part of them appeared to be sandstone, resting on a base of blue-coloured limestone, mixed with veins of beautiful white marble; and at one spot I saw large masses of compact and foliated primitive limestone, along with calcareous spar in large pieces."

Koun-toung, which the mission reached on the 20th, is said to contain about two hundred houses, and is noted for the defence made by its Burmese garrison against a large invading force of Chinese during the last war between these two nations. A ditch surrounds the town, and the remains of a brick redoubt, loop-holed for arrows or musketry, are still perceptible, encircling a pagoda. The town is defended by a palisade of bambús against the incursions of the Kakhyens, a tribe occupying the hills to the east, whom Capt. Hannay describes as perfect savages in aspect: "Long faces and straight noses, with a very disagreeable expression about the eyes, which was rendered still more so by their lanky black hair being brought over the forehead so as entirely to cover it, and then cut straight across on a line with the eyebrows. These people, though surrounded by Sháns, Burmese, and Chinese, are so totally different from either, that it is difficult to imagine from whence they have had their origin."

They reached the important town of Bamo on the 21st December; but a feeling of jealousy having arisen between the two wíns of Mogaung and Bamo (the latter being inferior in rank), the former resumed his journey on the 22d, which compelled Capt. Hannay to defer his inquiries until his return in April, when he found the people far more communicative than they had ventured to be in the presence of the Mogaung wín.

The conflicting statements of the natives as to the site of Bamo—some affirming that it was on the bank of the Irawadí, others that it was on the left bank of a small stream which flows into the Irawadí, about a mile above the town—are reconciled satisfactorily by Capt. Hannay. It appears that the modern town is erected on the left bank of the Irawadí, for the convenience of water-carriage between it and Ava; and that the old Shán town of Manmo, or Bamo, is situated two days' journey up the Tapan river, which falls into the Irawadí about a mile above the new town of Bamo, or Zee-theet-zeit, 'new mart landing-place.' "This modern town," says Capt. Hannay, "is situated on high unequal ground, and the bank towards the river is from forty to fifty feet in height, and composed of clay. With the exception of Ava and Rangún, it is the largest place I have seen in Burmah, and, not excepting these places, I certainly think it the most interesting. The novelty of so large a fleet as ours passing up (and no doubt, having heard that a European officer was of the party) had attracted a great crowd of people to the river side, and on landing, I felt as if I were almost in a civilized land again, when I found myself amongst fair-complexioned people, wearing jackets and trowsers, after being accustomed to the harsh features and party-coloured dress of the Burmans. The people I saw were Chinese, from the province of Yunan, and Sháns, from the Shán provinces subject to China. Bamo is said to contain 1,500 houses; but, including several villages which join it, I should say it contained two thousand at least, two hundred of which are inhabited by Chinese. Besides the permanent population of Bamo, there are always a great number of strangers there, Chinese, Sháns, and Kakhyens, who either come to make purchases or to be hired as workmen. There are also a great number of Assamese both in the town and in the villages immediately connected with it, amongst whom are several members of the Tapan or Assam raja's family. Bamo is the jaghire of the Tapan raja's sister, who is one of the ladies of the King of Ava.

The people in this district live in large comfortable houses, thatched with grass, the walls of reeds. All the villages are surrounded with bambú palisades. The Palongs of the Chinese frontier are good dyers, carpenters, and blacksmiths, and remarkably industrious: all the *dhos*, or swords, used in this part, are made by them. Capt. Hannay received great attention from the Myowún of Bamo, and also from the head Chinese there. The people of Bamo were so strongly impressed with the idea that Capt. Hannay's only object was to find a road by which British troops might penetrate to China, that he found it extremely difficult to obtain any information from them regarding the routes into that country. The Chinese themselves, however, proved more communicative, and from them he learnt the existence of several passes from Bamo into Yunan; but as one of these presents far greater facilities of transit than the others, it is generally adopted for commercial intercourse, and the mode of carrying it on is thus described: "At the distance of two miles* above Bamo, the mouth of the Taping or Tapan river is situated. The river has a direction N. 70° E. for about two days' journey, when it cuts through the Kakhyen range, and under these hills, old Bamo, or Manmo, is situated. To the latter place the Chinese take their merchandise from modern Bamo by water, and then proceed overland to the chokí or ken of Loailong, near Mowan, which they reach in three days, and from thence to Mounyen or Tengyechew, in the province of Yunan, at which place they arrive in eight or nine days. The road from Bamo to Loailong is through the hills, which are inhabited by Kakhyens and Palongs, after which it passes through the country of the Sháns, called by the Burmans, Kopyi-doung. The road is described as being very good, and quite a thoroughfare. The Tapan Khyoung is not navigable for large boats, in consequence of which the Chinese use two canoes tied together, with a platform over them, for the transport of their merchandise to Manmo, or old Bamo, and for the remainder of the journey it is carried on ponies or mules."

The size of the Tapan Khyoung (which is also called by the Sháns, Numtaping) seems to set at rest the question of its identity with the Tsanpo of Tibet, supposed by M. Klaproth, who calls it, on the authority of Chinese writers, the Pinglangkheang. Capt. Hannay describes the Taping or Tapan as not more than 150 yards broad, and with only sufficient water to float a small boat. The Singphos affirm that it is a branch of the Shuéli Khyoung (the Lung-shwuy-kheang of the Chinese), from which it separates above Momein; but this is doubted.

The principal article of trade is cotton; it is entirely in the hands of the Chinese, whose caravans arrive at Bamo in December and January. The greater part of their imports is taken to Ava; they dispose of here copper-pots, carpets, and warm jackets, which are also taken all over the Burmese empire. Five hundred Chinese constantly reside in the town, where they have cotton godowns. They have built a neat temple at Bamo, which Capt. Hannay visited, and was most politely received by the officiating priest. "On entering his house," he says, "he rose to meet me, saluted me in the English fashion, asked me to sit down, and ordered his people to bring me tea; after which he sent a person with me to show me the curiosities of the temple. Most of the figures were carved in wood, and different from what I have generally seen in Chinese temples; one of them represented the Nursinga of the Hindus. The Chinese of Bamo, although different from the maritime Chinese, in language

* In another place it is mentioned as only one mile above Bamo.

and features, have still the same idea of neatness and comfort, and their manners and mode of living appear to be much the same."

Besides the Chinese traders, the Sháns, Palongs, and Singphos under China, are great purchasers of salt, *gnagee* (potted fish), and rice, at this mart. The Sháns, who inhabit the country to the east of Bamo, and are generally designated as Shán Taroup, or Chinese Sháns, are distinguished by their fair complexions and broad, good-tempered faces. They wear turbans and trowsers of light blue cotton cloth; they greatly resemble the Chinese, and from living so near that nation, many of them speak the Yunan-Chinese dialect. The Palongs, though they have a distinct language of their own, speak the Shán. The men, though small in stature, are athletic and remarkably well made. Flat noses and grey eyes are very common amongst them. They wear their hair tied in a knot on the right side of the head, and dress in a turban, jacket, and trowsers, of dark blue cloth. They are a hill people, and live in the tract of country situated between Burmah and China, but those to the east of Bamo pay no revenue to either country, and are governed by their own tsobuas. "The whole of these people," says Capt. Hannay, "pay for every thing they require in silver; and were it not for the restrictions in Burmah on the exportation of silver, I think an intelligent British merchant would find it very profitable to settle at Bamo; as, besides the easy intercourse with China, it is surrounded by industrious tribes, who would, no doubt, soon acquire a taste for British manufactures, which are at present quite unknown to them." The revenue of the district is estimated by Capt. Hannay at three lakhs of rupees per annum; and he adds, "If appearance of comfort may be taken as a proof of its prosperity, the inhabitants of Bamo show it in their dress and houses. I have seen more gold and silver ornaments worn here than in any town in Burmah."

On leaving Bamo, the country became more hilly, and great precautions were taken against the Kakhyens, who inhabit the ranges in the vicinity of the river. The escort was reinforced by 150 Sháns, a remarkably fine set of men, from the banks of the Tapan Khyoung, forming a striking contrast, in dress and appearance, to the miserable escort which had accompanied the party from Ava.

At Thaphan-beng, they entered the third kyouk-dwen, from which a beautiful view is obtained of the fertile valley of Bamo, bounded on the east by the Kakhyen hills, which are cultivated to their summits. Serpentine and limestone were the principal rocks in this defile, as well as in the preceding. The river is here in some places not more than eighty yards broad and thirty feet deep, and its rise in the rains is fifty feet above the present level: the defile can then be passed only on rafts.

At Thabyebeng-yá they found a new race of people called Phwons, who described themselves as having originally come from a country to the north-east, called Motoung Maolong, the precise situation of which could not be ascertained. Their native language, which they speak only in intercourse with each other, differs altogether from the Shán and Burmese, but they have no written character. There appear to be two tribes of this race, distinguished by the Burmahs as the great and small:—the former are found only at Tshenbo and in the vicinity of the third kyouk-dwen, while the inferior tribe is scattered all over the country: the only difference apparently between them consists in some trifling varieties in the dialects they speak. Their extensive cultivation proved their agricultural industry, and four Chinese Sháns were constantly employed in manufacturing their implements of husbandry. Their houses were

of a construction totally different from any that had been previously seen, and consisted of a long thatched roof rounded at the ends, and reaching almost to the ground. Inside of this, and at the height of eight or ten feet from the ground, the different apartments are formed, the walls of which are made of mat. The same description of house is built by the Sháns occupying the valley of Kubo.

On the 26th, the fleet reached the most dangerous part of the navigation of the Irawadí, called Paskú, where the stream is confined to a breadth of thirty yards, with nine fathoms depth in the centre. The rocks bore every appearance of fierce volcanic action, varying in colour from brown, yellow, red, and green, to shining jet black. The strata also presented a scene of great confusion, some being vertical, some horizontal, and others twisted; "the whole having exactly the appearance of having been poured out from a furnace."

The navigation of the Irawadí river up to this point had been unmarked by difficulties of any magnitude, and, with the exception of the passes through the kyok-dwens, the channel appears to have afforded, even at that season of the year, an abundant supply of water for the largest class of boats, which ply between Ava and Bamo: above the village of Namhet, however, they first met a succession of rapids, extending for a mile and a-half, which were even then considered dangerous; and Capt. Hannay remarks, that he had seldom seen, in the worst season, and worst part of the Ganges, a stronger current, or more turbulent water, than at the rapids of Shuégayin-man, a short distance above the village of Namhet.

At Tshenbo, ten miles below the mouth of the Mogaung river, the boats were exchanged for smaller ones, better adapted for so small and tortuous a river as that of Mogaung. There, too, Capt. Hannay was visited by the head-priest, who was eagerly curious to obtain some knowledge of European customs and habits, and who informed him that Tshenbo was formerly a principal city of the Phwon tribe, who were dispossessed of it by the Burmahs about sixty years ago.

The mouth of the Mogaung river Capt. Hannay ascertained by observation to be in latitude $24^{\circ} 56' 53''$. Here they were to quit the Irawadí, which, says, Capt. Hannay, "is still a fine river, flowing in a reach from the eastward, half a mile broad, at the rate of two miles an hour, and with a depth varying from three fathoms in the centre to two at the edge."

The Mogaung river, on which the town of the same name is situated, is not more than one hundred yards wide, and the navigation is impeded by a succession of rapids over which the stream rushes with considerable velocity. The river is difficult and dangerous in other parts, owing to rocks and rapids, and one boat was upset, and a man drowned. The Phwons and Sháns overcome these difficulties better than the Burmah and Kathay boatmen. The banks of the river were covered with a dense and impervious jungle, which extended nearly the whole way to Mogaung. After passing the last rapids at Tapoh, the river expands in breadth to two hundred yards; the stream flows with a gentle current, and "the bed is composed of round stones, which are mostly quartz. Amongst them, however, there are found massive pieces of pure crystal stone, partaking of the nature of talc, and also pieces of indurated clay of different colours. The banks are alluvial on the surface, but towards the base and near the edge of the river the soil becomes gravelly, and in some places has a stratum of beautiful bright yellow-coloured clay intersecting it."

On the 5th January 1836, the party disembarked at Mogaung, and the new Myo-wún was installed in his office; he and Capt. Hannay proceeded hand-in-

hand through a street of Burman soldiers, from the landing-place to the Myo-wún's house, nearly a mile, preceded by people carrying spears, gilt chuttas, &c., and chaunting their praises, the women bearing offerings of flowers. A system of unsparing taxation was immediately commenced by the Myo-wún, to enable him to pay his appointment, the enforcement of which created much discontent. A rapid succession of governors, all influenced by the same principle of extortion, had reduced the inhabitants of Mogaung to poverty and distress.

The town of Mogaung is situated at the junction of the Namyee or Namyang and the Mogaung or Numkong rivers, and extends about a mile from east to west along the latter, the west end of the town being bounded by the Namyee, which comes from the district of Monyee, S. 43° W. The town, which is within a ruined stockade, and the houses and villages without, do not consist of more than three hundred houses. Those within the stockade are inhabited by Sháns; those outside by Burmans, Phwons, Assamese, and a few Chinese, who derive a profit from their countrymen who come annually to purchase serpentine. Among them are blacksmiths and carpenters. "If it were not for the Chinese," says Capt. Hannay, "whose quarter of the town looks business-like and comfortable, I should say that Mogaung is decidedly the poorest-looking town I have ever seen since leaving Ava." The paucity of inhabitants and poverty of the town plainly indicated the absence of extensive trade, and Capt. Hannay learnt that, including the profits derived from the sale of serpentine, the revenues of the town and neighbouring villages did not amount to more than Rs. 30,000 per annum, and the Burmah authorities can only enforce the payment of tribute from the Sháns of Khanti, and the Singphos of Payendwen, by the presence of an armed force. In their last attempt on the latter, a Burmah force of one thousand men was detached from Mogaung, of whom nine hundred were destroyed; and for ten years they had been held in salutary dread by the Burmah governors of the frontier. During his stay at Mogaung, Capt. H. obtained specimens of the green mineral so highly valued by the Chinese for its supposed virtues, and called by them *yu* or *yuesh*,* and by the Burmese *kyonk-tsein*. It is brought from a spot five marches to the north-west of Mogaung; an inferior quality is found in other parts of the country. Serpentine and limestone are the prevailing formations of the base of the highest ranges of hills throughout this part of the country. Steatite is also abundant in the bed of the Irawadi below the valley of Khanti.

One very important object of Capt. Hannay's mission was to cross the Patkoi mountains into Assam, and on his arrival at Mogaung he made arrangements for the journey, but soon found that the authority of the Court of Ava, unenforced by a large body of troops, was held in contempt by these hardy mountaineers, and he was compelled to relinquish the object. It was not without repeated remonstrances and threats of returning to Ava, that the wún of Mogaung would allow him to proceed to the Húkong valley and the amber mines.

Capt. Hannay commenced the march, with the Myo-wún and an undisciplined rabble of eight hundred men, each man occupying a space of six feet, being obliged to carry a banghy containing his provisions, cooking-pots, &c., besides his musket, which was tied to the banghy-stick: so that they were at the mercy of any sudden assailants. The tract of country, during the first two days' march, was hilly, abounding with fine forest trees: it afterwards became more open. The principal rivers flowed from the Shuedoung-gýí range of hills on

* So Capt. Hannay writes it; but it should be written *yu-shih*, 'yu-stone.'

the east of their route, and were at this season (January) mere mountain torrents. The whole route from Mogaung to the Húkong valley generally passes between defiles, bounded by the inferior spurs of the Shuédoung-gyí range on the east, and numerous irregular hills on the west. The only traces of inhabitants, were a few Kakhien villages and scattered huts. At Tsadozout, an island in the bed of the Mogaung river, the finest lemon and citron trees were seen, and the tea-plant was very plentiful: the leaf is large, and resembles that sold in Ava as pickled tea; the soil, in which it grew most luxuriantly, is described as "a reddish-coloured clay." At this place, they crossed the Mogaung river for the last time, where it is a mere hill-stream, the bed composed of rolled pieces of sienite and serpentine, with scales of mica in it.

About four miles from Tsadozout, the road passes over a hilly tract, which seems to run across from the hills on the east to those of the west, and is called by the natives, Tsambú-toung (the Mount Samú of the maps); it evidently forms the southern limit of the Húkong valley, and is covered with noble trees, and the tea-plant is plentiful on it.

In eight days from their departure, they encamped on the left bank of the Edikhyoung, about three furlongs from Meinkhwon, or Múngxhúm, the capital of the Húkong valley, where they were obliged to halt for some days, as the men were worn out with fatigue. This interval Capt. Hannay employed in collecting information regarding the valley, which possesses great geographical interest, as the site of the Payendwen, or amber-mines, and as being supposed, at no very remote era, to have formed the bed of an Alpine lake.

"The valley of Húkong or Payendwen," says Capt. Hannay, "is an extensive plain, bounded on all sides by hills; its extent from east to north-west being at least fifty miles, and varying in breadth from forty-five to fifteen miles, the broadest part being to the east. The hills bounding the valley to the east are a continuation of the Shuédoung-gyí range, which is high, commences at Mogaung, and seems to run in a direction of N. 15 E." The principal river of the valley is the Numtunace or Khyendwen, which flows from the Shuédoung-gyí range, and after receiving the contributions of numerous small streams, quits the valley at its north-western corner, and again enters the defiles of the hills, beyond which its course is no longer perceptible. On the western side of the valley there are but few villages, and these thinly inhabited, the capital itself containing not more than thirty houses; but the north and eastern sides are said to be very populous, the houses in those quarters being estimated at not less than three thousand, nearly all of which are situated on the banks of the Towang and Debee rivers. All the low hills stretching from the western foot of the Shuédoung range were under cultivation, and the population is said to extend across to the banks of the Irawadí, in numbers sufficient to enable the Singphos, when necessary, to assemble a force of nine or ten thousand men." Meinkhwon, the capital, is peopled by Sháns; the rest of the inhabitants of the valley are Singphos, and their Assamese slaves. Formerly, the population was entirely Shán, and previous to the invasion of Assam by the Burmese, the town of Meinkhwon contained 1,500 houses, and was governed by the chief of Mogaung. From that period, the exactions of the Burmese officers have led to extensive emigration, and to avoid the oppression to which they were hourly exposed, the Sháns have sought an asylum in the remote glens and valleys on the banks of the Khyendwen, and the Singphos among the recesses of the mountains at the eastern extremity of the valley. This state of affairs has led to general anarchy, and feuds are constantly arising between

the different tribes, which the quarrel of the Beesa and Dupha Gaums has greatly contributed to exasperate.

The principal mineral productions of the valley are salt, gold, and amber. Gold is found in most of the rivers, both in grains and pieces the size of a pea. Specimens of coal were seen by Capt. Hannay in the beds of two of the rivers. The only traffic of any consequence carried on in this valley is with the amber, which the Singphos sell to a few Chinese, Chinese Sháns, and Chinese Singphos, who find their way here annually. The price of the common or mixed amber is $2\frac{1}{2}$ ticals a vis, or four rupees per one and a-half seer : but the best kind, and what is fit for ornaments, is expensive, varying in price according to its colour and transparency. The Chinese either pay for the amber in silver, or exchange warm jackets, carpets, straw hats, copper pots, and opium. A few individuals from the Burman territories likewise come here, with cloths of their own manufacture, and also a small quantity of British piece-goods for sale; but as they are obliged on their way hither to pass through the country of the most uncivilized of the Kakhyen tribes, they seldom venture to come. The greatest part, therefore, of British and Burman manufactures which are used in this valley, are brought from Mogaung by Singpho merchants. The prices of British piece-goods (bought at Ava) at Meinkhwon were as follows: common book-muslin, used as head-dresses, Rs. 14 each; coarse broad cloth, used as shawls, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards long, Rs. 18 each; good cotton handkerchiefs, Rs. 4 a pair; coarse ones, Rs. 2½ a pair. The merchants who come here from the Burman territories are natives of Yo. The dress worn by the Singphos of this valley is similar to that of the Sháns and Burmans of Mogaung; but they frequently wear jackets of red camlet, or different velvets, which they ornament with buttons, and those who can afford it wear a broad-cloth shawl. The arms in common use amongst them are the dhú (or short sword) and spear. The women wear neat jackets of dark coarse cotton cloth, and their *thammes* or petticoats are full, and fastened round the waist with a band, being altogether a much more modest dress than that worn by the Burman women. Those who are married wear their hair tied on the crown of the head, like the men, but the younger ones wear theirs tied close to the back of the neck, and fastened with silver pins—both married and single wear white muslin turbans. The ornaments generally worn by them are amber ear-rings, silver bracelets, and necklaces of beads, a good deal resembling coral, but of a yellowish colour, and these are so much prized by them, that they sell here for their weight in gold.

During his stay at Húkong, Capt. Hannay learnt from many Singphos from the borders of China, that the Sginmackha river (mentioned by Capt. Wilcox*) rises in the mountains bounding the plain of Khanti to the north, and it is enclosed on the east by the Goulang-sigong mountains, which they consider the boundary between Burmah and China; and that this river is not navigable even for canoes. In this district, gold is very plentiful.

The principal routes of communication between Húkong and the countries around appear to be, one leading across the Shuédoung-gyí range to the eastern Singphos; a second winds round the base of the Lye-gnep-bhím mountain, and leads in sixteen days to Múnglang, the capital of the Kanti country; but the most important, with reference to trade, lies in a south-east direction from the Húkong valley, from which the district of Kakyo-wainmo is not more than eight days' march distant. By this route the Chinese frequently travel, and it affords a very satisfactory proof that intercourse may be held

* *As. Res.*, vol. xvii, p. 463.

direct with China, without the necessity of following the circuitous route by Mogaung.

The Khantis, or Khumtis, are represented as a fine, brave, and hardy race of men, and are held in great apprehension by the Burmahs, who, about three years ago, attempted to raise revenue amongst them: the force detached on this duty, however, met with such determined resistance, that it was compelled to return, and no subsequent attempt has been made on their independence. They are in constant communication with the Khunúngs, a wild tribe inhabiting the mountains to the north and east, from whom they procure silver and iron. "The former is found in a mine, said to be situated on the northern side of the mountains, to the north-east of Khanti." All the information Capt. Hannay could obtain led him to suppose that this mine was worked by people subject to China, and from the description given, he thinks they are lamas, or people of Thibet. The part of the Chinese territories north-east of Khanti is known at Húkong by the name of Múngfan, and the Khantis have no communication with it put through the Khunúngs.

On the 21st March, Capt. Hannay visited the amber-mines, and has given the first description of their locality. The hills in which they are situated are three miles from Meingkhwon, in a direction S. 25° W. The last mile is through a grass jungle; after which there is an ascent of one hundred feet, where, in a sort of temple, the natives visiting the mines make offerings to the spirits (*ngats*). About one hundred yards from this place, the marks of pits, where amber had been formerly dug, are visible; but this side of the hill is now deserted, and the amber is dug three miles further, the whole intervening tract being a succession of small hillocks, on which the tea-plant is plentiful. The soil is a reddish and yellow-coloured clay, and the earth in those pits, which had been for some time exposed to the air, had a smell of coal tar; whilst in those which had been recently opened, the soil had a fine aromatic smell. The pits vary from six to fifteen feet in depth, being, generally speaking, three feet square, and the soil is so stiff that it does not require propping up. The pits were ten in number; the people digging were a few Singphos; they only implement a bambú sharpened at one end, and a small wooden shovel. Capt. Hannay did not see a piece of amber worth having. He has no doubt that his being accompanied by Burmese officers caused the people to secrete all the good amber they had found. He was told that the deeper the pits were dug, the finer the amber; and that that kind which is of a bright pale yellow, is only got at the depth of forty feet.

All expectation of prosecuting the journey into Assam being relinquished, the Dupha Gaun having voluntarily come into the camp at Meingkhwon, where the redoubtable chief was received by the Burman governor with a civility and distinction extorted by apprehension, the Myo-wún began to think of returning to Mogaung. On the 1st April, the ceremony was performed of swearing-in the different tsobnas (tributary chiefs) to keep the peace (this was by swallowing the ashes of the paper on which the oath was written, mixed with water), which was a virtual acknowledgment of their subjection to the kingdom of Ava; and on the 5th, the new governor, having raised by every art of extortion as large a sum as possible from the people of the valley and surrounding hills, returned towards Mogaung. Capt. Hannay left Meingkhwon, on his return to Ava, with a very favourable impression of the Singphos he had seen, who appear to possess great capabilities of improvement, and whose worst qualities are represented as the natural result of the oppressive system of government under which they live. One of their chieftains, in

conversation with Capt. Hannay, furnished a clue to the estimation in which they held the paramount authorities around them by the following remark. "The British," he said, "are honourable, and so are the Chinese. Among the Burmans you might possibly find one in a hundred, who, if well paid, would do justice to those under him. The Sháns of Mogaung," he added, "are the dogs of the Burmans, and the Assamese are worse than either, being the most dangerous back-biting race in existence."

On his return to Mogaung, he had an opportunity of acquiring further information respecting the serpentine mines. He found boats laden with masses of the stone, so large as to require three men to lift them. The owners were respectable Chinese Musulmans, who were extremely civil, and readily answered all his inquiries. At particular seasons of the year, there are about a thousand men employed in digging for serpentine; they are Burmahs, Sháns, Chinese Sháns, and Singphos. These people each pay a quarter of a tical a month for being allowed to dig at the mines, and the produce of their labour is considered their own.

"The Chinese who come for the serpentine, on their arrival at Mogaung, each pay a tax of from 1½ to 2½ ticals of silver, for permission to proceed to the mines, and 1½ ticals a month during their stay there. Another duty is levied on the boats or ponies employed in carrying away the serpentine, but this tax varies according to circumstances; and on the return of the Chinese to Mogaung, the serpentine is appraised, and a tax of ten per cent. taken on its value. The last duty levied is a quarter of a tical from every individual on his arrival at the village of Tapo, and there the Chinese deliver up all the certificates they have had, granting them permission to proceed to the mines."

On the 9th of April, no intelligence having been received of the messengers sent into Assam, Capt. Hannay determined to return to Ava, and, embarking on a small boat, he reached Bamo in eight days, and arrived at Ava on the 1st of May. The time occupied in returning from Meingkhwon to Ava was only eighteen days, while the journey to that frontier post was not completed in less than forty-six of actual travelling—a very striking proof of the extreme difficulty of estimating the distance between remote points, by the number of days occupied in passing from one to the other, unless the circumstances under which the journey was made are particularly described.

HINDU MUSIC.

PERHAPS there is no amusement in which both Mohamedans and Hindus so much delight as in music. It accompanies all the festivals of the latter, all their processions, whether solemn or gay, many of their religious ceremonies, and is almost every where daily resorted to, as an evening recreation for the social circle. Live where you may in India, if it be within the vicinity of a hamlet or even of a single hut, you are perpetually stunned with the clash and clangor of cymbals, trumpets, drums, together with the din of numerous other instruments, as various in form as in power. The great charm of their blended harmonies, to the ravished Indian, seems to be in proportion to the quantity and not the quality of sound. It is quite astonishing to see the extraordinary excitement often produced in the usually phlegmatic Hindu, by that harsh minstrelsy, which he is accustomed to think the perfection of melody. The effect is electrical. His eyes, which were before relaxed into a languid expression of half-consciousness, become suddenly kindled with a blaze of enthusiasm.*

* From the *Oriental Annual* for 1831.

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.*

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed in 1834 to inquire into the means of promoting communication with India by steam, examined some persons competent to speak of the route by way of the river Euphrates. The witness who gave the Committee most information upon this point was Captain Francis Chesney, of the Royal Artillery, who stated that he had travelled on four different routes between Europe and India;—one up the Rhine, down the Danube, across the Black Sea to Trebisonde, and thence to the Upper Euphrates; another from Malta and Constantinople, to Trebisonde, and by the same route to the Euphrates or through Persia; the third by Egypt and the Red Sea, and the fourth by the Euphrates. He stated that he had personally examined nearly one thousand miles of this river, from El Kaim to its mouth; that he had no doubt it is navigable for eight months in the year, and for the other four by shallow vessels; that in a political and mercantile view, the Euphrates route was the preferable one; that the difficulty of the route was the Arabs, who levy tolls and take advantages, but who are disposed to be commercial, and he suggested an experimental expedition to open this route. This was recommended by the Committee in its report.

In conformity with this recommendation, in November 1834, the King's Government (Sir Robert Peel's) appointed Captain Chesney to the command of an expedition for the establishment of a steam communication between the Mediterranean and India, with the rank of colonel. The sum placed by Parliament at the disposal of Government for this object was £20,000.

The expedition, consisting of fourteen officers and forty-eight men, sailed from Liverpool, 1st February 1835, in the *George Canning*, accompanied by the *Alban* steamer, carrying materials for the construction and equipment of two iron steam vessels for the navigation of the Euphrates; and reached Malta in twenty-nine days from leaving Liverpool. The *Alban* having parted company, the *Columbine* sloop of war accompanied the expedition from Malta to the mouth of the Orontes, and took the *George Canning* in tow.

They sailed from Malta on the 21st March, and on the 4th April the embarkation of the extensive stores and equipments belonging to the expedition commenced at a convenient spot, near Amelia Island, at the estuary of the Orontes. The bar of this river was found to be at all times dangerous. The Gulf of Scanderoon and its neighbouring shores were surveyed; the roads from the mouth of the Orontes to Antioch, and from Antioch to Bir, were repaired, and some field-works and slips were constructed at a spot named by Col. Chesney Port William, about two miles below Bir, on the river's bank.

It soon appeared that Reshid Pasha was not disposed to favour the undertaking, and the hire of a sufficient number of camels to convey the materials to the Euphrates was consequently impracticable. The *Tigris* (one of the steamers brought in pieces from England) was, therefore, put together, at the Orontes, in May, to carry the heavy weights to Antioch by water; some parts of the stores were conveyed on camels and mules, and the heavier weights in trains of waggons, through Antioch. This was a dilatory operation, and severely tasked the labour of the persons composing the expedition.

* The facts in this paper are taken from the Parliamentary return, containing abstracts of the correspondence, &c. ordered to be printed, 17th July 1837.

Being compelled once more to look to water communication, a new line was chosen. A dépôt was formed at Goozel Boorge, a village on the Orontes, three miles above Antioch, where the infinite variety of materials, including boilers, sections of steam-vessels, diving bell, &c., were to be put on rafts, flat boats, and pontoons, in order to be transported by the Orontes into the Karasoo, and along this navigable stream into the lake Owza Dengis (improperly called the Lake of Antioch), ultimately ascending the Ultra Karasoo, to a spot called Moorad Pasha, a little beyond the junction of the Asward and Yagra rivers, fourteen hours from Goozel Boorge. From Moorad Pasha to Port William, the station of the expedition on the Euphrates, was about 111 miles, across the Syrian desert. The first part of the desert (so called) is hilly, but not unfertile, the summit-level of the hilly part being 1,732 feet above the sea; the second part, from Azaz to Port William, is mostly level, at the best undulating; the plains every where fertile, for the most part cultivated, and abounding in populous villages. The general arrangements for the transport were, that one party conveyed the boilers, &c. to Goozel Boorge, from whence they were carried, by another party, to Moorad Pasha by water, thence to be conveyed by a third party to Port William; "and as there was a line of waggons connecting the boats with the sea on one side, and to the Euphrates on the other, the three portions of the grand line were simultaneously in operation, and also a fourth, *viz.* camels and mules carrying the light stores direct from Anelia dépôt to Port William by the Antioch route, through the Djezzar Hudeed." The impediments thrown in the way of the transport by the Pasha, or with his connivance, were most embarrassing,* and required all the ingenuity and perseverance of the officers of the expedition to overcome. The difficulties were encountered chiefly at the first and last stages, an abundance of bullocks being procured along the other parts of the line. There were employed in all 841 camels and 160 mules; but many of the heavy articles were obliged to be moved to Goozel Boorge by means of pulleys, and the boilers were actually forced up the hills, inch by inch, with jack-screws, by Lieut. Cleaveland and Mr. Charlewood, the officers in charge of this part of the line. On reaching Moorad Pasha, the last stage, the boilers, which had remained from ten to twelve weeks on their carriages, would not have been got further, had not the party exerted themselves to bring them on one at a time with their own horses, instead of bringing on a number of the heavy weights at the same time with the bullocks. The result was, that the officers and men had to toil along the great line of route from Moorad Pasha, exposed for months to the great heats of noon, the chills of night, and to the baneful effects of what Humboldt calls an extreme climate, the thermometer being 110° in the shade in July, and 8° in the winter, during which some of the boilers were flooded, and the diving-bell was lost in an extensive sheet of water, caused by the swelling of the Moorad Pasha river, near Al Hummum. Mr. Hector subsequently found the diving-bell by means of long poles, and men wading, and rolled it under water for near half-a-mile to a carriage. The boilers were warped out of the lake by manual labour, and ultimately taken to Port William, by Lieut. Cleaveland, Messrs. Eden, Charlewood, and Hector, the only officers then effective. The entry of the last piece of boiler into the station, drawn by one hundred bullocks, guided by fifty natives, was greeted by three hearty cheers, and the discharge of rockets. Not one individual officer or man employed in this enterprize escaped at least one serious illness,

* At one time, the Musselm of Bir took away all the Sultan's subjects, and desired that no assistance whatever should be given to the expedition in any quarter.

and seven men of the expedition and one workman fell victims to the long continued toils and the morbid miasma of the climate. By these efforts, however, the two large iron steamers were set up at Port William, with all their boilers, engines, &c., as perfect in their working details as when sent out of the maker's hands. At one moment, when the country people had all gone off, leaving the boiler on the road, notwithstanding a contract and money paid, Col. Chesney says that he, at first, perceived no possible resource; but it was conveyed, at length, by the horses, with an anchor, pulleys, tackle, and as many men to assist the horses as could be mustered.

Col. Chesney was attacked with illness, and the labour of superintendence fell upon Captain Estcourt, 45th Light Inf., assisted by Lieut. Cleaveland, Messrs. Eden, Charlewood, and Fitzjames, Royal Navy. Most of the officers were sick.

In August, a party, under Lieut. Lynch, set out on a mission to the Arabs. They met with a friendly reception from all the tribes except the Aniza and the Bow Lilchi, who wounded one of the servants severely. This hostility, it is stated, did not appear to be directed against the expedition so much as to the plunder of those gentlemen who had ventured amongst them, and the sheikh immediately offered to compromise the affair by presents, which was declined as a matter of policy, in the hope that an unsettled affair of blood might keep the Aniza in better order in their future intercourse with the expedition.

In January 1836, Col. Chesney left his bed, and was actually put on his horse to prosecute a scientific journey to the Taurus and part of Asia Minor, accompanied by Lieut. Murphy, Mr. Ainsworth, the geologist, and Mr. Staunton, medical officer, in order to connect the survey of the Bay of Scanderoon, made the preceding spring, with the Euphrates. Their inquiries were also directed to the clearing up of doubtful points in ancient history and geography connected with this district. In the Tauric chain, the party were separated, but reunited at the town of Sis, having passed through a romantic and beautiful country, well peopled by the best disposed peasants imaginable, instead of being all robbers, as they were represented. An excursion was made from Sis, the residence of an Armenian patriarch, with a respectable palace and large convent in his charge, towards Anasarba, the ruins of which city are still extant. The result of this journey was to collect ample materials for laying down a map with such a degree of accuracy as will determine the length of the stadium, the parasang, and other scales of measurement mentioned by ancient writers. In a resumed survey of the Euphrates from Romkalah, along the left bank, to Samsat, or Samosata, where Lucian was born, the ruins of which are just recognizable; the course of the river from the ancient Zeugma to Bir is south-west, not south-east, as an incorrect reading of Strabo would imply, according to D'Anville and Rennel. Samsat was connected with Orfa, from whence the great Mesopotamian plain was crossed in the direction of Harran and Serug, around the ruined site of which, two colossal lions, sculptured in basalt with refined taste, were met with. The remains of an ancient city had been discovered by Dr. Helfer (who was separated from the rest of the party), south-east of the Salt Lake, south-east of Aleppo. One object of the excursion was to find coal; in this the party failed. Plumbago was discovered in the mountainous district of Dongala, three days from Marsh, in the Taurus.

On the 26th February, Col. Chesney returned to the station of Port William, perfectly restored to health, as well as the other individuals; and a reinforce-

ment of men re-completed the strength of the expedition. On the 16th March, the two steamers, the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, both fully manned, commenced the descent of the river, the former leading, to survey.*

Previous to the actual descent, the *Euphrates* passed up rather a bad rapid, and stemmed the strong current as far as the town of Bir, displaying the Sultan's standard, and saluting him with twenty-one guns, which were returned from the castle, and by the acclamations of the astonished Moslems, who crowded to the banks to be certain that iron could be made to float, and that a vessel could be found to stem, without oars or sail, such a current.

The land and water operations involved much intercourse with the Arabs, who, as far as Beles, or Balis, showed themselves well-disposed, except in one instance, when it became necessary to fire a nine-pounder blank. The Anaizi, the most powerful Arabs of the desert, sought and obtained a treaty of friendship. Several new or rare animals were discovered. The existence of the beaver in the Euphrates was ascertained, as well as one of the crocodile family.

In April, the expedition departed from Beles. The country is full of ancient historical recollections. An isolated colossal monument of alabaster marked the site of Sophenæ, on the right bank of the Euphrates, which led from hence to a rocky pass, where are the marble walls and antique ruins of Zenobia, a residence of the Palmyrean queen. The *Tigris* steamer succeeded in ascending the Chabour (Araxes) for some miles. "The opinion advocated by Col. Chesney, that this is the river which Trajan, after building his fleet at Zingar, descended to the Euphrates, clears up many difficulties in the contradictory reports furnished by the historians of the time." The ruins of a considerable place, now called Salayheyat, consist of the walls, a noble gateway, and an extensive castle, built in an imposing style of massive simplicity.

The day of their departure from Salayheyat (21st May) was marked by the phenomenon, which entailed the loss of the *Tigris*, namely, a terrific hurricane, exceeding any within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. After a short struggle of about eight minutes, this vessel went to the bottom, with fifteen officers and men, and five natives*. The catastrophe occurred within a short distance of the site of the Corsote of Xenophon.

The expedition proceeded to Anna, a rock-enclosed and picturesque town, situated amidst date and pomegranate groves. The site of the ancient city is on the left bank, a little below the present town, which is inhabited by a branch of the Omriades beni-Ommiah. Hir, celebrated in all antiquity for its fountains of bitumen, which still covers the native boats of the Euphrates and Tigris, is now a small town.

At Hillah, "the fanaticism of a moment threatened to destroy the peaceable understanding which had hitherto existed between the expedition and the Arab tribes; but happily the spark was extinguished without the intervention, although not without the manifestation, of hostilities." Previous to this, the disposition of the inhabitants on the river was highly favourable, the Arabs supplying the wants of the expedition most willingly, and asking the protection of the party, who sold and bartered largely with them, with advantage.

* The manner of surveying the river was as follows. A boat was despatched a head for twenty or twenty-five miles, sounding and taking bearings, which being put on paper, the officer, on his return, became pilot to the vessel for the distance examined, and a second set of bearings, with a double set of soundings, were taken from the vessel's deck. Simultaneously with the water operations, there were two other sets on land, viz. a chain of ground, trigonometrical angles along the principal heights, based on astronomical points, and a smaller one, with a succession of short base lines, from bend to bend. The water operations were carried on by Lieut. Cleveland, and Messrs. Eden, Chatterwood, Fitzgibbon, and Hector; those on land by Lieut. Murphy, R.N., and Capt. Estcourt.

† See the official details of this calamity in our XXI. Vol., p. 43, A. Intell.

"The selection of common Glasgow and Manchester goods was sought with the utmost avidity."

The navigation of the river through the marshes of Lemlool is attended with some difficulty to a large steamer; the bed is very narrow, the windings are numerous and abrupt, and the banks low. The country around the marshes is sometimes below the level of the waters of the Euphrates. Shortly after their exit from the Lemlool, the party had a collision with some Arabs of the Beni Hakem tribe, originating in violence offered to men cutting wood. After attempts at parley, and enduring a fire of musketry, they were forced to retaliate, and some lives were lost.

On the 18th June, the expedition reached Korna, the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, where the river is magnificent, its bed wide and deep, its waters clear, and its banks a grassy plain or reed marsh. Next day, it arrived at Bassora. There being not a plank or a rope to be obtained here for repairs, Col. Chesney determined to cross the head of the Persian Gulf to Bushire, where he arrived in four days, on the 23d June.

Whilst remaining at Bushire, Col. Chesney drew up and transmitted to Sir John Hobhouse a letter on the advantages and disadvantages of the line of the Euphrates, calling on his officers to do the same, whose reports are subjoined to his own.

Col. Chesney concludes, that "every man who has descended the river with his eyes open, must consider the Euphrates navigable throughout the year with proper-sized vessels, and also that there is an ample supply of fuel along the banks, of different kinds"—coal, bitumen, and wood. In his opinion, the state of things is much more favourable than he had even dared to expect, throughout the whole line from Bir to Bassora, with the exception of the Lemlool marshes; there the difficulties are not insurmountable, and he expects that before many years of open navigation, the great river, considering its length, will be admitted to be one of the most navigable in the world. The favourable state of our relations with the Arabs encourages him to believe that our station may be removed from Port William to Beles, but forty-five miles from Aleppo, and the nearest point to the Mediterranean. From Beles to Korna the distance is 1,053 miles, of which nearly one-half, from Beles to El Oos, is a good deal more rapid than the remaining portion. Occasionally, the current of the upper river is four miles per hour, and even more; but there was no spot where the steamer did not stem the current with ease. Taking the whole river throughout the year, he suspects the average is somewhat short of two miles and a-half per hour. The difficulties caused by the narrow and sharp turnings through the Lemlool marshes, for about forty miles, may be overcome either by ascending the Tigris to Bagdad, and crossing from thence by a canal (to be cut) to the Euphrates; or by cutting a canal for about eighteen miles through the marshes; or by constructing a vessel of small size, expressly suited to the windings alone. The first would increase the distance one hundred miles. The second is one of the easiest tasks possible. He prefers, however, the third course. "In this view of the matter, one small vessel, with two rather larger and more powerful than the *Tigre* was, would be required to open the river for a permanent line of mails, with speed, economy, and safety." A little more intercourse would make all things go on peaceably with the Arabs; but an untoward event might ruin every thing; yet the chances of warfare, and accidents from storm, seem to him very small.

Lieut. Lynch is of opinion that the river is navigable from Bir to the sea at
Asiat. Journ. N.S. VOL. 24. No. 95.

all seasons. The supply of fuel depends on the continuance of friendly relations with the Arabs.

Lieut. Cleveland does not doubt that steam-vessels of a right construction could make rapid voyages up and down the Euphrates at any season. The Arab tribes had professed friendship; but he believed that the formidable appearance of the vessels, armed to the teeth, had in a great measure created those feelings: avarice and fear are the predominant passions of the Arab. Viewing every thing at its lowest average, he should consider that the communication from Bombay home would be accomplished in forty-six days, and out in forty-one.

Mr. Fitzjames thinks the experiment has proved that at the lowest seasons the river could be navigated, or easily be made navigable.

Mr. Charlewood considers that it would be highly advantageous to navigate this river, as being the speediest and most secure route between Great Britain and her Indian possessions. From Birjeek to Beles, a distance of 101 miles, the river is extremely intricate for navigation, in consequence of the innumerable deceitful shoals and banks, both under and above the surface of the water.

Mr. Ainsworth states that the Euphrates is evidently a navigable river. From Samsat, in the Taurus, to its embouchure in the Persian Gulf, upwards of 1,200 miles, there are only two real difficulties, the Karabla rocks at Anna, and the Lemloon marshes, both of which are superable by an expense quite disproportionate to the importance of rendering the navigation of the river efficient at all seasons. The great moral difficulties of the navigation he considers to exist solely in the exaggerated alarms created by the predatory habits of the Bedouins of the desert, or the degenerated tribes, as those of Sinjar. There is amongst all the tribes on the river banks a cupidity that is easily aroused, and which would stir them up to new exertions, in order to obtain comforts and luxuries which they would not be long in appreciating.

The following is a table of the distances run, and the consumption of fuel, by the *Euphrates*, in the voyage from Port William to Bassora.

Places.	Distance.	Number of hours fires lighted.	Consumption of Coal.	Consumption of Wood.
From Port William to Beles	101	27½	Tons. Cwt. 9 15	—
— Beles to Deir	211	40½	5 3	20 7
— Deir to Anna	214	33½	— 7	27 —
— Anna to Hit	131	16	—	12 16
— Hit to Hillah	190½	20½	— 13	14 1
— Hillah to Bassora	348½	43½	— 7	30 5
	1196	182	16 5	104 9

With regard to the expense which has attended this expedition, it will be recollected that Col Chesney, in his evidence before the Committee of 1834, stated that an experimental expedition on the Euphrates would cost "a trifling sum of money." The Committee, in recommending the trial of the experiment, suggested a grant of £20,000, "which includes," they add, "a liberal allowance for contingencies." In the month of November 1835, nine months after the sailing of the expedition, we find Sir John Hobhouse informing Col. Chesney that, "he should think it his duty to apply to his Majesty's Government, as well as to the Court of Directors, for some addition to the

Parliamentary grant;" and in March 1836, that "the Government would have to apply to the House of Commons for a sum nearly equal to the original grant;" and that "he had succeeded, after several efforts, in persuading the Court of Directors to provide for a portion of the extra expenditure," which exceeded the original grant by about £18,000. The second vote of the House of Commons, including a contribution of one-half from the East-India Company, made an addition of £16,000 to the original £20,000. The estimated expense of the expedition is stated by the India Board at £43,197!

Subsequently to his experiment on the Euphrates river in September, Col. Chesney carried the *Euphrates* steamer up the Tigris, to Bagdad, in 104 hours thirty-one minutes, being a distance from the mouth of the river of 543½ miles. The difficulties of this ascent were a current considerably stronger at this season, and numerous sand-banks and shoals, such as do not characterize the other stream, and which rendered the navigation at the low season more formidable. The Arabs were peaceable, and wood abounded on the banks. The average breadth of the Tigris may be taken at from 150 to 300 yards, and its depth (excluding shallow places) from 1½ to 3 fathoms, with a current running from 1½ to 2½ miles per hour, at the lowest season. The stream is more difficult than the Euphrates, being more tortuous and rapid, and the passages through the shallow places being at right angles to the banks, winding in that direction from the one to the other. "On the whole," observes Col. Chesney to Sir John Hobhouse, "the river Tigris is eminently suited for commercial steam-navigation, and believing, as I do, that its practicability having been demonstrated, I shall yet see it opened by British capital and enterprise, I mean, if possible, to strike a line of levels from the one river to the other, nearly opposite to Bagdad, in order that they may be connected by the canal proposed to be cut by Daoud Pasha, and which is a favourite plan also with his successor, the present governor."

In his letter to the President of the Board of Control, of December 18th, 1836, Col. Chesney enclosed a memorandum of four lines of communication between England and India. The first route is by sea to Malta, Constantinople, and Trebisonde, thence by land to Teheran and Bushire, and thence by sea to Bombay: fifty-nine days to India, sixty to England. This line, he says, would be remarkably cheap, tolerably certain, and open all the year; the objections are twenty-two days' journey post, and the chance of interruption by a Persian war. Its cost would be less than by the Red Sea, but more than those by the Danube and Euphrates.

The second route is by the Rhine and Danube, across the Black Sea, by land from Trebisonde to Teheran and Bushire, thence to Bombay: fifty-three days from England, fifty-five to England. This route would also be very cheap, but the chain of meeting would be less certain than the preceding, and must cease when the Danube is frozen. It would be very good on the whole for nine months, always quick, and decidedly the cheapest of all the plans suggested.

The third route, by Malta, Alexandria, Suez, and the Red Sea, to Bombay, is set down at 53½ days from England, 55½ to England. This route has been tried most successfully at the favourable season, but as yet no experiment has been made during the S.W., or worst part of the N.E. monsoon; nor on the cheapest scale, by a continuous arrangement. The chief objection is the cost: but it might be maintained throughout the year at a loss of £30,000

or £40,000. Another objection is the length of the sea-voyage during the S.W. and N.E. monsoons. This route is liable to interruption from political causes.

The fourth route, by the river Euphrates, *vid* Malta, Scanderoon, Beles, and Mohammera, to Bombay, is set down at forty-six days from England, fifty-two days to England, and represented as navigable at all times, the links certain, and the distances from one to another short. The objections are the chance of interruption from hostilities with the Arabs or others. It might be maintained for twelve voyages in the year, at a loss of about £11,000, including the Mediterranean; it is cheaper than any except through Germany, and can be kept up throughout the year.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR : I apologize to OMICRON, for not waiting upon him sooner; his effusion of the 8th June, in your September Number, met my eye only yesterday—it is a little crabbed or so; but I wish to give him credit for good motives, and let his irritation go by. We are, perhaps, aiming at the same object—the stability of the institution; I will, then, neither be offended, nor carp at words; and shall be brief.

OMICRON seems to imply that, provided he does not actually *quote* (or misquote, of course) a text, he cannot be said to pervert it; but I hold, that if the obvious meaning of a text or passage be changed or altered, no matter how, it is a perversion of it, and therefore my charge still lies at his door, of a “flagrant perversion of texts,” in his interpretation of our rules to his purpose. Still I will not judge him harshly. I believe he does not fully comprehend the fundamental principles of the fund he writes about, and thus he is led into error; and, as he says, is “hard pushed” for arguments: mine are based on those fundamental principles, and the ulterior intention of the institution, and on those only, and he may try me by any test that shall be fair and equitable.

In support of those principles, then, I must again positively deny, that the widow and orphan claims stand in any way, prior, superior, or paramount, to the personal benefits; and insist upon their being dealt with, *evenhanded*. I gave him, before, the original resolution on the subject; but while it does not seem to convince him, he does not attempt to refute it.

He is wrong in supposing that I am satisfied with my lot, *because* I have availed myself of the personal benefits; for I never have received one *ana* from the fund; therefore, his further speculations about my “dying to-morrow,” &c. must all tumble together. Again, in another place, he would imply that the payment of each subscriber should amount to what he or his representatives might eventually be entitled to; so have others said, but nothing can be more at variance with the *intention* of the fund, than such a proposition; and therefore, again I say, OMICRON writes either in ignorance of our principles, or he perverts them intentionally—one of either it must be.

I know full well, that the personal claims are surrounded with contingencies; nevertheless, claimants for personal benefits are *legal creditors* against the fund. I can well distinguish also between an established definite claim, and a vested interest in an eventual claim. But if the one can be brought in to a

court of equity, so may the other, I *présume*. I do not here enter into the mode of proceeding, in either case. As to OMICRON's distinction between "alteration or amendment" and "rescission or expunction," I might say much more than I have on this point, and indeed we often see an amendment go the length of leaving out the whole of a proposition, and substituting another in its place, which he illustrates by the pulling down of a house, and rebuilding it by way of repairing it; but I respect the integrity of principle, and admit, as I have often done before, that fundamental principles should be scrupulously upheld; and therefore it is, that I cannot allow that either class of benefits should be fostered, at the expense or prejudice of the other.

Here I must point out another false position of OMICRON's, in this passage: "For as the deficiencies in the income of the institution must have arisen, partly or wholly, from the increased claims, by the admission" (half-castes) "the old annuitants ought not to suffer by an unjust diversion of the funds; and to have their incomes reduced to supply the deficiency:" this "must have arisen," is a strong asseveration to make, unless he has authority to make it. He has not yet seen the accounts for 1836 and 1837; and it was in 1834 or 1835 that they were admitted. Now in 1833, when they were *not* admitted, the deficiency was somewhere about £16,000; in 1834 and 1835 together, it scarcely amounted to as many hundreds; again, then, I say, he takes up false positions. I may here safely repeat what I have said before, that if the directors did their duty on the admission of half-castes, we are in no danger whatever of suffering in our finances by them. I have not seen the rules for their admission.

OMICRON rails at my expression of "little family compact," which only shows that he has not looked very deeply into our institution; and, therefore, his treating what I have said of it as "nonsense" will not make it so. I did not ascribe to him the expression "paupers," it came from another person; but see how he twists about what I said of arbitrators. In allusion to what an eminent actuary had advanced, as to an "easy legal remedy being provided for the enforcement of rights," I simply observed that, in point of fact, the directors of the fund or the army at large, (as the reference might be made to either,) were "the appointed arbitrators," whose decisions were "to be considered final." And upon this circumstance, and this alone, he writes, "but the idea suggested by the MARRIED SUBSCRIBER, that the directors of the Military Fund should be their own arbitrators, possesses certainly the claim of novelty if it have nothing else to recommend it:" and then he refers me to Johnson's Dictionary for the meaning of the word "arbitrator!" This is really so absurd a perversion of a plain observation from me, that I fear, in concluding this short letter, I must to a certain degree give up my intention towards him of *always* ascribing to him *good motives*.

A MARRIED SUBSCRIBER TO THE MADRAS M. FUND.

Retreat, Oct. 9th, 1837.

Critical Notices, &c.

The Poetical Works of Robert Southey, Esq. LL.D, Collected by Himself. In Ten Vols. Vol. I. London, 1837. Longman & Co.

To speculate upon the literary taste of future generations, is a rash undertaking; but if any judgment in this respect can be formed of future times from the present and the past, we feel assured that, amongst the crowd of modern authors, Dr. Southey will be one at least, who will exercise no mean influence on posterity. The astonishing range of his powers, the comprehensiveness of his reading, his extraordinary industry, conspire to render his works a small library of themselves; whilst the energy and grace of his imaginative pieces, the solidity of judgment and accuracy of taste displayed in his historical and critical productions, and the depth of thought and extent of observation manifested in those of a speculative character, adapt them at once to teach and to amuse. It is a real benefit to literature when such a writer devotes the leisure of his declining years, whilst his mental powers are unimpaired, to the collection and revision of his works.

In a short, but delightfully written Preface, Dr. Southey gives a rapid sketch of the history of his own poetical compositions, observing, that the revision of them brought in review before him the dreams and aspirations of his youth, and the feelings he had given that free utterance to, which by the usages of the world is permitted in poetry alone. Of the smaller pieces, he says, "there is scarcely one concerning which I cannot vividly call to mind when and where it was composed; I have perfect recollection of the spots where many, not of the scenes only, but of the images which I have described from nature, were observed and noted."

This first volume contains part of the *Joan of Arc*, his earliest poetical production, an epic composed in his eighteenth year, and published in his twentieth, yet full of passages of real poetry, and indicating a vigour beyond his years.

The History of England, continued from the late Right. Hon. Sir James Mackintosh. Vol. VII. Being Vol. XCV. of Dr. LARDNER'S *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1837. Longman & Co. Taylor.

THIS volume exhibits the same industry and original research as the preceding volumes of the Continuation, but we are more and more convinced that the tone and spirit of the work are not in exact harmony with the views of the late Sir James Mackintosh in respect to the leading events of English history. We shall express our opinions more at length when the history is completed.

Stokeshill Place. 3 Vols. London, 1837. Colburn.

To few authors of the present day are we indebted for so many valuable portraits of the character and manners of the age as Mrs. Charles Gore. There is neither extravagance nor insipidity in the *dramatis personæ* she introduces, faults which, in a greater or lesser degree, are to be found in the works of her contemporaries, injuring the resemblance or detracting from the interest. Clever and amusing as Mrs. Gore's preceding illustrations of society assuredly are, they were somewhat tainted by the monotony of the exclusive circle to which they were devoted. In *Mrs. Armitage* and in *Stokeshill Place*, we find a much more healthy tone, a much more vigorous spirit; the story is rendered deeply interesting, without resorting to those exaggerations which cannot fail to destroy the truth of any picture of society so completely fenced around with decorums as that which exists at the present time; the incidents spring from the source whence arises by far the greater portion of the chance and change of modern mortal life, and without descending to vulgar horrors, there is enough of domestic tragedy to excite the interest and rivet the attention.

Mary, Queen of Scots, an Historical Play; by the late Rev. THOMAS FRANCKLIN, D.D.
 Edited by his son, Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM FRANCKLIN, late of the Hon. E. I. C.
 Service. London, 1837. Pickering.

A PLAY, by the elegant translator of Lucian and Sophocles, is a literary curiosity, for which the republic of letters is under obligations to Col. Francklin, who has himself established other claims to its gratitude. The piece, though not entitled to rank amongst the highest of our dramatic productions, is respectable: its language denotes the scholar and man of taste.

Le Keuz's Memorials of Cambridge: a series of Views of the Colleges, Churches, and other Public Buildings of the University and Town of Cambridge. Engraved by J. LE KEUX, from original Drawings; with Historical and Descriptive Accoûnts, by THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A., Trin. Coll. Camb. London. Tilt.

THIS is a work which cannot fail to be attractive, especially to those whose early associations are connected with Cambridge. This number begins with Trinity. The views are accurate and well-engraved; the descriptions interesting.

The Weather Almanack for the Year 1838. By P. MURPHY, Esq., M.N.S. London.
 Whittaker and Co.

THIS is the first number of a very curious work, which purports "to indicate the nature of the approaching seasons, and changes of the weather, together with the periods of their setting in, on scientific principles." Meteorology is a science which has made considerable advances of late years, and we can readily believe that many data exist, which have been unobserved, by which such calculations as Mr. Murphy's may be facilitated. He has boldly challenged experiment, and when his next year's prognostications appear, we shall be in a better condition to appreciate them.

ANNUALS.

THESE luxurious specimens of the graphic and typographic arts of England are calculated to raise the character of our artists high in the estimation of other nations. The *Annals* of the present season surpass rather than fall short of those of antecedent years.

THE GEMS OF BEAUTY (Longman) consists of a series of twelve highly-finished engravings of "The Passions," from designs by E. T. Parris, Esq., with fanciful illustrations in verse by the Countess of Blessington. *Affection* is portrayed by filial, returning, maternal fondness, "the deepest, purest spring of love." *Anger* is shown in the wrath of a duchess-like mother towards a graceful young creature, "dreaming of lover's step and song," a beautiful picture. *Pity* is melting over a widow's tears, and *Jealousy* is exemplified by a virago lifting a dagger over a tranquil, sleeping rival. *Hope* trips with a wreath of flowers, and accompanied by cherubs: *Despair* is weeping over the body of a husband stretched on the field of battle, and *Cheerfulness* is represented by three sylvan nymphs,

With eyes that shine and cheeks all glowing,
 And robes in careless drapery flowing.

Remorse is pictured to the life in a sumptuous but pallid and wasted figure, with noble features lighted up with an unearthly expression. *Joy* looks forth from the terrace of a baronial castle, upon a knightly lover prancing on steed, and lifting up the plumed helm in token of triumph; *Envy* is pining at the sight of a happy bride, in a lordly dwelling; *Fear* is depicted in its wildest form in the looks of a mother who beholds the wild wave rushing into the sinking ship to swallow up her children, and *Love* is revealed in the glances of "twenty-one," whilst showing "the portrait" to her younger friends. These descriptions will prove that Mr. Parris has a poetical fancy, as well as his fair illustrator: Lady Blessington's verses evince much taste as well as sentiment.

FISHER'S DRAWING ROOM SCRAP-BOOK, with Poetical Illustrations, by L. E. L.— This charming volume is recommended to our readers by several beautiful subjects connected with the splendid landscape scenery of the East, and by a very interesting group, representing Dr. Morrison, and his Chinese attendants. Runjeet Sing and his

suwarree of Sikhs, combines many of the most striking features of oriental pomp. The *cortège* of the warlike and magnificent chieftains assembled under a banian tree, near the Sutlej river, with picturesque buildings in the distance, affords a superb display of caparisoned elephants, camels, and horses, together with hawk and hound, and the martial array of the "Lion of the Punjab." We have glimpses of the sublime scenery of the Himalaya, views on the banks of the Ganges, forming subjects of never-tiring interest, and specimens of the superb architecture lavished upon Asiatic mausoleums exhibited in the tombs of the kings of Golconda. Miss Landon, to whose genius it is always pleasing to pay tribute, has caught the true spirit in her delineations of these far and foreign scenes. The beautiful and just eulogy she has given to the genius of Mrs. Hemans, is equally applicable to her own; she writes of India as if she had wandered through its rose-gardens, and echoed the songs of its bulbuls; and more particularly in the melancholy grandeur of the verses dedicated to the palace tombs of the fallen monarchs of the East, we behold, as in a mirror, the high and palmy state of those mighty princes, and the sad contrast of the desolation and oblivion now encircling the tale of past glories, and the scene of forgotten triumphs.

The subject of HEATH'S PICTURESQUE ANNUAL (Longman) is "Ireland, Picturesque and Romantic," by Mr. Leitch Ritchie. It is one of the many recommendations of this very handsome work, that it consists of narratives of real tours performed by the author, thereby possessing a feature of truth, and adding to the general stock of knowledge. In his former tour, he traversed the Southern Counties: on the present occasion, Mr. Ritchie proceeded northward from Dublin. The narrative intermingles anecdote, incident, traditional superstition, and pathetic description, with delineations of local scenery, and of architectural and other objects, making an agreeable *mélange*, suitable for a work which aims at being not of a didactic, so much as of an amusing, character. At the same time, facts are faithfully recorded, and the engravings, nineteen in number, which illustrate the text, are of the highest grade of excellence, doing full justice to the exquisite scenery of the North of Ireland.

THE ORIENTAL ANNUAL (Tilt) is of a more miscellaneous character than last year's volume. Its subjects, treated by the Rev. Mr. Caunter, are entitled, "Scenes in India;" they consist of animated descriptions of scenery, places and buildings, biographical anecdotes, sketches of character, accounts of curious animals, and various matters which exhibit the peculiarities of Indian climate and manners with great accuracy. The engravings, which are, as usual, from the faithful pencil of the late Mr. Wm. Daniell, are numerous, and in the accustomed style of excellence which has distinguished the preceding volumes of this elegant annual.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT (Ackermann), under the continued editorship of Mr. Shoberl, and with the aid of a long list of contributors, keeps up its literary character, and its graphic embellishments, we think, are decidedly superior to last year's. "The Phrenologist," the Frontispiece, "La Seviliana," and some of the others, are fine pictures.

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING (Smith, Elder and Co.) of this year, is considered by the editor, to be the best of the series he has superintended, and we are of opinion, that he has not claimed for it a character to which it is not entitled. Its contents include some clever articles, in poetry as well as prose, and some of the engravings are executed with much delicacy.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Messrs. Dodwell and Miles, East-India Army Agents, will publish early in December, (dedicated by permission, to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East-India Company.) "An Alphabetical List of the Officers of the Indian army, at the three Presidencies, from the year 1760 to the year 1834 inclusive, with their date of appointment as Cadet; of their respective promotions; and of their retirement, resignation, or death; to the year 1837, whether in India or in England." This compilation, comprising the periods of service of fifteen thousand officers, is derived from authentic sources.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

THE Report of the Select Committee* of the House of Commons, appointed, on the 10th June, to inquire into the best means of establishing a communication by steam with India by way of the Red Sea, has just been printed, together with the Minutes of Evidence, the latter being of considerable bulk.

The abrupt termination of the last session of Parliament having prevented a full investigation of the subject, the Report is confined to a brief expression of gratification at learning that arrangements had been entered into between her Majesty's Government and the East-India Company for establishing a monthly communication from Suez to Bombay,—“and they hail with satisfaction the liberal spirit in which the Court of Directors have met the propositions of her Majesty's Government;”—and to a recommendation of a continued and zealous attention to the subject on the part of Government and the Company, inasmuch as, in the opinion of the witnesses, a direct communication by steam from the Red Sea to Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal, would be practicable at all seasons† of the year, by the employment of vessels of adequate tonnage and power, with the prospect of an adequate return for the increased outlay, by the conveyance of passengers and merchandize, which cannot be expected from the limited communication with Bombay alone; but, strongly as they are impressed with a sense of the advantages, political, commercial, and personal, of a more extended system of communication, they earnestly deprecate any interruption of the valuable arrangements now in progress, with which it appears perfectly compatible.

After revolving in our mind the best mode of dealing with the evidence, considering that it is avowedly imperfect, we think it will be most satisfactory to lay before our readers a digest of the material points in the testimony of the most important witnesses.

Mr Waghorn, being about to leave England, was the first witness examined. We have always done justice to the zeal and energy of this gentleman, to whose efforts the cause of steam-communication with India has been much indebted. But we must not thereby be precluded from expressing our regret that he writes and speaks in a manner so loose, random, and egotistical, as to mar, in some degree, the effect of his opinions. Upon this occasion, he delivered in a written statement, oddly enough addressed, “To the Right Hon. Lord William Bentinck, and the Members of the Steam-Committee in the Red Sea, appointed by Resolution of the House of Commons.” The statement expresses the writer's “fixed opinion,” that so long as there exists a perfect understanding between the English and French Governments, the route by Marseilles is the cheapest, quickest, and best. On the other side of the Isthmus, he proposes that two steam-vessels, of 550 tons, ply constantly between Suez and Mocha, having a third in ordinary at the latter place, in case of a break-down; that three steamers of 850 tons should go between Mocha and Calcutta, touching at Socotra for fuel, and anchoring at Trincomalee and Madras for a certain time; that another such steamer should lie in ordinary at Socotra, and two be given to the Bombay Government, to be disposed of as it thinks fit: but he thinks these two vessels should not attempt the passage direct from Bombay to Mocha between the 15th May and 15th September, when wind and sea are dead

* The names of the Committee are as follow:—Lord Wm. Bentinck, Chairman; Sir John Hobhouse, Sir James Graham, Mr. Robt. Gordon, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Hutt, Mr. Mulins, Lord Sandon, Mr. Wm. Crawford, Sir Charles Adam, Sir Thomas Trounbridge, Mr. G. F. Young, Mr. Williams Wynn, Mr. Bagshaw, and Mr. David Barclay.

against them. He recommends Mocha to be the grand dépôt between all India and Suez for fuel; that Socotra should be also a dépôt, and that coals should be sent from England to those two places, and also to Bombay, Trincomalee, and Calcutta, by way of the Cape; but the coals for Suez and the Red Sea above Mocha should be conveyed to Alexandria, and through Egypt by the Nile and on camels' backs. He prefers Trincomalee to Galle as the place of final departure of steamers from the coast of India to the Red Sea.

In his oral evidence, Mr. Waghorn states that there are no difficulties whatever for steam-navigation, during any month in the year, between Suez and Cosseir. Between Mocha and Suez, the prevailing winds are north during eleven months, and for nine months between Suez and Jidda. Occasionally they blow with violence when the sun shines the hottest; they get up as the sun rises, and go down as the sun goes down; but they never blow with such violence as that a steam-vessel of 550 tons cannot go against them: the gales in the Red Sea are never known to blow above two or three days. The sea soon goes up and soon goes down. In the passage southward from Suez to Mocha, as compared with the passage northward, the difference would be not more than a day and a half. Coming up, the steam-vessels would often sail from Suez down to Jidda, and very likely to Mocha. The shores are shoaly, but there is a fair good channel for the British navy, from one hundred miles to two miles, a short distance through the Straits of Juba. The passage between Suez and Juba gradually gets larger, till the channel comes to about twenty-two miles. There are no currents that can be called strong. There are no dangers in mid-channel but what are known. Except the Straits of Juba, a small part, the rest of the channel is from eighty to one hundred miles wide, at deep water, and safe at night for steam-vessels of any size. A good steamer would go from Suez to Mocha in five days; from Mocha to Socotra, in three or four. It is not a regular tide; the current changes with the wind.

Adopting the plan proposed in his statement, he would have an establishment for the repair of steam-engine machinery at Trincomalee and no other place. If a steamer in the Red Sea wanted repair, engineers can be sent over from Cairo to repair her at Suez; but if she wants new boilers, the mail can be taken from Suez to Trincomalee, and she can have her new boilers, and then take the mail back, instead of the proper steamer coming.

Being asked whether he ever considered it advisable to have an establishment at the island of Camaran, Mr. Waghorn replies that it is altogether useless; that there is a bar which prevents ships of large draught going to it; there are hardly the means of living on the place. He states that he is well acquainted with Camaran, having been there "dozens of times;" afterwards, that he has been there eight or ten times. He says there is fourteen feet water on the bar, sometimes reduced to twelve. The Pasha's ships have been wind-bound for three weeks there, being unable to get over the bar to Mocha. He is sure there is a bar, though he has not sounded, having seen it.* The bar extends completely across the entrance; the channel is not more than twelve feet.

There are no taxes, or port-dues, or expenses of any sort, either at Alexandria, or Suez, or Mocha; the Pasha would not dream of imposing any thing but a transit duty, to ensure the safety of merchandize, which the merchants would be glad to pay. There is no such a thing, now, as any thing being lost or stolen in Egypt: "If a passenger were to drop his luggage, it would be brought to the English Consul at Cairo. Wherever the Pasha's rule extends, robbery is

* The water is proverbially clear in the Red Sea.

put down." The merchants of Egypt are expecting to derive great advantage from steam-intercourse; they are all watching and expecting the thing at Mocha. The witness states, he has had letters from a great house at Paris, stating that they have written to their Bombay agents to send their Cashmere shawls and other valuable articles by Mocha and through Egypt. Cashmere shawls in large chests could be received at Marseilles from Bombay in thirty days. Indigo and other articles, every thing that will pay by the cwt. instead of the ton, can be sent by the steam-vessels from Calcutta, and there are three months in the year (from 10th October to 10th December) when sailing-vessels can go from thence to Suez in thirty days with great ease; they can go in five days down to Alexandria, and in ten days more they are in France. The saving of time would more than counterbalance any additional charge by this route. Steam-vessels could set apart forty or fifty tons for carrying valuable cargo.

With respect to quarantine, the French packets have quarantine officers, who see they do not break the regulations, and they count their quarantine from the day they leave port. Passengers by packets from Alexandria to Marseilles would have to perform the same quarantine that they do at Malta; but the witness is of opinion that the quarantine at Marseilles will soon be lessened, and when Egypt becomes a healthy country, which it will soon, vessels will leave Egypt with clean bills of health.

The communication should go eight months, from 15th September to 15th May, direct through Bombay and Mocha, and the other four months it should go down to Calcutta alone through Trincomalee, on account of the monsoon, to prevent the great wear and tear of the steam-vessels. The difference in time would be, that the Calcutta steamer would have started two days before from Calcutta with her mail for Trincomalee, and the Bombay steamer two days afterwards. The average time occupied in going direct from Bombay to Mocha, is twelve days; against the monsoon, it would probably be eighteen. A vessel of 1,000 tons and 250-horse power, would fail, he thinks, in a violent monsoon.

He is of opinion that no communication with India would answer, except combined with carrying passengers. "Many people, not masters of the subject," observes Mr. Waghorn, "say that all the difficulty is in the Red Sea; now there is no such difficulty in the Red Sea; the *Hugh Lindsay*, tub as she is, goes up and down the Red Sea at all seasons of the year."

Sir John Hobhouse, a member of the Committee, the next witness, made a statement respecting what had been done in this matter since the report of the Select Committee of 1834. The first thing done was to give directions to the Admiralty to complete the monthly communication of packets in the Mediterranean by sending, in August 1834, a steam-packet from Alexandria to Malta, and the Court of Directors desired the Governor-general of India to send the *Hugh Lindsay*, at stated periods, to Suez; which vessel has made four voyages. When the present India Board was formed, the President extended the voyage of the Alexandria steamer, by sending it on to Beyrout and the mouths of the Orontes, to communicate with the Euphrates expedition. In order to co-operate with this expedition, the Bombay Government and the Home authorities established a dromedary post from Bagdad to Damascus, and from Damascus to Beyrout. The consequence of these arrangements has been a much more rapid communication with India, inasmuch that an overland mail has reached Bombay in forty-five days from London.

With reference to the Euphrates expedition, Sir John observes, that "one of the reasons why more decisive measures were not taken by the Home

authorities towards the carrying into effect other portions of the resolutions of the Committee of 1834 was, that the India Board, to whom that duty was confided by Parliament, considered that, so long as the result of the Euphrates expedition was doubtful, and as the Euphrates expedition had been considered the first object to which the Government ought to apply itself, they should not be justified in taking any decisive steps before they had seen the result of that expedition."

Sir John then refers to the company formed for the purpose of steam-communication with India, with the gentlemen representing which the President of the India Board had various communications. But, he adds, considerable delay occurred; the President found it extremely difficult to get any positive and precise information from those gentlemen. At last, a report was sent to the India Board, entitled "A Report of the Committee for promoting Steam Navigation with India," which Sir John Hobhouse delivered in, and which is printed in the Appendix.

The substance of the proposals made by the company is as follows:—The company offer to despatch monthly from England a steam-vessel to touch at Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria, taking thither the public mail-bags, as now performed by the Government vessels, the postage on those mails remaining, as at present, in the hands of the Queen's Government; that the most efficient plan shall be adopted by the company for the transmission of despatches, letters, &c., to India, across the Isthmus of Suez, to meet the proposed company's vessels in the Red Sea, from whence, in the first instance, it is intended they should be forwarded to Bombay. They propose that a vessel should start every month from Bombay to the Red Sea; that all Government despatches and letters to and from India, together also with a messenger (if so required), be taken, free of charge; but all private letters, &c. be chargeable with a sea-postage in favour of the company, who are to be protected against private carriage of letters by parcels, &c.; the inland postage in respect of those letters being in the hands of Government. They ask a contract for a certain time, an annual payment of £40,000, from the Government, for these services, and that the East-India Company, in consideration of their despatches being carried, pay £25,000 per annum. The expenses of the undertaking, after allowing five per cent. on capital, are calculated to amount to £136,500; from which £65,000 being deducted, there remains a deficit of £71,500, which the company will defray, as well as provide the necessary capital, estimated at £250,000.

This proposal was communicated by the India Board to the different departments of Government and to the Court of Directors. A Report upon the proposal of the company was made to the Treasury by Colonel Maberly, under the orders of the Postmaster-general, the general result of which was, that it would be highly undesirable for the East-India Company, or the Queen's Government, or the Post Office, to accept the offer.

Colonel Maberly treats the question as one of revenue only. Assuming that the company intend to obtain a complete monopoly of the sea-postage to India, he finds, from returns made out by his direction, that the amount of postage of letters passing through Falmouth, by the Mediterranean packet, for Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malta, and Corfu, and for India and Alexandria, was, on an average of the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, £5,509 per annum; and as the letters received by this conveyance may fairly be presumed to be equal in number, the total amount of the correspondence carried by the Mediterranean packet may be taken at £11,018 per annum. Assuming the number of franks

(which would cease to pass) at one-fifth of the whole correspondence, £2,203 must be added, making the amount £13,000. There remain to be added the letters now carried by private ships under the 59th Geo. III. c. 111, which form the greatest portion of the correspondence between this country and India. The postage on these letters, out and home, it is calculated, upon data specified by Colonel Maberly, would amount to £33,750; and this, added to £13,000, makes the total amount of postage by packet and private ships, whether paid by Government or the public, £46,750. This, however, includes land and sea-postage; but the inland postage is proposed to be left in the hands of Government, and this being deducted, it is calculated that £17,700 would be the whole the company would receive for the complete monopoly of the postage to India, as it at present exists, after the repeal of the India Act, and the abolition of those privileges of which the public have been so long possessed. Assuming that the cost to the Government and the East-India Company of the conveyance of their correspondence at present, to be a fourth of this amount, or £4,500, which he thinks an exaggerated estimate, the demand of £65,000 a-year for the execution of this duty is justly pronounced by Colonel Maberly "enormous." It is, however, necessary to take into consideration that the expense of the Mediterranean packet would be saved, or rather the difference between £13,000 and the actual cost of the packets, which he cannot ascertain. If it is impossible to entertain this proposition, Colonel Maberly continues, as regards the Government and the East-India Company, its execution is equally impolitic as concerns the public. The whole of the sea-postage, we have seen, amounts to £17,700, while the company calculate that they cannot convey the correspondence profitably under an expenditure of £136,500, of which £71,500 is to be paid by private individuals. As £13,200 is the sum now paid—*viz.* what remains after deducting £4,500, the cost of the correspondence of the Government and the East-India Company—the public must be made to pay the difference between this and £71,500, *viz.* £58,300, in the shape of additional postage, in order to enable this company to carry their project into execution. Colonel Maberly is of opinion that, instead of an increase, there would be a falling off; that the revenue would be largely defrauded, and that the public, whilst they availed themselves to a very small extent of the more expeditious means of conveyance, would complain of the abolition of their existing privileges.

[Major Head, the Chairman of the Committee of the projected Company, having been subsequently examined with reference to the statements contained in Col. Maberly's Report, gave the following reasons why he considered them to be incorrect: "The letter to the Earl of Lichfield, the Postmaster-general, had reference to the existing communication *via* the Cape of Good Hope. Upon that communication, on which two-pence and four-pence is charged for letters, an estimate was made of the present amount arising to Government and to the public from postage between England and India; that, of course, amounted to a very small sum, and therefore it was said, as a reason for declining the offer of the London Association to establish communication with India, that the public would require to make up a very large sum of money, as much as 400 or 500 per cent. upon their present postage between England and India. In the statement alluded to, no credit was given for passengers, for parcels, for specie, or for other sources of profit which the London Association had very largely calculated upon, and which would lessen any charge for postage. Also, in reference to the Mediterranean packets, the present postage to India and to the Mediterranean was calculated on the Government account, and that sum,

amounting to about £13,000 a year for Indian and Mediterranean postage, was taken as what the Government would benefit in lieu of £45,000 a year asked of them by the Association for establishing a communication monthly with India; likewise the expense of the Mediterranean packets, which would be superseded by such an arrangement. The latter would give the Government a saving of probably £30,000 at least per annum, which ought to be taken into account in the statement alluded to.”]

A similarly unfavourable opinion was given by the Lords of the Admiralty, and an equally unfavourable and decisive answer was sent by the Court of Directors. The President of the India Board, upon this, communicated his own view of the subject to the Court of Directors, and received from that body a letter, dated 1st February last, to the following effect:—that the Court were of opinion that, in order to ensure the efficiency and permanency of steam-communication with India, it should be established and maintained by Government and the East-India Company; that, on this ground, independently of the objections to conferring upon the projected company the right of levying postage, the proposition cannot be entertained; but the Court distinctly state their readiness to concur in the establishment of a monthly steam-communication with India by the way of the Red Sea, upon the principle recommended by the Committee of 1834, *viz.* an equal division of the expense between the Government and the East-India Company; that the expense should be the charge actually incurred for the object, and as the Government have already a packet establishment for other purposes between Falmouth and Malta, the conveyance of the India mails to and from Malta would not be attended with any charge to them; the expense of the establishment beyond that place is, therefore, all that the East-India Company should be called on to share, on account of India; that the Court, however, are willing to waive the claim which India might possess to a share in the postage received by Government to and from Bombay, instead of, as at present, to and from Alexandria.

In communicating this proposal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 3d February, Sir John Hobhouse expressed his opinion that it was “exceedingly fair.” The reply from the Lords of the Treasury, dated the 9th March, expressed their concurrence in the principle stated, namely, that a speedy and certain communication with India is a matter of so much importance to the empire, that it is fitting to assist in its attainment by some contribution from the public revenues; but they require that, in conjunction with the Post-Office, a more clear and precise plan may be prepared and submitted to the Board. Sir John Hobhouse directed the attention of the Committee to the last paragraph of this letter: “Their Lordships, of course, assume that the question reserved for their consideration will embrace the communication by steam with the three presidencies.”

On the following day, this reply was communicated to the Court of Directors; and on the 30th March, the Chairman (Sir James Carnac) wrote to the President of the India Board, stating, with reference to the facility and quickness of communication between Bombay and the other presidencies, that the Government of India had adopted arrangements for the acceleration of the *dawk*, whereby packets may be conveyed from Bombay to Calcutta in from eight to ten days, and to Madras in about seven days, “which the Court consider a much more rapid and certain, and unquestionably more economical, mode of communication, than a steam-conveyance.” The Court submit that the question either of altering the India station for the steam-packets, or of esta-

blishing a branch-communication by steam between Bombay and the other presidencies, should be reserved for consideration after trial has been fairly made of the plan suggested by them; but they are prepared to authorize the Bombay Government, in the event of the difficulties on the line of the Red Sea, in the months of June to September, being found insuperable, to take measures to ensure a regular monthly communication between Bombay and the Persian Gulf.

Sir John Hobhouse proceeds to state, that, after this, he had several oral communications with the Court, by whom he was "given to understand, that any effort upon his part to insist at once upon the larger plan being carried into effect would most probably fail, and that by so insisting on an extended plan, it was more than probable that no immediate step would be taken towards a steam-communication with India, or towards any first experiment of importance." He considered that, by consenting to the modified plan, he was in effect conforming to one of the alternatives that was proposed by the Committee of 1834; and he accordingly wrote to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 3d April, enclosing a copy of Sir James Carnac's letter, and stating that, although his own views of the question would induce him to prefer an immediate arrangement for communicating not only with Bombay but with Madras and Calcutta, by monthly steam-packets, yet, in order to prevent delay, he considered it advisable to close with the proposal of the Court of Directors.

The President, after this, had various communications with the Admiralty, the Treasury, and the Court of Directors, and on the 17th April, the India Board received a letter from the Treasury, suggesting that the East-India Company should be put in communication with the Post Office and the Admiralty on the subject. This letter was considered to be an acquiescence in the proposal, and the Court were requested to communicate with the Post Office, and to frame an estimate of the expense of a monthly communication between Bombay and Suez by four steamers, of two-hundred horse-power each, which was framed, with the concurrence of the Post Office, and sent to the Board.

The statement exhibits in detail the expense of four steamers (including cost) at £88,000 per annum, which is considered rather over than under the actual cost. Sir John Barrow furnished an estimate of the expense of one steam-boat going each month, for one year, from Malta to Alexandria, Alexandria to Beyrout, Beyrout to Scanderoon, return to Alexandria, thence to Malta, founded on the actual cost of the *Spyfire*, 553 tons, and engines of seventy horse-power each, *viz.* £6,915.

Upon receiving these estimates, the Lords of the Treasury intimated their acquiescence in the arrangement, and on the 2d June, a despatch was sent out to the Indian Government, stating the arrangement which the Court had made with his Majesty's Government, and desiring that it might take effect forthwith; adding, that with that view, the Court would direct the Bombay Government to send the *Hugh Lindsay* to Mocha for the purpose of her being regularly employed in conveying the mails between that place and Suez, and to despatch the *Atalanta* and *Berenice* in alternate months to Mocha. The Court further state in the despatch, that they will adopt measures for providing a fourth steamer; that they will immediately contract for coals for consignment to Mocha and Bombay, and that they intend to try the plan of supplying Suez with coals *via* Alexandria. The Governor-general has since been recommended, with a view to the larger plan of communication with the three presidencies, to send the *Atalanta* or *Berenice* round from Calcutta to Madras, thence to

Ceylon, and thence to Socotra, and up the Red Sea to Suez, to ascertain practically what objections there may be to that route.

Sir John Hobhouse further stated, that a plan had been considered for the transmission of the Government mails through France to Marseilles, by which a saving of from four to six days, or more, might be made. Lord Palmerston concurred generally in the expediency of such an arrangement, and consented that a messenger should leave England for Marseilles, once a month, with the India mail, though he thought it possible some temporary difficulty may occur with respect to a general Indian mail, in sealed bags, traversing France.

The plan just referred to, proposed by Mr. Calvert, for many years a resident at Malta, is detailed in the Appendix. His proposition is, that the British Government shall establish steamers between Marseilles, Malta, and the Levant, in opposition to the French; which will expedite the conveyance of correspondence from London to Malta by ten days; he proposes to ensure a speedy and regular conveyance of correspondence between Malta and Athens and Constantinople, so that letters should reach Athens from London in fourteen days, and Constantinople in seventeen days, answers from both places being received in London in forty-one days. Besides the saving of time in sending letters to and from India, Mr. Calvert assumes that greater certainty in the amount of time will be ensured by the new arrangement; and that there will be a great saving of expense in sending the mails through France, and abolishing the steamers from Falmouth. The main objection stated to the plan is, that it depends so much upon the disposition and regulations of the French Government.

Sir John Hobhouse concludes his communication to the Committee by stating that he considers both the Government and the Court of Directors to be justified in making the first experiment to Bombay; that he totally dissents from what was said by Mr. Waghorn, that that result was "worse than nothing," since for communications between the home and local authorities, this scheme answers every object. "The communication is as rapid from Bombay to Agra, as from Calcutta to Agra, and a steam-boat might communicate even with Lodhiana by an eighteen days' passage from Bombay." The last point on which Sir John touches, is the prospect of converting the Indian navy into a steam-flotilla.

Captain Alexander Nairne, formerly of the *General Kidil*, from his experience in the Indian seas and of steamers at home, thinks there is no difficulty at all in a steamer making a passage up and down the Bay of Bengal in all monsoons. In the passage from the Hoogly to Madras, in the south-west monsoon, he would get to the southward by S.S.E.; it might be made, he should think, in six or seven days. He thinks powerful steamers would make head against the south-west monsoon, and that the passage from Bombay direct to Socotra might be made in that monsoon; a strong steamer might go from four to five miles an hour against it. He should not apprehend any difficulty at all against a monsoon, so hard as he has seen it. In a strong wind, all the way between Bombay to Socotra, he would go to the southward. There can be but little fear of the machinery.

Sir David Dunn, a post-captain in the navy, is of opinion, judging of the power of steam in Europe, that there would be no difficulty in a steamer making the passage from the Hoogly to Madras and Point de Galle in the south-west monsoon. The passage should be made from the light-vessel to Point Palmyras, and thence along the shore to Madras, as close to the shore as possible. From Point Palmyras to Madras, the south-west monsoon does not

blow home, and opposes no obstacle to a steamer, judging by those of Europe. In the north-east monsoon, there is no difficulty whatever in the Bay of Bengal; the power of the wind is not so strong as in the south-west monsoon. Against the latter, such a vessel as the *Berenice* might make from four to five, to from seven to eight knots an hour; against the north-east, six or seven. In the strength of the south-west monsoon, there might be a difficulty in rounding Point de Galle, in the passage from Galle to Socotra; but, perhaps, by going inside the Bassas, it might be made in the teeth of the monsoon. The passage from Falmouth to Gibraltar, in winter, is quite equal in difficulty to that between Socotra and Trincomalee, rounding Point de Galle; the wintry weather there is far more severe than the south-west monsoon. Information and experience lead the witness to conclude, that the worst weather in the Indian seas is not so bad as the winter gales in the Bay of Biscay; nor the navigation in other respects of the Indian seas so difficult. The currents can be avoided by making an offing on the starboard tack of 100 or 150 miles, to a low northern latitude, and then going on the larboard tack, with canvass set, steering for Socotra, to the south of the Maldives: for the 100 or 150 miles, in a steamer such as the *Berenice*, the rate would be five knots an hour; on the larboard tack, six or seven. Going in the teeth of the monsoon, the rate would be three or four, against wind and current. The witness's experience is confined to one hundred miles from Point de Galle in the south-west monsoon, where it blows strongest. The distance from Bombay to Socotra is too great for a steamer to carry coals to make that voyage in the face of the south-west monsoon; but she can make an offing to the south from Bombay harbour at any time of the monsoon. Between Calcutta and Suez, the larger the steamer the better.

Lieutenant Welsted, Indian Navy, states that he surveyed the island of Socotra in 1834; that it has two harbours, one available in the north-east monsoon, and one in the south-west; but there is no single harbour sheltered in all seasons. The water in these bays is perfectly smooth; they are easy of access, for any sized vessel, with no dangers in the vicinity. Good fresh water is obtainable there. The detachment left the island in consequence of the insalubrity of the station they occupied: the mountains over the station, seven miles from the beach, are as healthy as England. The coals could be put in hulks.

In the passage from Bombay to Mocha, in the south-west monsoon, sailing-vessels never attempt to go direct across, but run down to the south of the line, and get the south-east trade, and shape their course to the westward by the Sechelles, run into about the longitude of Socotra, and then go due north for Cape Gardafui: the average voyage would be about forty days. Our steamers go across the Arabian sea, from Bombay to Muscat, at all seasons, and the average passage is twenty-one days during the south-west monsoon: there is more importance attached to that monsoon than it deserves. There would be no difficulty in a steamer like the *Berenice* passing during the south-west monsoon from Bombay to Socotra. Quitting Bombay, she should be put on her starboard tack, set sails, and run down to latitude 8° or 9° north, thence steam to the westward into 52° longitude, and then shape the course for Cape Gardafui. At some period of the monsoon, about two months, it would be practicable to go direct from Bombay to Socotra.

Macullah is the best place for a depôt that can be selected in the north-east monsoon; in the south-west it cannot be approached. Aden would answer very well for a depôt in both monsoons, having two harbours. In the south-

west monsoon, you cannot look to the Arabian coast for coals; with a depôt at Socotra, none will be needed on the Arabian coast, outside the Straits of Coromandel.

There is no difficulty in a steamer, of power like the *Berenice*, going through the Straits of Babelmandel, up to Suez, at any season of the year. Steamers in the Red Sea should be of the same power as those without.

In the teeth of Mr. Waghorn's evidence,—that “Mocha is the best place that can be found in the Red Sea and the only depôt required,”—that Mocha is “the place for every thing,”—Lieut. Welsted states, “most decidedly,” that Mocha cannot be made a station, for during nine months of the year the southerly winds blow with such violence, that you can only communicate with the shore at intervals, and it is an open roadsted. In equal opposition to Mr. Waghorn, who declares that Camaran is “good for nothing,”—and “altogether useless,” barren, and having a bar across the entrance of the harbour all round; Lieut. Welsted says, that the best station between Socotra and Suez is Camaran, which is a good harbour, is partially susceptible of cultivation, and that there is not any difficulty in the navigation into the harbour, the width of the channel being a mile and a half. Both these gentlemen speak from actual observation and experience. Mr. Waghorn having been at Camaran “dozens of times;” Mr. Welsted having been professionally employed for three years in surveying the Red Sea!

Mr. Welsted further states that the prevailing winds in the Red Sea are north-west throughout the year in the northern portion, but in July, August, and September, they are at their height, and frequently blow the whole distance to Mocha; in the southern portion, southerly winds prevail for nine months; the currents are unimportant to steam-navigation.

Hodeida is an open roadsted; very indifferent for a depôt. Loheia is objectionable on account of the shallow water. Camfida is indifferent anchorage. Jidda, hitherto used as a coal depôt, is a port fronted with coral rocks, so that you cannot get in at night-time. Yambo would be a good depôt, but Camaran is decidedly the best of all, there being no reefs fronting this part of the coast. The navigation of the western shore of the Red Sea is more intricate and dangerous than the other.

In case of the plague or war interrupting the passage through Egypt, Lieut. Welsted suggests the old route by the gulf of Akaba to Garsa, between which points a Roman road formerly extended. That gulf cannot be navigated but by steam: its width is ten miles.

If the steamers were regular, and of sufficient capacity to take cargo, they would, in time, receive a large amount of freight to India; but at present it is in the hands of natives, who would view our interference with great jealousy: the rich pilgrims would, in a short time, make use of the steamers.

Mr. Peacock, of the India House, was examined at some length. This gentleman, before the Committee of 1834, gave it as his opinion, that for the steam-communication by the Red Sea, with Bombay, four vessels, of two hundred-horse-power, with a tonnage proportionate to power of three to one, would be required; he now thinks it would be better to have five, exact copies of each other, since four Mediterranean packets are employed, which perform amongst them sixty-four thousand nautic miles, whereas the twelve voyages from Bombay to Suez and back are seventy-two thousand nautic miles, and considering the comparative means of repair, sixteen thousand miles each would be the maximum of the possibility of the performance of the Bombay vessels, for any length of time. The *Hugh Lindsay* has been stated to be only equal

to two Red Sea voyages in the year, which is twelve thousand miles. She is a strong vessel, well built, and has very great power.

The *Atalanta*, 620 tons and 210 horse-power, steamed to the Cape in thirty-five days, making on an average 210 or 220 miles a day to Fernando Po, and from Fernando Po to the Cape, 2,400 nautic miles, she averaged 160; she steamed the whole of that long run, seven knots an hour, in fourteen days, against the south-east trade-wind. She had been sent to Fernando Po to avoid this wind, but she did not start early enough. Another experiment should be made by St. Helena direct, which is shorter: the witness has no doubt of her capacity to run against the south-east trade-wind the whole of that line. The *Berenice* did the voyage from Falmouth to Teneriffe* in seven days: her consumption of coal was less than seven pounds per horse-power per hour, though eight is considered little, and ten or twelve is common. These two vessels have nine cabins, each of which will accommodate two persons. There would be room for treasure, or articles of great value and small bulk, but none for cargo, besides the coal.

Between Calcutta and Point de Galle, witness would allow one steamer for every fifteen thousand miles: to go to Calcutta instead of Bombay would, therefore, require two additional steamers. The whole expense of each vessel would be £25,000; but the prime cost of building would be double in India compared with England. The Burdwan coal, the only Indian coal fit for steam-navigation, and which is cheap, is not above half the power of the Llangennech coal, and the freight from Calcutta must be great. Burdwan coal would do for the run between Suez and Mocha; but the Llangennech is the only coal that combines sufficient power in the bulk that any of our steamers can carry to run the distance the *Atalanta* has run. Witness does not see the necessity of having coals at Suez at all, except for emergency: it would be much better to let the vessels run up the whole length of the Red Sea and back again, without taking coal at Suez.

Camaran, he presumes, is a very much better station than Mocha, which will not do for these steamers, because no vessel drawing more than ten and a half feet water can go into the inner anchorage, and the water is exposed to a great swell. The *Atalanta* draws sixteen feet.

The larger a steam-vessel is, the more work she will do, and the more economically. Mr. Peacock thinks that steamers of one thousand tons could admit cargo, as well as fuel and passengers, to the extent of one hundred tons.

The best depôt between Suez and India is the Island of Perim, in the Straits of Babelmandel; the next, the Island of Camaran. Witness's opinion is not favourable to Socotra, and he does not see that we want it. Mocha is decidedly bad. Perim or Camaran would do to run in, in the north-east monsoon, and in the south-west, Socotra could not be entered. Socotra is also too far to the north. A depôt for the south-west monsoon should be, if possible, immediately round Cape Gardafui.

Vessels of great tonnage and power could encounter the south-west monsoon dead on end. Running in lines as near the wind as possible, vessels would take about twelve days to go from Bombay to Socotra, 1,200 miles. Vessels of one thousand tons might go against the south-west monsoon. From Galle to Socotra, 1,800 miles, would take the *Atalanta* eight and a half days. A well-adapted steamer would be capable of making the passage from Calcutta to

* Distances:—Falmouth to Teneriffe, 1,400 miles; Teneriffe to Mayo, 860; Mayo to Fernando Po, 2,009; Fernando Po to the Cape, 2,355; the Cape to the Mauritius, 2,271; the Mauritius to Cochín, 2,125; Cochín to Bombay, 575; total, 11,581.

Point de Galle against the south-west monsoon; under favourable circumstances, in six or seven days; under unfavourable, in nine or ten. In the north-east monsoon, a steam-vessel would do two hundred miles a day backwards and forwards. The time occupied in the passage from Calcutta to Socotra or Gardafui, during the south-west monsoon, would be twenty-one days, exclusive of detention at Galle or Madras. The dawk between Calcutta and Bombay occupies ten, twelve, fourteen, and sixteen days; a great deal more during the rains: so that it would take about the same time if letters were despatched overland from Calcutta to Bombay, and thence forwarded to Socotra, in the south-west monsoon; but in the north-east monsoon, there would be great advantage on the Bombay side. During the north-east monsoon, the passage from Socotra to Bombay would occupy six days; to Galle nine, from Galle to Madras three, and from Madras to Calcutta four; total from Socotra to Calcutta, by Galle and Madras, sixteen days. Letters might be transmitted from Socotra to Calcutta, by Bombay, in fifteen days; it might be done in eight. From Socotra to Calcutta, by Galle, without touching at Madras, would take twelve days only.

Mr. Peacock thinks that the conveyance of passengers would afford the East-India Company nothing, as a set-off against the expenses, in the different routes. The charge must be considerable to passengers, if profit be looked to, —£150 from Calcutta to Suez, and £100 from Bombay. It would cost £100 to provide a passenger comfortably during that passage. There might be more than five hundred passengers for all India by steam in a year; one thousand might be assumed, after a time.

The witness, being asked whether he had considered the political consequences of bringing England and India so much closer together, answers that he has, and does not see there could be any harm, but does not know any great good. In time of war, expedition is advisable; but in time of peace, regularity and perfect knowledge are the things: occasional expedition will not make up for irregular communication and imperfect knowledge. He has heard commercial men doubt whether rapidity of communication is important in a commercial point of view: they do not want the bills to anticipate the goods. The commercial community think regularity of information more requisite than despatch: insulated experiments do mischief. A regular and speedy and convenient communication will cause more Europeans to go to India; but Mr. Peacock does not think this an advantage to India; a great resort of Europeans thither will have a bad effect on the morals and domestic happiness of the people, who have been oppressed and ill-treated whenever they have come in contact with Europeans not under the control of the East-India Company.

By far the best line of steam-communication for Calcutta is by the Cape. If he (Mr. Peacock) were laying down a new scheme of steam-communication with India, he would take Beyrout, the Great Desert and the Persian Gulf, for letters for Bombay, and the direct line by St. Helena, round the Cape, for letters and passengers for Calcutta. The time occupied would be sixty days, changing the vessel at every station, having twelve vessels.

Mr. Alexander Galloway, a civil and manufacturing engineer, stated that he was about to proceed to Egypt, by desire of the Pasha, to be consulted respecting a rail-road between Alexandria and Adfa. If the Pasha were encouraged by the British Government, he would proceed with the undertaking. All he wants, is a stipulation to pay six-pence a ton mileage for the eighty miles of road; he would take three-pence. There is no practical difficulty in making

this railway, and materials are prepared. The Pasha is a very enlightened man, and would do every thing to facilitate intercourse through his country that would contribute to the prosperity of Egypt and England. His son Ibrahim is a man equally enlightened and liberal, and a much better educated man. The witness does not think the Pasha would make other charges for port dues. His revenue is seven millions, and he does not spend £10,000 a year on his own person. The witness is quite sure that we should meet with as much support there in every project to promote our welfare, as if it was in our own country. If any of our steamers came into Suez out of repair, they could be repaired very easily from Egypt, where there are native engineers, besides forty or fifty English, who could travel on the rail-road from Cairo to Suez in four hours. Very superior coal and iron have been discovered in Syria, within eighteen miles of the sea, and about 350 miles from Alexandria. The Pasha will be competent in a very short period to supply all the steamers at Suez. The Nile steamer has been supplied with that coal.

Captain Andrew Henderson stated, that he has commanded both steam and sailing-vessels in the Indian seas; that there is no difficulty whatever in going in a steam-vessel from the mouth of the Hoogly to Point Palmyras,—he has often come in both vessels; there can be none to a steamer in the passage from Point Palmyras to Madras, and thence to Point de Galle, during the southwest monsoon. There is nothing in the monsoons of the Indian seas which would prevent the passage of a powerful steamer at all times, barring the chance of a hurricane.

Mr. Thomas Edward Mitchell Turton, barrister in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and member of the Bengal Steam Committee, was examined at some length. He stated that he came from Calcutta, to Bombay, thence to Cosseir, across the Desert to Ghenah and down the Nile to Cairo, and thence to Alexandria, accompanied by his wife, six children (the eldest nine, the youngest one), and servants. They travelled with very little inconvenience, and as to danger, there is literally none. The facilities for travelling across the Desert, such as they are, are considerable. Food and provisions are readily obtained, except water; the hire of camels is reasonable, and the road is perfectly good and level: a trifling expense would make the road from Cosseir to Ghenah as good as any in England. The plague in Egypt, except at certain seasons, is a mere bugbear.

The Calcutta community desire a comprehensive plan of steam-communication, that would embrace all the presidencies; they do not consider that Bombay would contribute its due proportion to the expenses, but that every part of India ought to have the benefit of a speedy communication with Great Britain. They are desirous of avoiding the expense and risk of a land route between Bombay and Calcutta, and they consider that it is rather hard that they should be taxed alone by a heavy inland postage, for the benefit of that communication, whereas Bombay would pay nothing whatever to the Indian Government, and that they would save time and expense very considerably by the route of the steam-vessel being direct to Calcutta. If the steam-communication were only to go to Bombay, there would be no sort of convenience as a route for passengers either to Calcutta, Madras, or Ceylon, if the communication was confined to that; and they consider that a steamer from Socotra would reach Galle as soon as a steamer would reach Bombay, and that the steamer would go on to Calcutta in six or eight days, according to the time of the year and the weather she might meet with, and thereby save time, as well as greatly increase the convenience of communication. They also feel satisfied, that to make it

answer, all the presidencies must be taken in, and that it will answer if they are all taken in, but that it will not answer, under any circumstances, if only Bombay is taken in. They consider that the return from Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon, towards the expenses, would be £133,600, viz. one-half of the present number of passengers, or 1,280, at £95 each net profit, would yield £121,600, and a moiety of the letters, or 120,000, at a rupee each, would return £12,000: this is exclusive of freight, specie, parcels, and periodicals. Bombay, at a like rate, with only 302 passengers and 26,000 letters, would pay only £31,290, whereas the expense must be precisely the same whether to Calcutta or not, up to Socotra. There would be a considerable freight if it went the whole way, and none if confined to Bombay. The witness would propose that a sufficient number of steamers, of eight hundred tons and 220-horse power, be placed on the whole line between Calcutta and London, and Bombay and London, taking passengers, parcels, specie, and cargo; the mails leaving London on the 1st of every month, and Calcutta on the 15th. The mail from London of June will thus meet the Calcutta mail of May in crossing Egypt; it will touch and change steamers at Gibraltar, touch at Malta, and arrive at Alexandria about the 19th, and the passengers will be ready to embark at Suez on the 26th. The Calcutta May mail will touch at Madras, reach Galle on the 23d, arrive at Socotra on the 2d June, and meet the Bombay steamer, transferring passengers, mails, &c. to another steamer, reach Camaran 7th June, Cossier on the 13th, and Suez on the 15th, where the passengers and mails from London will arrive on the 26th. The Indian passengers and mails will cross to Alexandria by the 22d June, and proceed to England, trans-shipping into another steamer at Gibraltar, where they will arrive by the 11th July, fifty-seven days from Calcutta. This plan the witness conceives to be the best, most efficient, and cheapest in the end. Almost every person would go, and send their children that way. To do this properly, there should be a treble line from Suez to Calcutta, of two each, or six steamers, and two from Socotra to Bombay. Four or five would be necessary in the Mediterranean, keeping one constantly in quarantine at Gibraltar for ten days after her arrival. The estimate the witness makes of the expenses is £230,146 for the whole, and the probable returns £217,400, exclusive of charges for conveyance of specie. The witness entered into minute details in respect to the items of these estimates; being requested by Sir John Hobhouse to look at the estimates (already given, p. 255) which he had delivered in, Mr. Turton admits they are fair estimates.

He was asked whether, for the mere purpose of sending letters and despatches, the arrangement now made, as far as it goes, is satisfactory; and he admits it is so, but not safe, as the letters were liable to be injured.

The witness, from personal observation, does not think Mocha a good place for a depôt: in point of situation, the island of Perim could not be excelled, but there is one serious objection to it,—there is no population in the island or in the neighbourhood, and no water. Camaran, in point of situation, is nearly as good as Perim; and infinitely better, going to Socotra.

Mr. Turton is perfectly satisfied that if steam-communication were once established, many natives of India would come to this country. The only way to produce confidence between England and India is by drawing the natives hither, and giving them English education and English ideas. He dissents from the opinion of Mr. Peacock, that, for passengers, the passage round the Cape is preferable to that by the Red Sea, and observes: "If Mr. Peacock were to reside in India as many years as I have done, and to take as many

voyages round the Cape as I have, and one voyage through Egypt home, I am satisfied he would change his opinion." He considers Mr. Peacock's opinion, that no return could be procured from passengers, as erroneous on the face of it, and contrary to experiment by the Peninsular Steam Company, whose steamers carry at the outside only two hundred tons of freight: the passengers alone pay them.

The Bombay line, Mr. Turton considers, would leave a considerably greater deficiency to be provided by the Government, than the general one, to the extent of £70,640.

Exclusive of the commercial advantages arising from a speedy and regular communication with India, it would be productive of the greatest political and moral advantages. Mr. Turton enumerates a variety of advantages, and expresses a difference of sentiment from Mr. Peacock on the subject of increased facilities to the visits of Europeans to India. Every thing that shortens the distance between England and India, and brings the latter nearer the public in the mother country, will supply to a great extent the want of a public in India, and check the tyranny and oppression imputed unjustly to Europeans there. The vices of the Indians are greatly produced by their never having had any thing but Asiatic education and Asiatic intercourse. The benefit will be far greater by extending steam-intercourse to all the presidencies, because it will excite a spirit of emulation. If there was a regular communication by steam with the Red Sea and India, he is satisfied the commerce would very much increase. There would be ample freight for spare tonnage in the large steamers. In the event of there being a steam-communication, the passengers by land from Bombay to Calcutta would be confined to those whom business called. The land journey is impracticable for ladies and children.

We shall conclude this article with a digest of Lord William Bentinck's evidence, though taken out of its order, his Lordship being the last witness examined by the Committee.

In answer to questions by Sir John Hobhouse, his Lordship stated his opinions with reference to an extended plan of steam-navigation with India. The total direct distance from Calcutta to Suez is 4,810 miles; a voyage thither and back monthly would give a total distance of 115,440 miles. The distance from Bombay to Socotra is 1,210 miles; which for twenty-four voyages gives 29,040 miles. The whole distance will be 144,480 miles. According to Mr. Peacock, one steamer can perform only 16,000 miles per annum; but according to the Peninsular Company, a steamer can perform 24,000 miles. Assuming 16,000, there would be required nine steamers for the whole communication; 24,000, six. Lord William assumes ten steamers as a proper establishment for the comprehensive plan. The expense of ten steamers, at £20,000 per annum each, will be £200,000. The profits he estimates as follows: passengers, first year 800, second year 1,200, third year 1,600; average 1,200. Profit £50 each, £60,000. Letters between Suez and Calcutta, 200,000, at one shilling, £10,000. Freight, fifty tons each, at £5 for twenty-four voyages, £6,000. Parcels and periodicals, £100 for twenty-four voyages, £2,400. Despatches, £500 for each voyage, £12,000. Total, £90,000. Deficit, £110,000. No part of the expense of the communication between Suez and India should fall upon Great Britain. With the aid of the naval establishment in India, the whole charge of the comprehensive scheme, if managed with prudence, would be defrayed by the returns. He proposes to allot two of the three steamers maintained in Bengal by the Government to the packet establishment, which would reduce the expense £40,000. He would convert the Indian navy, which now

costs £100,000, into five steamers, allotting three to the packet service, and two to the general service. From these two sources, the deficit would be reduced to £10,000. But there is also the Royal navy, at present totally unemployed, and maintained at a considerable expense, which, with a great steamer attached, might take its share of duty in the Persian Gulf. The whole of the naval force in the East Indies should be placed under the Admiralty, whereby all distinctions of government would be done away with, much efficiency gained, and much money saved. The data on which these conclusions are founded, his Lordship states, he obtained since he came from India; he has obtained more information in England, and was not aware before, what steamers could do. Vessels of one thousand tons would be the best adapted to the Indian seas. The stations for the steam-packets should be, starting from Calcutta, at Galle, Socotra, Mocha, or Camaran. There might be subsidiary depôts of coal at the Maldives, at Perim, or any other intermediate port. Socotra should be the point of junction for the two vessels from Calcutta and Bombay. The Calcutta vessel should not go further than Point de Galle; the Point de Galle steamer should be changed at Socotra; the Socotra steamer at Camaran. Being asked whether, from his experience and opportunities of inquiry, he sees any difficulties not to be easily surmounted, with reference to the ordinary state of navigation, or even to the south-west monsoon, his Lordship answers: "When I was in India, I certainly had doubts upon the subject; but since I have returned, and have made all the inquiries I have respecting it, and have ascertained what steamers with large tonnage and adequate power can effect, I do not think there is the least difficulty in the world. I think a voyage from Galle to Socotra, against the south-west monsoon, is more easy than that from Bombay to Socotra; but by running to the southward from Bombay, a steamer would fall exactly into the track of the Galle vessel. In point of time, the voyage round by Galle to Calcutta would be made in nearly the same as by sea from Socotra to Bombay, from thence overland to Calcutta; the route all the way by sea would perhaps be more regular and certain, because, during the monsoons, there are interruptions by land. The voyage by sea might perhaps be two, three, or four days quicker; but I do not think it is a matter of any consequence. I think the advantage of the comprehensive plan is that, besides the general convenience, passengers would contribute a great proportion of the returns: a considerable part of the expense, even in the outset, would be paid from this source." He adds, that he has no doubt that the Red Sea route would be preferred by passengers to the long voyage round the Cape; that, in India, there is a demand for this extended communication which is universal amongst the European residents, and it has spread also amongst the natives; and so general and intense is the desire for it amongst all ranks and classes, that if some such scheme as he recommends be not carried into effect, there is no doubt a general dissatisfaction will ensue.

Being asked whether a speedy and regular communication by steam with all the ports in India would be productive of any moral or political advantages, Lord William replies, "very many and very great;" and he recites the answer he gave to the subscribers to the Madras Steam Fund, in 1834, which has already appeared in print.

(To be concluded next month.)

AN INDIAN VISION MORALIZED.

I had a vision in the night,
 A vision of an Indian maid, .
 Shining upon the misty night
 Out of the plantain shade :
 Unto the Sacred River she*
 Her little lamp and flowers committed,
 And down the stream, uncertainly,
 In shadow and light the treasure flitted.
 A little while I watched the gleam
 Twinkle upon the troubled water :
 Then darkness came upon the lamp,
 And sorrow on the Indian daughter.

And as the beauteous vision faded,
 I thought upon the Stream of Life,
 How oft Hope's Lamp, with garland braided,
 Gilding the angry foam of strife,
 The billows dances o'er,
 And glimmers, and then is seen no more.
 O thou triumphant, joyous spirit,
 Whose feet of cloudless beauty shine
 Upon the glittering hills of youth,
 Advancing to the glorious shrine
 Of Hope, to offer up thy bow ;
 The arrows sounding in thy quiver .
 While Fame already crowns thy brow,
 And bathes thee in her golden River !

Now Love from its own crystal springs
 Waters the Garden of thy Rest,
 And paints the feathers of its wings
 With the sunshine of its breast :
 If Sorrow in the band of Hours,
 At dewy morn or eve appears,
 She wakes the bosom's sweetest flowers
 Beneath the rainbow of her tears.†

I see thee at thy window bowing,‡
 With joyful heart, and beaming eye,
 Over some antique page still glowing
 With sunshine from Athenian sky :
 Mild Plato's Bower round thee growing ;
 The olives from thy chamber start ;
 And Pella's sweetest music flowing,
 Loosens the fountains of thy heart.

Thrice happy hour ! along the stream
 Calmly thy flowers and lantern float,
 And Pleasure paints her varying dream,
 And Hope awakes a livelier note,
 Pouring from entrancing throat

* This alludes to an Indian custom, which will be familiar to the reader.

† Alluding to the Greek superstition, noticed by Aristotle, of a rainbow causing a tree to blossom.

‡ Referring to the study of classical learning, by an enthusiastic youth.

An Indian Vision Moralized.

The luxury of sound—beware
 Amid the glowing summer fair,
 Before the chilly Autumn air
 Breathes upon the verdurous trees,
 Often the bosom's Songster flees :
 Showering the loose notes of her amorous chime
 Through the rich foliage of a milder clime.

Now years are past—I look and see
 A heavy heart with heavy eye ;
 A cloud hath dimmed the Athenian sky,
 The murmur of the Attic bee
 No longer in the thyme is heard,
 Nor the soft singing of the bird,
 Through the fair Garden of the Sage.*
 Yet still upon the golden page
 The Student lingers, though to him
 That crystal mirror of the soul is dim.

And thou, upon whose cradle hung†
 The shadow of the God of War,
 Shaking the earth with thundering car,
 While thy undaunted fingers clung
 Unto his wavy plume and blazing shield ;
 And the proud banners of the tented field
 Glow'd on thy straining vision, and the Camp
 Roar'd with its thousand trumpets—hath thy Lamp
 Floated serenely along Glory's stream,
 Burning with all the splendour of thy dream ?
 Oh, ask of her whose summer bloom
 Withers in yonder darken'd room,
 Where the faint rays of sunshine creep
 Through the closed windows, and the Bride
 Of the Departed comes to weep—
 The hero vanished from her side !

But holier sighings with thy Lamp,
 Star of benighted nations,‡ went ;
 Nor spear, nor helm, nor iron tramp
 Kindled thy spirit, nor the crimson tent
 Of princely conquest—thine to gild
 The Valley of Death with cheerful ray,
 Bright'ning the ghastly shadow into day.
 And though, perchance, to common eyes,
 Thy Lamp with its fair garland dies
 Upon the stream ; in greener Bowers,
 A clearer flame, and lovelier flowers,
 Shall wreath their blooming lustre round,
 When with the Few, the Faithful found,
 Thy luminous forehead shall be crown'd
 With amaranth, and thy Lamp with light,
 Never again to fade in night.

O may thy Lamp on Siloa's brook
 Its mild and cloudless lustre shed,
 By meek Religion's garland bound ;
 With odorous§ deeds of Virtue fed !

* The Academy of Plato.

† The soldier.

‡ The missionary.

§ Milton.

And, sweet Content, within my breast
Build thou, below'd, thy lowly nest ;
Breathing thy wood-notes, void of art,
The simple music of the heart :
So Nature's sweetest, gentlest sound
Welcomes the morning from the ground.
No storm can rend thy folded wing,
Nor shade its radiant glittering ;
But rising to the purple sky,
Thy plumes grow faint, thy colours die ;
Like that • rich Eastern bird, whose shine
Illumines with a glow divine
The sheltering leaves, but fades in night,
At the first motion of its flight.

• The goldfinch of Tonquin.

THE NON-INTERVENTION SYSTEM.

THE NIZAM'S COUNTRY.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

THOUGH an anonymous communication seldom meets, and perhaps hardly merits, much attention, yet I avail myself of this channel, as the only one open to an individual, not under authority, to make known the evils which have resulted, and still continue to result, to many millions of people, from that line of heartless policy, which was introduced into our relations with the independent states of India during the inauspicious reign of Lord William Bentinck. I allude to the non-intervention system, which, while it prohibits all interference with the civil administration of semi-barbarous governments, does not prevent our aiding and abetting them, in their atrocious tyrannies over their unhappy subjects, by military coercion.

There are several states in India towards which this policy has been adopted; but I shall select, as an example, the country of the Nizam; both because the features of the case, in all their deformity, are more conspicuous there than elsewhere, and because I am better acquainted with the facts, having resided in that country for many years, and having personally witnessed the misery and desolation which have followed upon the withdrawal of the European collectors.

It may be necessary to premise, that the Nizam's territories are situated in the centre of the Peninsula of India. They are bounded on three sides by the Company's country, and on the north and north-east by the Mahratta states of Scindiah and of the Rajah of Nagpore. The population was estimated at two millions; but, I believe, no census has lately been taken, and it is probable that this number has been much reduced by the combined effects of misgovernment and famine. The revenue, in more prosperous days, was calculated at two crores of rupees, nearly equal to two millions sterling; but this statement, also, must now be received with limitations referable to causes which will hereafter appear. The country comprises some fine tracts of land; and, towards the north, the valley of Berar is particularly fertile. It is penetrated by three large rivers—the Taptee, the Godavery, and the Kistnah—which are severally fed by numerous tributary streams of considerable magni-

tude. The wealth of the country is chiefly derived from agriculture. Berar produces great quantities of cotton; and, with a little management, this might become a valuable article of export, and yield a proportionately increased revenue. The manufactures are of little importance, though they suffice to provide for the simple wants of the inhabitants. They weave in almost every village; and some towns are locally famous for various articles of wearing apparel and ornamental work; but, generally, the manufactures are at a low ebb. The principal city is Hyderabad. Aurungabad, once the capital of the Moghul empire, is a ruin: the owls and bats have taken undisturbed possession of the dilapidated palace of Aurungzebe. Oomraottee was once a city of importance and opulence. The chief part of the trade between the western ports and Central India passed through this town, which became a sort of entrepôt for commercial goods, both foreign and domestic; but new roads have now been opened, and the place has fallen into comparative insignificance; and generally, the towns and villages throughout the country have sunk, or are sinking, into decay, and wear a melancholy aspect of past prosperity and present poverty. The climate is good, the land is fertile and well watered; and if the country were blessed with a tolerable government, its inhabitants might become a happy and prosperous people. It is the intent of this paper to show why they are otherwise, and that the heavy responsibility of their increasing misery rests on the British Government in India.

By an arrangement, consummated in 1798, entitled an enlarged subsidiary treaty between the British Government, on the one part, and his Highness the Nizam, on the other, it was agreed, that a large body of Company's troops (I think, 6,000) should be quartered on our ally, within his territories, to be paid by him.* These troops, by the terms of the agreement, were to be ready at all times to execute any service of importance, "such as the protection of his Highness, his heirs, &c.—the overawing and chastising rebels, &c." In addition to this force, entirely British, a regular army, officered by Englishmen, who were appointed by the Governor-general, or his representative, the Resident at Hyderabad, was organized, in supersession of a body of disciplined troops, which had been previously embodied under French officers, and which were thought to be inimical to our interests at the court of our ally. It is necessary to recollect, that both the subsidiary force, and the Nizam's regular army, are thus placed under the control of the Supreme Government in Calcutta; because upon this connexion hinges the mischief I wish to expose.

These troops constitute the sole effective force of the Nizam's Government. There is a numerous rabble of Sebundy corps, which derive any influence they possess from their remote resemblance in dress to the regular sepoy. They wear red coats and cross-belts—the refuse of our army-stores—and carry muskets innocent of firelocks or bayonets; and if they had these essential articles, they are seldom provided with ammunition: in fact, for all purposes of warfare, this body of troops is quite ineffective.

There are also considerable bodies of foreign mercenaries, who find employment in the retinues of native noblemen at Hyderabad—Arabs, Afghans, Puttans, Beloochees, and Rohillas—the gathering together of the nations on the north-western frontier of India. These men are stalwart fellows enough, and, individually, are thought to be "good men and true" on any cut-throat

* This part of the treaty was subsequently modified. The Nizam consented to cede his portion of the country wrested from Tippoo, for the purpose of paying the subsidiary force. This tract of country still continues under the Company's control, and is called the "Ceded Districts." When it came into our possession, it was estimated at twenty lakhs per annum; it now yields eighty lakhs. The Company seldom does in its bargains with native princes.

occasion ; but their habits of independence indispose them to conform to the usages of military discipline, and, except in defence of forts, their efforts are always desultory and ineffectual ; and whether these efforts would tend to the support or subversion of the native Government, would entirely depend upon the politics of their immediate master, whose behests they are bound to obey, whether treasonable or loyal.¹

From this statement it will appear, that the strength of the Nizam's Government is based upon the military force supplied by the English Government ; that, surrounded as his Highness is by a factious and turbulent nobility, it could not sustain itself for a single day without this support ; and, therefore, that whatever evil is to be found in the native Government, is countenanced and enforced by the power which keeps it intact.

Now, the non-intervention system, which I think so much to be deprecated, essentially is this : it prohibits all civil interference whatever with the internal administration of the country. The native Government is at liberty to plunder and oppress the people to its heart's content ; and this may take place under the nose of the British Resident ; but that functionary is instructed carefully to shut his eyes to all that is going on. He is forbidden to inquire, he is not authorized to interfere ; and the plausible reason for this baneful neutrality is, that we ought to respect the independence of our allies. So far, so good ; but if the safety of his Highness is jeopardized, that is to say, if his Government, by acts of unbearable oppression, gives rise to that state of wholesome re-action, to which political as well as bodily diseases are liable, then, being wilfully blind to the latent causes of discontent, we are to step in with our bayonets, and to put to death his unhappy subjects, whose miseries, probably, had driven them into rebellion. In the words of the treaty, the Company's troops "are to overawe and chastise rebels." It is true, that it is provided, that the subsidiary force is not to be employed on trifling occasions, and that, heretofore, their *active* interference has seldom been required ; but the *moral* influence of their presence in the country is of continual operation. The ryots, without arms, disunited amongst themselves, without money, nearly without food, are certainly not able to cope with a formidable body of disciplined troops ; and believing, as they naturally do, that his Highness, or rather his executive minister, in whom is vested all substantive power, has such means of coercion at his beck, they silently acquiesce in their miserable state, and bear while they can, or fly the country. If no rebellion takes place, it is because they know that rebellion would lead to certain destruction or increased tyranny.

It is also true, or I believe it to be true, that neither the Company's troops, nor the regular army of the Nizam, is to be employed on any active duty, except under the orders and upon the responsibility of the British Resident. But this clause, whether expressed or understood, must be a dead letter in practice, where the Resident is precluded from ascertaining the original cause of any collision. It is the last drop that makes the cup overflow, and it is the last, and perhaps some trivial aggression, that throws a people into rebellion against their government ; but before a foreign nation can justly lend its aid to support an arbitrary government against its own subjects, it ought at least to secure the power of investigating all the predisposing causes which had led to a civil war. Under the present system, a true knowledge of the facts is not attainable. We will suppose, that the Nizam applies to the Resident for assistance, on the ground that a portion of his subjects, on an insignificant pretext, had rebelled against his authority. It would be the Resident's duty to investi-

gate the isolated fact, and if he found it to be truly stated, to grant the required assistance; and divers throats would be cut accordingly. The Resident would be infringing on the non-intervention system to carry his inquisition further; and to all intents, therefore, he might enter into the contest as happily ignorant of the true source of the collision as if he had made no inquiry at all.

It does not fall within the compass of a letter to detail many instances of the evil-working of this part of the system, nor would it be easy to authenticate facts which are purposely mystified to the public eye; but, to exemplify the danger of an ignorant interference on our part, with our troops, I will relate some very notorious circumstances that occurred last year.

The Rohillas are a class of foreign mercenaries, who leave their country, at the foot of the Himalayas, in small parties, to seek service in more southern states. Between four and five thousand of these men had found their way into the Nizam's country, where they had been received and entertained. The several parties, on enlistment, had paid unto Government a large sum of money (according to their numbers and pretensions), as the fee of admission, on an understanding that they should be retained in the service, on their good behaviour, for life. It happened that a collision took place in the streets of Hyderabad between a few of these people and some Arab soldiers. It is impossible to determine which party was in error. They were mutually jealous of each other, and probably the blame might be equally divided between them; but bad blood having been engendered, and the peace of the city disturbed, it became necessary to separate the belligerents; and the Rohillas, as the least numerous body, were sentenced to summary punishment, dismissal, and banishment; which decree was made to apply, not only to those who had been concerned in the affray, but to all others of the tribe throughout the country. The Rohillas did not murmur at this decision; they admitted that the Government had a right to discharge its own servants; but they demanded, and with reason, that the fees which, with great difficulty, they had paid into Government, on certain unfulfilled conditions, should be restored to them, wholly, or in such proportion as, with the pay they had intermediately received, should leave them a fair remuneration for the time they had been employed; and, being a stiff-necked generation, and very tenacious of their pecuniary claims, they furthermore intimated their determination not to "budge an inch" until this demand had been conceded. Hereupon, the Minister called upon the Resident to assist him with troops to enforce the expulsion of the Rohillas, stating, that they had contumaciously refused to receive their arrears of wages, or to obey his notice to quit; and on this *ex parte* statement, assistance was granted. The troops, both Company's and Nizam's, were placed in requisition; and if the Rohillas had not submitted, for the moment, a massacre must have ensued, which would have implicated our national character most seriously. The event proved, that either the Resident had been deceived by the Minister's misrepresentations, or that, with his eyes open, he had endeavoured to enforce an act intrinsically unjust; for, after five months' negotiation, during which time 1,500 armed Rohillas, in a state of exasperation, were permitted to lurk around the walls of the city, and to infest the open bazars, keeping all peaceably disposed persons in bodily fear; after innumerable vain attempts to frighten the Rohillas "out of their propriety" by warlike demonstrations—after we had endured from them the insult of an unprovoked attack upon a detachment commanded by Europeans—and after, in short, the Resident had become a bye-word and a proverb

throughout the country for vacillation and timidity, peace was concluded with them on their own terms. This was the result of the controversy with the city Rohillas, who, in some sort, had offended; but, in the mean time, the grossest injustice had been perpetrated towards their countrymen, who had been employed in districts remote from the capital, and against whom no offence was even alleged. When their discharge had been determined upon by the Minister, the Resident had issued instructions to the several divisional commandants, to furnish the native authorities with troops, to preserve the peace of the country, and to enforce the removal of the Rohillas if they resisted. The officers commanding detachments employed on this duty were directed to ascertain that the Rohillas received their arrears of wages. Other demands, of whatever nature, and particularly for the fees, which they had paid and claimed again, were treated by the native authority, to whom the European officer was referred, as vexatious, and disregarded; and thus these unhappy and unoffending men were ejected from their homes, in some instances, at an hour's notice; their property was sacrificed, and themselves hurried beyond the frontier, without their wives or families, and turned adrift at a distance of three months' journey from their native land, and frequently without the means of subsistence on the road: this was done at the point of the bayonet; and if they had resisted, which, in their despair, it is marvellous they did not, there would have ensued a great sacrifice of life in a most unrighteous cause. What happened then, is liable to happen whenever the troops are called out—there is so much chicanery in native policy, so much intrigue, and fraud, and oppression, with such an artful concealment and perversion of fact, that unless circumstances are known as they arise, and every occasion of collision traced to its ultimate source, it is impossible to guess at the real merits of the case; and when the heavy responsibility of military interference is considered, and that, both in reason and in law, the taking away life in an unjust quarrel, is cold-blooded murder, it surely behoves our Government to pause and reflect ere it sanctions any interference in such equivocal disputes. As a mere question of policy, and not of humanity, it is imperative upon us to work warily. It is difficult to estimate the injury that might result from a single instance of bad judgment, nor how widely the seeds of the subversion of our power might be spread by one act of oppression. The Rohillas are a warlike, enterprising race; their country adjoins the territory of the most opulent and powerful prince in India, Runjeet Singh; and their road home lay through the independent Mahratta states of Scindiah, which are, and always have been, jealous of our encroachments. It is not to be doubted, that three thousand starving men, smarting under a sense of unprovoked ill-usage, would "cry aloud and spare not." The story of their wrongs, the injustice and oppression of the British Government, in the person of its representative, would be told with the energy of resentment, and received and propagated with the zeal of "envy, hatred, and malice." The natives of India dislike our persons, loathe our habits, abominate our religion, and writhe under our pride; and, excepting the fear of the bayonet, there is but one sentiment which keeps them in subjection—this is a reliance on our justice and good faith. Let us at least be careful not to rend asunder, by the hand of violence, this solitary bond of union.

I come back to my argument. To test our anomalous position with the Nizam's Government, I would ask a simple question.—Is that Government, as it is now constituted, worthy of the unlimited confidence we repose in it? Would the Hon. Company consign any integral portion of their own territories

to the tender mercies of such a Government, bear the responsibility of its acts, and enforce its decrees, though ignorant of their nature? The answer is to be found in the description I shall proceed to give of his Highness and his executive ministers.

The Nizam is a prince who was born and bred in a zenanah. His time, from his youth upwards, has been consumed in sensuality and sloth, and he has long sunk into a state of imbecility of body and mind. The minister *de facto*, Chundoo Lal, has great talent, is indefatigable in business, and is friendly to the English, by whom he was elevated to his present position; but he is rapacious, oppressive, and cruel, and his system of rule is that crooked line of policy, which no civilized Government ought to tolerate. Bribery and extortion are the leading features of his administration. Beneath this man, there is a host of subordinate agents, notoriously and universally corrupt.

This description of his Highness and his executive ministers is not an exaggerated picture, but the simple truth; and I am satisfied that no man, who is at all acquainted with Hyderabad politics, would attempt to impugn it. The practical working of the machine is about equal to its component parts. The country is divided into districts, each of which is placed under a Talookdar, who contracts to pay into Government a certain revenue annually. This official purchases his appointment by the payment of a large fee, called *nuzurana*; besides which, it is necessary to propitiate the Minister and his servants downwards by the offer of large presents, or bribes. These payments are a great evil at the outset. It seldom happens that a candidate for office has the means of defraying the preliminary demands, and in most cases he is obliged to resort to a money-lender, who thenceforward is associated with him in the profits to be derived from his situation; whereby the people are subject to two tyrants, instead of one. The admission-fees are also a temptation to a needy and rapacious Government, to discharge a Talookdar for the sake of the presents which would be required of his successor; while the actual incumbent, knowing that he has no security but the frail promise of a faithless Government, enters upon his office with a determination to reimburse himself, and to accumulate money as rapidly as possible: "he must make hay while the sun shines." His first and only object, therefore, is to squeeze out of the unhappy ryots all they can spare. He plunders, extorts, and oppresses, until the talookah will yield no more. Then comes the day of retribution. The people desert, the land is not cultivated, the revenue falls short, and the Minister, arousing himself in virtuous indignation at this latter circumstance, summons the Talookdar to his presence, and casts his iniquities in his teeth. The object of this proceeding is perfectly understood. If the culprit have the wherewithal to purchase a pardon, and another talookah, he is tolerably secure of both; but if he be found guilty of poverty, he receives the punishment of his misdeeds. The Talookdar robs the people, and the Minister squeezes the Talookdar, on a pretence of doing justice; but the ryots in no case get any redress.

The consequence of this system, which has now continued for many years, is, that the ryots are kept in a state of the most hopeless poverty. Simple though their habits be, they have not the means wherewith to clothe or feed themselves. They are nearly invariably debtors for the seed which they sow, for the bullocks wherewith they till, and for every mouthful of food which they put into their mouths. The money thus borrowed is not only lent at an usurious interest, but under conditions that place all they possess, including the ensuing crops, in the absolute power of the lender, to buy and to sell at his own price; who, having thus an unlimited control over their whole substance, remits a

part, or enforces his whole claim yearly, according to circumstances, leaving the ryots nothing but a bare subsistence; contriving, at the same time, to retain an accumulating claim against them, so that they never escape from a state of dependence. As I before said, the Talookdar and the money-lender are associated together, and divide the spoil. The ryot, throughout the country, is a mere bondsman to these two taskmasters. If one of this class by any miracle were to accumulate money, he would assuredly subject himself to injurious treatment until he gave it up. It follows from this system of misrule, that the ryots are kept in a state of abject poverty, and if the fact of their extreme misery is not better known, it is because the non-intervention rule proscribes investigation; because the population has sunk into a state of apathy which disheartens them from complaining, and because the power of British bayonets keeps in check the natural resistance to oppression, which would otherwise convulse this devoted country.

As already observed, it is not possible to reduce within the limits of this paper numerous facts illustrative of the system, nor in any case would such facts be valuable unless they were fully authenticated. I shall presently refer to official papers, in which may be found in detail sufficient evidence of the state of misrule of the Nizam's country; but I will here relate the history of the last ten years of the career of a Talookdar, to prove that the native Government, in the selection of its servants, is totally regardless of their individual character or disposition, in which alone the ryot has any security against injustice, in a country where there is no law but the law of might. The person I allude to is named Bence Singh. About ten years ago, he held extensive districts in the vicinity of Jalnah. At that time, European collectors were associated with the native officials, and a few months since I had an opportunity of reading the reports of Mr. C, a gentleman then and there employed in this capacity, who represents in the strongest language the miserable condition to which this man's venality, cruelty, and oppression had reduced the whole of the districts under his control. Bence Singh being wealthy, it was with difficulty that the Minister could be induced to remove him from the scene of his iniquities, nor was this effected until the ruin of the talookah had nearly been consummated. He was then placed in charge of a certain portion of the police, where he is stated to have organized a band of thieves, in the capacity of policemen, who plundered the people they were paid to protect. His evil deeds in this department beginning to stink in men's nostrils, the districts of Tullegaon, &c. lying between Oomraottee and the Wurdah, were consigned to his keeping. Of the misery and desolation which his unbridled tyranny and rapacity produced in these provinces, I require no second-hand evidence; I traversed this tract of land, in various directions, in the middle of last year, just after he had been summoned to Hyderabad to give an account of his stewardship, and I declare, from personal observation, that the whole of his districts, which were extensive and situated in the most fertile part of the fertile valley of Berar, he had entirely ruined. I do not use this expression as a figure of speech; I wish it to be understood in its most extended and literal sense. There were hundreds of villages and some towns nearly depopulated. The roads, which used to be frequented by an industrious population, were overgrown with grass, and in many places were impassable from the depredations of tigers. Jungle had usurped the place of recent cultivation, and had encroached to the walls of the villages. I do not think I have ever witnessed a more deplorable spectacle than the large town of Reitpoore presented. A few years previously, it was said to contain ten thousand inhabitants, and it might easily

contain three times that number; when I passed through, the population was reduced to *two persons*, one of whom, *pour tuer le temps*, or to carry out the principle of oppression to the last, was said to inflict a corporal punishment on the other every morning. These two persons lived in a square inclosure in the centre of this wilderness of empty houses. The remainder of the town was one extensive scene of desolation and decay. One village on the banks of the Wurdah had been destroyed by fire and sword. Benee Singh had a disputed demand upon the inhabitants, of some trifling amount; he sent his armed mercenaries to enforce the claim, and they attacked, plundered, and fired the village, and cut down several of the unresisting people, without the slightest provocation. The Desmookh sought protection in the European camp in Ellichpoor, where he remained for many months, and his case was fully represented to the Resident; but it would have been an infraction of the non-intervention system to interfere, and neither the man nor his people ever had redress. Wherever I went, I inquired of all sorts of people, to what the extreme misery and desertion of these provinces were to be attributed. The answer never varied; it was Benee Singh, the talookdar; and though the immediate dependents of Benee Singh endeavoured to relieve their master from a portion of the blame, yet it was only to transfer it to his predecessor in office, Bissoonchund: so that, by the concurring testimony of two parties, opposite in sentiments and views, the imputation still rests at the door of the government servant. It is true that, when the cup of his iniquities was thought to be full, and when the revenue, the only test of misconduct recognized by a rapacious government, fell short, this second Verres was summoned to Hyderabad, and cast into prison. But money, like charity, "covers a multitude of sins:" in no place does "Offence's gilded hand" more frequently "shove by Justice." Benee Singh's wealth purchased his liberty, and in a few months he was let loose upon a fresh set of districts (where he now continues), to commit the same atrocities as had ruined and depopulated those he had formerly governed.

Here, then, we have an instance of a man, who had misbehaved wherever he was employed; whose evil deeds had resulted in the destruction of whole provinces; whose crimes had been represented by European functionaries, and had even reached the ears of Government, through the nearly-obstructed channel of popular complaint; yet who still receives from the long-suffering Minister, the power to plunder, oppress, and murder hundreds and thousands of unhappy subjects. That the Minister is aware of the character of the man, it is idle to doubt. In no country is a system of espionage more complete; information can be obtained, at any time, from an individual's own domestics, and there is no transaction of importance that is not immediately transmitted through secret channels to the Minister, who thus acquires unlimited power over his dependents. But, in this particular instance, not only did the gentleman, who effected his removal from the districts he first held, make known to Government the enormities of which he had been guilty, and produce "damning proofs;" but more lately, so notorious was his tyranny in Tullegaon, &c., and the condition to which he had reduced those districts, that a gentleman of European extraction was sent there, contrary to usage, to reassure the inhabitants that remained, and if possible to draw back those that had deserted.

Now, though I have selected one Talookdar, as an example, the consequences of whose iniquitous conduct fell under my more immediate observation, yet it must not be supposed that this man was much more criminal than

his fellow-officials. His conduct is just what might have been expected from an uneducated man, placed in a situation of unlimited power, and who was himself subject to the same despotic severity which he exercised on those beneath him. The remainder of Berar is under Nanikram, who is to his districts what Bane Singh was to Tullegaon, &c., and similar consequences are fast following on his misconduct, and in a short time the valley of Berar, though intended by a good Providence to be a garden of plenty, will become a howling wilderness. "God makes and man mars." There is not a tract of land in India where the fruits of the earth spring up in more spontaneous luxuriance.

I wish it to be understood, that I do not desire one word I write, or one fact I state, to be received as authentic. I am quite aware that neither the Court of Directors nor the local Government at Calcutta can act upon the dubious information of an anonymous writer. The object of this paper is merely to direct attention to a most important subject, which practically involves the comparative comfort or misery of many millions of people. If authentic evidence of the state of the Nizam's and other countries be required, it can easily be obtained. The Court of Directors have access to documents from whence the fullest information might be derived. Let them search the reports of the European collectors, who were formerly employed in the civil service in the Nizam's country; let them examine the reports of those gentlemen who, subsequently to the abolition of this service, were retained in their several districts, to preserve the ryots against any infraction on the part of Government of the settlement of taxes, &c. (called *kouls*), which through their agency had been previously fixed, and who had thus an opportunity of witnessing the conduct of the talookdars, when not under the control of European supervision; but, above all, let them read, mark, and learn the able reports of Sir C. Metcalfe, when he was resident at Hyderabad; a man whose ability, integrity, and opportunity of observation, render him unquestionably the best authority that could be obtained or required upon this or any other matter of Indian policy.

It is stated (on authority, whether good or bad I hardly know), that, soon after the present Resident was appointed to Hyderabad, he was desired to report upon the state of the country, and to suggest an improved plan of administering its affairs; and that, in his reply, he recommended that no alteration should be made until the death of the incumbent Minister, Chundoo Lall. It would be ludicrous to draw any comparison between the personal abilities of Sir Charles Metcalfe and Colonel Stewart, whose opinions are thus placed at issue; but without impropriety, I may remark, that the deliberate conviction of Sir Charles was formed upon experience and actual observation, which advantages Col. Stewart could not have possessed at the time his opinion was called for. In his capacity of secretary to Government, Sir C. Metcalfe had had opportunities of ascertaining facts and drawing conclusions relative to the Nizam's Government, previous to his appointment as Resident at this native Court; and on his arrival there, he did not sit down with his hands before him, as it is the bounden duty of Residents now to do, but he traversed the country, with the power to inquire into the vices of the Government, and to seek for and obtain a personal insight into the miseries of the people. In his time, also, was instituted the civil service (which was abolished, in pursuance of the non-intervention system); and he thus, through the medium of European functionaries, whose integrity was above suspicion, had sources of authentic and detailed information on the practical working of the native administration,

which Colonel Stewart did never possess. In fact, Colonel Stewart had no ostensible means of communicating with the people but through the Minister or his dependents, and who, one and all, had an obvious interest in concealing their own iniquities. If, therefore, Colonel Stewart ever did recommend, as is alleged, that any alteration should be postponed until the death of the Minister, his advice must be imputed to an ignorance of facts, which, while it exonerates his judgment from blame, does nevertheless diminish the value of an opinion that was formed upon such questionable data.

Now I freely admit, that, bad as the Nizam's Government may be in constitution and practice, yet that it would not concern the English Government unless it were directly or virtually implicated in the acts of the native court. But this, I contend, it is, by the military assistance which is granted to the Nizam, without which assistance his Government could not uphold itself for one hour; and it is still further implicated by the opinion universally held throughout India, that his Highness's councils are guided by the British Resident, and that the Minister, Chundoo Lall, who was the nominee, is still the tool, of the English Government; and who can deny the truth of this opinion? Assuming, then, that our relations with his Highness are so dovetailed, that we are in some measure, if not wholly, responsible for the evils which are in daily course of infliction, let us consider what remedy might be applied to ameliorate the condition of his people.

The Company owes one duty to his Highness, whose predecessors proved themselves faithful and useful allies in time of need. The coalition, which destroyed the formidable power of Hyder Allee and his son, established British supremacy in India; and such services unquestionably deserve a grateful consideration. But it owes also a duty to the two millions of people, whose comfort depends upon a right administration; and there is one more duty, which it owes to itself.

As regards the real and permanent interests of the Nizam, I do not exactly perceive that a decreasing revenue, an impoverished and discontented people, and a desolated country, can any way contribute to his personal happiness or public advantage; and as regards the people, I dare say they would not be disposed to deprecate any interference, which would relieve them from the oppression of rapacious taskmasters. I am satisfied, therefore, that we might alter our line of policy without a shadow of opposition from either the sovereign or his people. The Minister and his crew of tyrannical overseers might lament over their lost power of working evil, but I hardly think they would deserve much sympathy.

And as relates to the duty which the English Government owes to itself and its own character, if, as is universally admitted, our reign in India depends upon opinion, it is surely material that this opinion should not be shaken. It is material that a large country, situated in the vicinity of other independent states, and in the heart of our own possessions, should not be driven into desperation, or be gradually destroyed in silent misery, by and through its connexion with the English Government; for I repeat, that the manifold evils of the native government could not be perpetrated, nor would be attempted, but for the assured support of our arms, and the confidence they inspire.

Let us consider, then, in what way the English Government would best fulfil the duty which it owes to itself and its allies. There appear to be three modes; one of which might be advantageously adopted. If the British Government conceive that an interference with the civil administration of the Nizam's affairs implies a breach of faith, and would rob him of that degree of

independence to which he is entitled by hereditary claim, and his faithful adherence to us in times of difficulty, why, then, let us withdraw our military force, and leave the sovereign to rule over his own people—we have no right to sacrifice a whole nation to fulfil our bond with an individual. The utmost extent of aid to which he is entitled, is security against foreign aggression. To extend it beyond this, on any pretence, is contrary to the most obvious principles of justice and international law. Would not such an unwarrantable obtrusion of troops be scouted in Europe? and are the rights of the people of Asia less sacred? The welfare of two millions of people, under the present system, is entirely dependent on an irresponsible power. The English, who supply an overwhelming force, deny their moral responsibility, because they ostentatiously disclaim all knowledge of the internal administration, and wilfully tie up their own hands from all interference; while the Nizam and his ministers, who are freed by education, and habits of despotism and cruelty, imbibed with their mothers' milk, from all feeling on the subject, are not physically responsible to the effects of the resentment their deeds might excite, because they rest upon the invincible support of our disciplined troops. In such an anomalous position is this country placed.

It is a plain proposition, that, in common justice and humanity, we ought to withdraw our army, or take into our hands the whole or a certain portion of the executive power.

I know that there are strong political objections to our relinquishing the hold we have upon the Nizam's country. It would be receding from the position we have gained, to which circumstances have pushed us, and in advance of which we must inevitably go, to secure ourselves. We cannot now recede. The whole Peninsula must, sooner or later, fall into our hands. The withdrawal of our troops would be the signal of intrigue amongst the present independent states (for if we withdraw from one, we must withdraw from all), and a combination against the English would be the result. Besides, it would not be quite fair to his Highness. Depending upon these troops, he has reduced his own force, which, as before described, is quite ineffective for active service; and he would, therefore, be unprepared to support his legitimate authority against the usurpations of his factious nobility. Nor, great as the evils of the native government are, do I think we should be justified in assuming the whole power. This would be a direct and positive usurpation. We have no right to do evil that good may come of it. Besides, it would alarm other independent princes, and drive them into opposition. But there is a middle plan, which was suggested and carried into effect by the most enlightened servant of the Company, Sir C. Metcalfe; which that able man declared to be the only remedy for the deeply-rooted evils which infected every branch of this corrupt government; and even this plan, he did not hope would effect a radical cure, but he thought it would protract the ruin which he foresaw was gathering as a cloud over this unhappy country. This was the appointment of a European collector in each district, in conjunction with the native Talookdar, to advise, assist, and control him.

I consider that this measure was wise, considerate, and just; and though, in the new formation of a civil service, it might be advisable to give the European a more extended power, as it was found that the beneficial influence of the collectors' interposition was frequently counteracted by the pernicious efforts of their native coadjutors, yet even in its old form, the result proved of eminent advantage to the country—and the people still look back to that time with many heartfelt wishes for its return.

And if any doubt could exist upon the comparative advantage of European and native superintendence, it might be set at rest by an experiment, which, at the same time, proves how much might be done to improve the country, by an equitable system of rule. The districts in the vicinity of Warrungul had been reduced by famine and extortion to the most miserable condition. The tanks were broken up, the villages deserted, the land uncultivated, and the remnant of people impoverished and heart-broken. Mr. D., a gentleman formerly in the house of Messrs. P. and Co., contracted for the revenues of these districts, and, contrary to usage, the Minister consented to instal him as Talookdar. I speak from report, for I have never visited his districts before nor since his appointment, but I believe on investigation it will be found, that, at the present moment, there is no district in the Nizam's country so populous, or prosperous, or well cultivated, as those which are superintended by Mr. D.; and I was credibly informed that more people are flocking into them than can well be disposed of. The fact is very easily ascertained, and I hope that, if any inquiry should be instituted, it will not be overlooked. It is certainly true, that Mr. D. is peculiarly well fitted for his occupation, having great natural abilities, high principle, mild temper (at least, so he is described, for I have little personal knowledge of him), and a perfect knowledge of the character and language of the people; but in an equal or inferior degree, an European will always maintain an ascendancy when contrasted with a native functionary.

I earnestly recommend this subject, in all its bearings, to the serious consideration of the Court of Directors. It is a momentous question, involving the comfort or the misery of many millions of people; for though I have alluded more particularly to the Nizam's country, yet it is known to the Court, that there are numerous other states suffering from the same cause. Mysore, from the continuance of this hateful, cold-blooded policy, was reduced to the brink of ruin, from which it was only rescued by the appointment of a commission, in supersession of the Rajah's authority, agreeably to a clause in the original treaty, when the existing dynasty was restored, at the overthrow and death of Tippoo Saib. Oude is rapidly falling into decay, and, I believe, the necessity of deposing its king, and assuming the government, is contemplated. Nagpoor is suffering, though in a less degree, because our interference is less direct; and the Mahratta states of Scindiah are fast deteriorating. With the full knowledge of these melancholy consequences, the Company, on a mistaken sense of honour and good faith to the princes their allies, or in pursuance of a selfish policy, still persists in maintaining their hurtful position with one and all these states.* Our power, which might be a blessing to India, is turned into a curse; and still the never-ceasing themes of Anglo-Indian despatches are, the equity, the forbearance, the strict sense of honour and integrity, which characterize all their measures. In detail, it is certainly true, that the Company's government is mild, beneficent, and, to a certain extent, just; yet the history of the rise and progress of our power in India, discloses a scene of political turpitude that has no parallel in the history of the world. But, of all our acts, I think the system pursued towards the mis-called independent states, at the present time, is the most deliberately profligate, and most certainly destructive. In times of war and of danger, the principle of self-preservation palliates, if it does not justify, acts of violence; but to pursue a course of positive and obvious evil, in a time of profound peace, admits of no extenuation; and, if persisted in, will weaken the power, while it indelibly stains the name, of the British in India.

* Mysore excepted; the government of that country is placed in commission.

SETTLEMENT OF NEW ZEALAND.*

THIS little volume sets forth clearly, and in few words, the details of a great enterprise undertaken by a body of men whose names alone† form a considerable guarantee for the sincerity and ability, with which it will be set about. The object proposed is to settle New Zealand, and to civilize and evangelize the New Zealanders. The means by which these important objects are to be accomplished are various. The first is, the founding of this association of gentlemen, who will apply to Parliament for power to *treat* with the natives for a cession of part of their lands. Upon these lands settlements will be established, calculated to offer to the New Zealanders every inducement to become a civilized people, in alliance with us, and to provide them with instruction religious and general, together with protection and example, that may hasten the time of such union.

The volume contains the history of New Zealand, and a view of the character of the natives, their progress in civilization under the care of English missionaries, their productions, and the prospects which the Association expects to fulfil, with *many* of the measures by which the fulfilment of those objects is to be ensured. The bill, which the founders propose to bring before Parliament, will, of course, contain the details of the further measures, which the public will expect to have guaranteed.

The history of colonization, as far as the natives of the countries colonized are concerned, is unhappily too familiar to us all, to permit, for a moment, the thought of a new colonizing scheme, that does not come with reasonable guards against the recurrence of such atrocities as have been developed in the Report of the Parliamentary Committee, and which raise feelings of grief and indignation in every Christian breast.

This Association are fully aware of those evils, and they are set forth in this volume in glowing colours. Nowhere are they more strongly experienced than at this moment in the part of New Zealand, given up *by us* as a prey to runaway sailors and convicts. But how much better things the New Zealanders deserve, is shewn by an account of what the missionaries have accomplished among them. It is satisfactory also to know, that in New Zealand not a few British merchants are settled whose conduct does honour to our national character.

The motto to this book is happily chosen, and of itself implies all which we hope the Association may promote.

"It is not to be doubted, that this country has been invested with wealth and power, with arts and knowledge, with the sway of distant lands, and the mastery of the restless waters, for some great and important purpose in the government of the world. Can we suppose otherwise, than that it is our office to carry civilization and humanity, peace and good government, and above all, the knowledge of the true God, to the uttermost ends of the earth?" *Whewell's Sermon before the Trinity Board.*

* The British Colonization of New Zealand; being an Account of the Principles, Objects, and Plans of the New Zealand Association; together with Particulars concerning the Position, Extent, Soil and Climate, Natural Productions, and Native Inhabitants of New Zealand, with Charts and Illustrations. Published for the New Zealand Association. Parker; London, 1837.

† Committee:—the Hon. Francis Baring, M.P. Chairman; Right Hon. the Earl of Durham, Right Hon. Lord Petre, Hon. W. B. Baring, M.P., Walter F. Campbell, Esq. M.P., Robert Ferguson, Esq. M.P., the Rev. Samuel Hinds, D.D., Benjamin Hawes, Esq. M.P., Philip Howard, Esq. M.P., William Hutt, Esq., Thomas Mackenzie, Esq. M.P., Sir W. Moleworth, Bart. M.P., C. Enderby, Esq., Sir George Sinclair, Bart. M.P., Capt. Sir W. Symonds, R.N., Henry George Ward, Esq. M.P., W. Wolryche Whitmore, Esq.

ESTIMATE OF LIFE IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Secretary to the Bengal Government, has prepared the following corrected estimate of the risk of life amongst the civil servants on that establishment. He observes in explanation : " The number of individuals of the class whose names are registered, and who have given to our table a first year of life, is now very nearly one thousand, and the average of the first five years is consequently framed on a total of 4,525 lives. To the end of the twentieth year, the number of annual lives now exceeds three hundred, and the five years' averages are upon numbers exceeding two thousand; the yearly numbers diminish to one hundred at the end of the thirtieth year, only affording for the five years' average of that period of life as many as 660 lives. For the succeeding five years, the average is reduced to actual casualties upon 290 lives, and after that the numbers are too small to afford any data that can be relied upon."

AMENDED TABLE for showing the Risks of Life in the Bengal Civil Service, founded on the actual Casualties upon the nominations made to that Service from 1790 to 1836, the first year being computed from the 1st January, after the year of nomination.

Years of Service.	Age	Number of Servants.	Deaths.	Total Deaths in five Years.	Per centage rate of Deaths in 10,000.	Retirements actual.
1	20	975	19	} 90	199	2
2	21	933½	22			3
3	22	900½	18			7
4	23	874½	10			5
5	24	835½	12			7
6	25	790½	10	} 72	208	4
7	26	754	17			3
8	27	694½	17			4
9	28	638	20			4
10	29	577½	8			3
11	30	545	6	} 41	166	2
12	31	619½	14			1
13	32	489	8			2
14	33	468	5			6
15	34	448	8			2
16	35	424	6	} 44	234	6
17	36	403	9			2
18	37	376½	11			7
19	38	351	10			2
20	39	324½	8			7
21	40	293½	11	} 43	354	9
22	41	270	10			6
23	42	239	10			6
24	43	216	5			2
25	44	196	7			10
26	45	167½	7	} 24	363	9
27	46	140	7			8
28	47	129	3			1
29	48	114½	4			5
30	49	101½	3			1
31	50	88½	4	} 21	488	9
32	51	67½	1			5
33	52	67½	3			5
34	53	47½	6			1
35	54	38	2			0
			16			
36	55	39½	1			1
37	56	24½	1			5
38	57	19½	1			1
39	58	17½	0			1
40	59	15	0			0
			3			
41	60	9	1	} 2		2
42	61	5	0			0
43	62	5	0			0
44	63	3	0			0
45	64	3	1			0
			2			

ANECDOTES OF THE WAR WITH MYSORE.

Or the many "moving accidents by flood and field," to which those who embark in naval or military adventure are liable, few can be more interesting than capture by, and escape from, some barbarian enemy. The total subjugation of the Mysore country, and the entire demolition of the power raised by Hyder Ali and his less fortunate son, in giving peace to a large portion of India, brought with it many other blessings, not the least of which may be reckoned the amelioration of the Mohamedan character, and the lessons of humanity which it has received from the Christian rulers of the land.

It is not necessary to detail the shocking cruelties practised by the victors over the conquered, during no very remote period of native warfare, to prove the advantages which British India has obtained from the change in its government; but we may derive a melancholy pleasure from the perusal of the sufferings of those, who, after even hope itself seemed dead, succeeded in effecting their escape from captivity. During several years subsequently to the fall of Seringapatam, every circumstance connected with an event of such importance to our empire in the East, excited interest and attention; but later occurrences have in a great degree obliterated the impression made upon the public mind, and the few records which are left of the fate of private individuals, who bled and suffered in the contest, are in danger of falling into total oblivion. The endeavour, therefore, to revive in the minds of those who take delight in tracing the events which have led to the establishment of our empire in the East, the memory of the brave men who endured the severest hardships in the service of their country, cannot be otherwise than acceptable to the reader.

The successes which, in the course of a protracted, and, on the part of the enemy, a sanguinary war, were obtained by Hyder Ali and Tippoo Saib, threw many European prisoners into their hands. The treatment which these unfortunate persons experienced was in general of the most inhuman nature, and tended, as a matter of course, to render the perpetrators not only odious in the eyes of the Christian world, but to exhibit them as savages of the most barbarous description. The high chivalric spirit which, in less enlightened ages in Europe, led one brave man to admire a similar quality in his assailant, seems to have been little known or understood amongst Asiatic nations. The famous Saladin, it is true, showed himself not inferior to the most courteous paladins of the Crusades, and in the history of the Rajpoots we find many instances of similar nobleness of mind; but the great mass of Orientals have neither expected generous treatment for themselves, when they have fallen into the hands of an enemy, nor deemed it necessary to forego the gratification of the worst feelings of hatred and revenge, when they have possessed the destructive power.

Both Hyder Ali and Tippoo had the greatest reason to apprehend their own ruin from the ascendancy which the British were daily gaining in India; the enmity which at that time subsisted between France and England occasioning the former power to employ its utmost influence in raising alarm, and exasperating anger, in the breasts of their native allies, against a nation which had successfully struggled with it for the possession of one of the finest countries in the world. But while the Mysore princes exhibited many of the worst vices of barbarian despots, and seemed alike incapable of appreciating true valour, or of desiring to show an example of forbearance towards those who had, by the fortune of war, fallen into their power, ignorance of their motives for many

apparently indefensible actions has caused their names to be handed down to posterity in blacker colours than they really merited. Those helpless prisoners, supposed to have been butchered in cold blood by a monster delighting only in deeds of cruelty, it has since appeared, were detected in an attempt to cause an insurrection which, if successful, might have endangered the state. The gentlemen concerned in this hazardous and most imprudent undertaking, paid a dreadful forfeit for their rashness; but though their fate excited serious apprehensions in the breasts of all the other captives, it does not appear that any persons not suspected of a participation in the plot were subjected to the same doom. Great allowances should be made for the acts of men who might very justly dread the danger resulting from the talent and enterprize employed against them by enemies distinguished for their successes, who, even in the depths of a prison, were actively engaged in concerting a scheme which would have put them in possession of the fortress in which they were confined.

Hyder Ali, having from experience learned to appreciate the value of European discipline, was desirous to introduce it into his own service, and therefore formed two battalions of young native recruits, which he placed under the superintendence of a renegade, who, having deserted from the British camp, embraced the Mohamedan religion, and devoted himself to the duty entrusted to him. This man, requiring assistance, recommended that fifteen youths, who served as privates in Colonel Baillie's detachment, and who had been taken with him, should be selected from the European prisoners, and compelled to join the ranks of the faithful. It appears that, whatever compulsion may have been used to procure obedience, the followers of the Prophet fancy that every one, who becomes outwardly the disciple of the founder of their religion, must necessarily prove an obedient servant. In consequence of this very erroneous idea, the young men, who had been obliged to submit to a change of masters, were permitted a very dangerous degree of liberty. Having made themselves well acquainted with all the defences of the capital, and with the number and efficiency of the forces it contained, they found opportunities for the communication of their discoveries to the officers imprisoned, and the hope thus unexpectedly held out, induced men chafing under the weight of their chains, to make a desperate effort for a glorious freedom. The battalions which the Europeans were employed to drill were composed of Hindus, who, so far from cherishing any affection for Hyder, entertained an aversion to the service of a man who had forced them away from their native homes at a considerable distance in the Carnatic. These people, therefore, were quite ready to co-operate in any design proposed by their officers, to whom, with the usual feeling of sipahis, they had become strongly attached. They had profited by the system pursued in their discipline, and were considered efficient, and equal to the duty which would devolve upon them. The plot, however, was discovered by some want of caution on the part of a person entrusted with a letter, which contained the signatures of all the British officers concerned, with the exception of that of General Matthews. This important document fell into the hands of a man, who carried it to the renegade before-mentioned, and he immediately, it is said, reported the whole to the governor. The individual upon whose authority this narrative rests, was a very intelligent person of the name of Whiteway, captured when a mere boy, and being made to exchange his situation as prisoner of war for that of a slave, afterwards effected his escape, and in adding his testimony to the account given of the sufferings of those who were compelled to make an outward profession of the Mohamedan religion, published by a companion in affliction, he has

contributed some curious, and apparently reasonable, elucidations respecting the conduct pursued by the sovereign of Mysore. He assures us, that those who suppose, that either Tippoo or his father imagined that if they could massacre General Matthews, Colonel Baillie, and others, the British power would be unable to supply their places with officers of equal skill and bravery, form a very erroneous opinion of princes who were not more distinguished for their valour than for their talents. He appears to consider it very probable that, but for this discovery, the plot would have succeeded, so far as the surprise and capture of the fortress were concerned, but doubts the possibility of so small a force being able to retain possession against the whole strength of Hyder's army, which would have been brought to the assault. Sir Eyre Coote was not at the time in a condition to afford relief, and the French having a powerful navy on the coast, the case seemed altogether to be hopeless. Under all these circumstances, he is of opinion, that although fatal to many of the individuals concerned, the discovery of this design was rather a fortunate circumstance, since immense multitudes would have been involved in the danger to which Hyder's resentment would have subjected the whole of the insurgents. It is not easy to form a judgment of the motives upon which the wretched man acted who revealed the secret which came to his knowledge. He had been an ensign in the King's service, the 19th regiment, and afterwards a serjeant in the Bengal artillery, from which he had deserted, voluntarily joining the ranks of the enemy. Notwithstanding his conduct upon the present occasion, which was possibly influenced by a conviction that the plan, if carried into execution, would bring ruin upon all who were concerned in it, he performed many acts of kindness to his countrymen during their captivity, corresponding with officers in the different prisons, and affording them all the consolation in his power. In consequence of the services which he had rendered, many were desirous to evince their gratitude by procuring his pardon from the British Government; but the sense of his delinquencies pressed too strongly to permit him to accept the offer. In one of his letters, he says: "I sincerely thank you for your favour, and promise of protection hereafter. I never intend to avail myself of it, as the title of 'deserter' is one almost insupportable to any one tinctured with the smallest atom of spirit. From the most robust, as well as healthy, constitution, I am totally changed into a habit that daily tells me my stay shall not be long."* In all probability, he was well aware that he had not merely the act of desertion to answer for, and that although in some instances he had conferred favours upon those who were so unfortunate as to fall into a barbarous enemy's hands, in others he had incurred the hatred of his countrymen, and more especially of those who believed that he had been instrumental in their compulsory acquiescence with the forms of Islamism.

To those who, if not obliged formally to abjure the Christian religion, were constrained to observe the Mohamedan rites, the circumstance of being rendered slaves to the Sultan seemed, and undoubtedly was, an additional hardship; but, however mistaken, the act was kindly meant. Considering the making of proselytes, no matter in what manner, to be an imperative duty imposed by the founder of their religion, who promulgated his doctrines by fire and sword, Hyder and his son, both distinguished for their fanatical spirit, deemed that they were performing a meritorious action by forcing their youthful prisoners into the service of the Prophet. It was erroneously supposed that these juvenile converts would soon become reconciled to their new situation; but though their years might be few, boys, who had been taken prisoners

* *Memoirs of the War in Asia, by an Officer of Colonel Baillie's detachment. London, 1789.*

with arms in their hands, were usually of too determined a spirit to submit tamely to the will of a tyrant, whom they hated even more than they feared. Those who experienced the greatest degree of kindness never could bring themselves to regard their condition without horror, as the following affecting account from an eye-witness will sufficiently testify. "The head darroga of the slaves is attended by nine of the European slave-boys, each of them having a silver pearl in his right ear, this being a badge of slavery amongst the Mohamedans. The head darroga appeared this evening on the terrace of Tippoo Saib's house, which has a flat roof, with one turret at each corner, attended by five of the European slave-boys. On his perceiving us in the yard of our prison, he immediately called the unfortunate victims to the edge of the house, and particularly pointed us out to them. They were so very much affected, that they burst into tears and retired. The darroga again brought them, and spoke to them in a very serious manner: we were not near enough to hear the conversation. It was the horror that these boys felt at the thought of being for ever shut out from the society of their countrymen, and the hope of returning to their country, that wrung their tender souls with anguish. The pain they felt was merely of a social kind, for, as far as we could judge from appearances, or from concurring reports, they were not subjected to any species of toil or drudgery, or to ill usage of any sort. They were, on the contrary, well clothed and fed, and supplied with every accommodation that was either necessary or convenient. They were sent to school to be instructed in the Persian language, in arithmetic, and algebra; and in general they were trained up in the knowledge and accomplishments of the country, being intended for the household of the Sultan, and to be about his person. The officers, to whose care they were entrusted by the monarch, had orders to treat them kindly, and to tell them that, being weaned from their attachment to the countries beyond the great ocean, and initiated in the religion of the holy Prophet, they would become the sons of the Sultan, who would not fail to cherish, to bestow his confidence, and promote them in his service, according to their merit. Nor were these fair promises and expressions of kindness on the part of the Sultan altogether insincere or affected. In India, where the human character possesses great sensibility of temper, ideas of adoption are quite familiar among the people; and the young ones that are adopted, dependent on the bounty and obedient to the nod of the adopting parents, are embraced with all that affection which is usually shown to real children. It was in this spirit that Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, having reduced Judæa, and carried the people captive into his own dominions, "spoke unto Aspenaz, the master of his eunuchs, that he should bring *certain* of the children of Israel, and of the king's seed, and of the prince's, children in whom was no blemish, but well-favoured, and skilful in all wisdom, and cunning in knowledge, and understanding science, and such as had ability in them, to stand in the king's palace, and whom they might teach the learning and the tongue of the Chaldeans. And the king appointed them a daily provision of the king's meat, and of the wine which he drank: so nourishing them, three years, that at the end thereof they might stand before the king. Among these were of the children of Judah, Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah; unto whom the prince of the eunuchs gave names: for he gave unto Daniel the name of Belteshazzar; and to Hananiah, of Shadrach; and to Mishael, of Meshech; and to Azariah, of Abednego."*

* Daniel, i. 3-7.

and those of Great Britain under the Indian monarch, so also we discern an affinity between the feelings and emotions to which those unfortunate situations gave birth. The tears and other signs of melancholy, which were manifested to our view by the European slave-boys in the midst of ease and plenty, in the palace of a king, recalled to our thoughts how natural it was for the Jews of old "To hang their harps on the willows, to sit down by the rivers of Babylon, and to weep when they remembered Zion."

The unfortunate persons thus compelled to enter a foreign service, and to embrace a religion which they detested, sustained their afflictions with different degrees of fortitude, according to their disposition and character. Some sunk at once under the weight of their miseries, while others, after bearing up for a considerable period against the hardships of their lot, would fall into despair upon some sudden circumstance, which too forcibly impressed them with the horrors of their fate. Lieut. Spediman cut his throat between the Mysore gates; this catastrophe was occasioned by the receipt of a letter from his brother, who had been so fortunate as to obtain the appointment of town-major at Madras. The contrast between their respective situations produced an agony of mind which ended in self-destruction; and many were those who thus became victims to paroxysms of grief, brought on by keen reflections, which incidents of a very slight nature would frequently produce. Those European slave-boys, who were seen by the prisoners of war in the palace of the king, were probably selected in consequence of their possessing some peculiar advantages either of mind or person; for others, who had been compelled to submit to the Mohamedan rite, were neither so well lodged, clothed, or fed. Many experienced very capricious treatment, being occasionally left without pay or allowances, or placed upon half-rations, without any alleged cause; and some in consequence died of actual starvation. The account given by one of the few, who successfully combated with the various trying circumstances which marked his captivity, shows the severity of the hardships which the greater portion were compelled to endure. When a boy of fourteen, he had entered as a sailor on board a King's ship, and was captured by the French fleet off Madras. Being landed with five hundred others at Cuddalore, they were unaccountably given up by the French Admiral to Hyder Ali, and probably, in consequence of the disastrous state to which the British authorities in India were reduced at this particular juncture, were not demanded, either at the period of this transfer, or at a subsequent time, when peace was concluded between the hostile powers. From Cuddalore, the captives were marched to Bangalore, under circumstances of peculiar suffering; many were destitute of shoes, and ill-clad in every other respect. Often, after a long and wearisome day's journey, they were kept for many hours, on the halting-ground selected for the night, without food; this latter circumstance being more the consequence of very defective regulations, than of premeditated cruelty. Accustomed from their infancy to lie down any where, natives of the lower classes require nothing but a piece of cotton cloth between them and the bare earth, on which, wrapped up from head to foot in the slightest covering, they will sleep as soundly as if they had been provided with the most luxurious accommodation. It was otherwise with Europeans, however hardly nurtured; and a soil impregnated with saltpetre occasioned dreadful sufferings, and even death to many, who were exposed to its noxious influence.

The terror which European strangers entertain with respect to snakes and tigers, which are always associated in the imagination of novices with an Indian jungle, added very considerably to the sufferings of those who fancied

themselves at every alarm to be upon the point of being devoured by wild beasts. Europeans soon get over this dread, but the new comer is apt to fancy that some savage animal is lurking in every bush. At one time, the detachment heard a strange noise, which they attributed to a rattle-snake, their acquaintance with natural history not being sufficient to inform them that this species of venomous reptile is an inhabitant of the New World only, and cannot be found in India. The narrator observes that, if the sound really proceeded from a rattle-snake, it must have been of an enormous size, or it could not have produced so loud a noise. At another time, being bivouacked under a grove of trees, handcuffed together in pairs, a terrible hubbub occurred, which may be best described in the narrator's own words. "Two of our men, about one o'clock in the morning, were preparing their rice and coffee, in order to be ready for the morning's march, when, taking their cudgere-pot off the fire, it broke, and scalded one of them, who gave a terrible roar, which was mistaken for a tiger's by those near him, who were not half awake. This induced them to bawl out 'A tiger! a tiger!' which was quickly communicated to the whole, as they were successively roused from their sleep. Our officers, being near us, took the alarm also; and such a scene of confusion ensued, as would require an abler pen than mine to describe. All were intent on personal safety, but all were not of one mind; hence one dragged this way and another that, until twenty or thirty pairs came in contact; numbers fell on either side, while some endeavoured to haul their weaker partners up into trees. The guards were running about like madmen, not knowing the cause of this hurly-burly; and I am persuaded to this day, had we not been ironed, the guards would never have entered our thoughts, and many would have been miles distant in a very short time. Several had the marks of this dragging business on their wrists for months afterwards. Smith, our corporal of marines, being the only man out of irons, and who could talk Moorish well, was sent for by the chief of the guard, who, I believe, was as much frightened as ourselves; but when he understood the cause of all this confusion, he was highly pleased, for he was apprehensive of something worse. Many of the guards were at a considerable distance at this time, but the panic gradually subsiding, the tom-toms were sounded, the horns were blown, and we composed ourselves to sleep, wondering at what had happened. At the expiration of twenty-one days, under many distressing circumstances, we reached Bangalore. Here we were halted, and after three days, the Mohamedan and Brahmin grantees came from the fort, and separated us into three parties. The division I was in was sent to Burrampour, three days' march from Bangalore. I do not recollect ever seeing a day of more sorrow. On parting, the tears flowed copiously from many, and grief was portrayed in almost every countenance. When we reached the place of our destination, prior to entering the prison, our hand-irons were knocked off, and leg-irons substituted. They gave us rice for the first eight or ten days, when they changed it to *ragee*, the flour of which is nearly as black as a coal; this no doubt occasioned the death of numbers of our poor fellows, who died in excruciating agonies, which I think would not have been the case, had they had medical assistance: but they might as well have asked for mountains of gold, as any thing of this nature."

James Scurry, the author of the narrative before us, was detained for three months in this prison; at the end of that period, he made one of fifteen boys, selected, as it afterwards appeared, for the purpose of serving the Prophet and the Sultan in the character of Mohamedan proselytes. Their irons were knocked off, and they were conducted to Bangalore, where they found other

of their youthful countrymen, to the number of fifty-two, who, like themselves, had been taken out of their respective prisons, the eldest of whom being seventeen and the youngest twelve. They were feasted with mutton, and subsequently marched to Seringapatam by easy stages, in which they were abundantly supplied with the best food. At the capital they were visited by the renegade before-mentioned, who advised them to submit quietly to the fate for which they were destined. The conviction that they would be compelled to renounce their country, and their religion, and become followers and slaves of a creed and a master which they held in equal detestation, struck terror into their hearts. Resistance was, however, unavailing; and being recognized as the disciples of the Prophet, the mind as well as the body was deemed to be in thrall, and they were considered to belong exclusively to the country which had adopted them, notwithstanding the secret or avowed disinclination which they entertained to the mode of life which they were compelled to pursue.

These victims of fierce and mistaken zeal were formed into a company, under the command of the renegade, who had endeavoured to persuade them to enter Hyder's service voluntarily. They were at no pains to conceal their detestation of this man, and, whether justly or unjustly, attributed to him the degradation they now experienced, and the miseries they subsequently endured. At the accession of Tippoo Saib, the company was incorporated with four battalions of slaves, in which they were subjected to very cruel treatment, their pay being reduced, and their food withheld, sometimes without any pretext, for two days together. This conduct proved the preliminary to a new outrage, their ears being bored for the admission of the slave-mark. In order to extinguish, if possible, all recollections of home, the converts, if such they might be called, were forbidden, upon pain of the severest punishment, to speak to each other in their native language; and when at length a peace was concluded between the British Government and the sovereign of Mysore, these unhappy men found themselves excluded from any participation in its advantages. They had the mortification to see numbers of officers and privates marched out of the fort, on their way to Madras, while they themselves were cut off from all hope. Unacquainted with the reason of their abandonment by the commissioners, who were sent by the British Government to Seringapatam, to negotiate the terms of peace, they imagined that their interests had been inhumanly neglected, and that these gentlemen, though aware of their situation, relinquished, without an effort to save them, upwards of a hundred of their fellow-countrymen, to the most heart-rending species of bondage. Several officers and many excellent mechanics were among the *détenus* on this occasion; but our author was mistaken in the supposition that one of the number would have been delivered up alive. Tippoo, in the first place, had some reason to dread the resentment of the English authorities should they become acquainted with the forcible conversion which had been effected; and in the second, his religious scruples would have interfered to prevent those who had become children of the Prophet from falling into the hands of Christians. Aware of the consequences which would ensue, should the existence and condition of these slaves be made known to the English commissioners, they were all reported to be dead; and had any exertions been made to ascertain the truth of this statement, they would have proved fatal. Preparations were made for the destruction of every one of the survivors, coppers being absolutely in readiness to boil the provision, which, impregnated with a deadly poison, would have proved their last meal. Their being left unclaimed was,

therefore, a fortunate circumstance, as it preserved their lives, which would doubtless have been the sacrifice of any attempt for their release. While the negotiations were going on, the Christian slaves, after having for several hours vibrated in a state of suspense between the hope of liberty and the dread of death, were sent off to Mysore, where they were immured in a strong prison, until after the departure of the British envoys, who were followed by the maledictions of those who could not understand why they were induced to abandon so many of their countrymen "to the most merciless tyrant that ever disgraced authority." The number of Christian slaves retained by Tippoo amounted to not less than one hundred, all fine young men, some of whom held commissions in the Company's army, while others were mechanics of a very superior class. Both the military officers and the artisans were valuable acquisitions to the Sultan, who, on account of his army, and the different works he carried on, felt extremely desirous to enlist such persons in his service; in fact, none of the deserters from the British camp, of which of course there would be many, were noticed, unless they showed themselves to be skilful as mechanics, the remainder being detained in prison, and reduced to a worse condition than if they had been taken in arms, inasmuch as they were disappointed in the expectations which induced them to go over to the enemy, and were objects of contempt to their fellow captives.

In order to attach the slaves, if possible, to the country which had adopted them, they were all compelled to take wives from a number of hapless creatures, who had been driven, with their relations, out of the Carnatic, a country which Hyder had nearly devastated, and whence he brought immense multitudes to perish in the uncongenial climate of Mysore. The girl who fell to Scurry's share was a native of Areot; she was young, very few of the number thus apportioned to the Christian slaves exceeding eleven years, and proved a most faithful and affectionate wife, sharing with unshaken fortitude the hardships and privations to which her husband was subjected. It is much to Scurry's credit, that although reluctantly becoming burthened with an incumbrance for which he had not the slightest inclination, he did justice to the virtues and good conduct of the poor girl thus forced upon his protection. When the marriage was celebrated, he was told that, in case he divorced his wife, he would be obliged to pay eighty rupees to the *radi*, a sum which, in his situation, it seemed impossible that he should ever be able to command. In consequence of the escape of some of the captives, or caprice on the part of Tippoo, the Christian slaves were often reduced to the extremity of misery, their women in tatters, their children naked, and themselves nearly in the same state, without food, or the means of procuring it. So great were their sufferings, and so severely did they feel their hopeless captivity, that, notwithstanding the continual thoughts of home which preyed upon the inmost core of their hearts, they dared not indulge in any outward manifestations of their feelings, lest it should produce, either in themselves or others, some burst of insanity, or desperate act of self-destruction. Thus by common consent the national airs were prohibited amongst them; none ventured to sing, or even to hum, *Rule Britannia*, so bitter were the feelings which a strain connected with their country's happiness and glory, raised in breasts completely dead to hope. Youth, it is said, is the season of hope; perhaps the vicissitudes, which have been experienced by persons who have attained to middle age, render them more sanguine in their expectations of a favourable change. The fortunes of war would have delivered, in the course of a few years, all these unhappy captives from the hands of their enemy; but few survived to taste the blessings

of liberty. Impatient under suffering, some made their escape, and many of their less fortunate companions either died of grief, or were murdered, in consequence of the conviction, on the part of their detainers, that nothing would ever reconcile them to their fate.

The breaking out of a war, and the capture of Bangalore by Lord Cornwallis, circumstances which could not be concealed, filled the breasts of the captives with strange sensations, which, however, they were obliged to dissemble, and even to affect sorrow at the news. Fear of the result of a campaign which had opened so unprosperously, procured more kindly treatment; and the invasion of the Mahrattas revived hopes which had long been banished. This nation, who were in alliance with the British, had, in the course of a few months, devastated the greater part of the district of Chittledroog. The battalion to which Scurry belonged, was stationed in the fortress bearing the same name, under Dowlah Saib, who had proved himself less unfriendly to the English than many of his countrymen in authority. Putting himself at the head of the troops, he made frequent sallies in order to recover the captured places, taking care, however, to leave the Christian slaves in the fortress. Animated by the hope of escape, they appointed Mr. William Drake, a midshipman, to prefer a request to be included in these expeditions, having for some time previous manifested an unusual degree of zeal in the performance of their duties. Having succeeded in persuading the governor that, as they had for a long time eaten the Sultan's salt, and had become fathers of families, they considered themselves to be loyal subjects, and only wanted an opportunity to display their courage, they were entrusted with arms, and taken out against the enemy. In these expeditions, the Christian slaves were placed in front, like a forlorn hope, "with this difference," observes the narrator, "that a forlorn hope is generally composed of volunteers, while we had no choice. In the assault of a mud fort, which had been taken by the Mahrattas, they lost three of their party, two others were wounded, and though the survivors might, in the confusion which ensued, have made their escape, they would not abandon their brethren, who happened to belong to a party of five who had bound themselves, many years before, never to forsake each other. Three months elapsed before another opportunity occurred, and in the mean time the commandant, who might have been made heavily responsible for the confidence he had reposed in the Christian slaves, cut his throat in a fit of madness, brought on by too large a dose of opium. No consideration, therefore, now retarded them, excepting the difficulty of parting with their wives and children. Scurry tells us that the affectionate creature, who had fallen to his share, always entertained a suspicion that he would leave her. When the order came for marching, she gazed upon him with the most touching and piercing expression, her whole soul beaming in her eyes, while he, conscious of his purpose, dared not speak, or give a final embrace to her or the child she held in her arms. Fain would he have made her the partner of his flight, but that was impossible: even after the lapse of thirty years, the impression made upon his mind, at that silent parting, was not obliterated, while in that interval he had employed every means in his power to procure intelligence of her and of the infant, both of whom he felt most anxious to recover.

A jealous eye being kept over the slaves in their encampment, especially at night, they determined to make their attempt at noon, an hour in which they would be least suspected; but some confusion in the camp, occasioned by the reported approach of the enemy, and a heavy fall of rain, enabled them to steal away about eight in the evening. The confederates, to the number of

five, plunged into the jungle, and after emerging from it, steered their course in a northerly direction, guided by the wind, which being, as they knew, at that period steady to a certain quarter, they kept upon the right cheek. Being tolerably well armed, and having a small supply of provisions, they pushed onwards, determined, in the event of meeting an enemy, to give battle. Their resolute conduct relieved them from one difficulty, for, having rather incautiously entered a fort, which, though taken by the Mahrattas, still contained a considerable party belonging to Tippoo, who it was supposed would soon recover it, they were only enabled to effect a timely retreat by displaying their weapons, and their willingness to use them. The night's march which followed proved very fatiguing, their food being nearly exhausted, and the soil heavy in consequence of the rain. In passing through one of the jungles, luckily by daylight, the party were alarmed by the sudden appearance of a snake, eleven or twelve feet long. It passed across the path, entering a hole, which not being sufficiently large to contain it, about three feet of the tail remained exposed, and it was soon destroyed by blows from the butt-end of their firelocks. On another occasion, they fancied that they saw a tiger on the opposite side of a tank, which they had chosen for their halting-place for the night. Learning caution from a preceding adventure, they did not enter the next fortress, which they understood to be in possession of the Mahrattas, but parleyed outside the walls, not without some apprehension of being made prisoners. Their acquaintance with the native dialects enabled them, however, to give an account of themselves, and having got a meal from the governor, they were suffered to depart in quest of a more secure asylum. At the next fort they were well received and kindly treated, the killedar or governor complimenting them upon their courage and conduct. Thence they marched to Hurrihur, a place of some strength, in which they were informed that a European doctor, having the care of a company of invalids in the British service, was stationed. Arriving before the walls, they were rejoiced by the sight of a sepahi, in the well-known uniform of their country, standing sentinel at the gate. This man welcomed them with great pleasure, since he was well acquainted with the treatment which prisoners of war received from Tippoo's hands, many of the sepahis having suffered even more severities than the Europeans: he directed them to the English surgeon's residence, and here a scene ensued to which no description can do justice. The poor captives, when they beheld a countryman, could scarcely make themselves known, so completely were they overpowered by the violence of their emotions, while the good doctor, equally affected, greeted them only by tears. After the first burst of feeling had subsided, they sat down to a good meal, tasting, amongst other luxuries long unknown, some French brandy, of which, the narrator says, "we drank moderately, cheerfully, and thankfully." After remaining two months at the fort, they marched with a party of sepahis, amounting in all to fifty, to join the Mahratta army, then in the field, together with three battalions of the Company's native soldiers, commanded by Major Little. "Here," says Scurry, "we were treated like little kings; and Major Little, in company with his officers, was pleased to say, that we were an honour to our country." After serving some time with this army, they were permitted, at their own request, to join that of Lord Cornwallis; as they imagined, that in the event of an assault upon Seringapatam, they might, from their local knowledge of the place, prove of essential service. To their mortification, however, they found that the campaign had terminated; Tippoo having given up two of his sons as hostages for the fulfilment of the conditions of peace. The war being

at an end, Lord Cornwallis kindly acceded to the wish which they expressed, to return to England, where they arrived after a ten years' captivity. Those who had been taken on board a King's ship, received the arrears of their pay and allowances, which rendered them comparatively rich; and one, not so fortunate, was admitted into the East-India Company's warehouse, in which he procured a subsistence as late as 1824, the date of the publication of Scurry's narrative.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

WE have received a copy of "Remarks on the Constitution of the Government of Bengal, under the 3d and 4th Will. IV. c. 85, by the Hon. W. L. Melville, of the Bengal Civil Service." It is printed, but "not published," though, we apprehend, not intended to be kept from the eye of the public.

The subject of these Remarks is of sufficient importance to deserve attentive consideration. The author's object is to show, that the present constitution of the Government of Bengal is not such as the Legislature designed it to be, and that the practical departure from the scheme of government intended by the Legislature has produced positive evil.

Previous to the passing of the last Charter Act, the Government of the Bengal provinces—the acquisition of the great Lord Clive, and the basis of our Indian empire—was administered by a governor-general, with certain independent powers, but checked and advised by a council, consisting of individuals possessing local knowledge and experience. During the discussions on the late Charter Act, some modifications were made in the government-general, partly with a view of enabling the governor to quit the seat of government, and partly to introduce the new legislative members of council. "But the vitally important change that has actually taken place," Mr. Melville adds, "was never brought under discussion." This change is, the transfer of the government of the Bengal provinces, from the government-general in council to the governor-general, in his newly-created capacity of governor of Bengal. Under this system, the council has ceased to have a voice in, or even to be informed regarding, measures adopted by the governor. "Cases are within my knowledge," he says, "in which members of the council first heard from the *Gazette* of matters of the deepest interest to them." Hence the governor-general, in addition to his office of supervision, with his council, over the affairs of the whole empire, has the power of disposing singly, unaided, at his sole will and pleasure, of every question of revenue, police, and civil or criminal justice, of dispensing the whole patronage, and regulating all the administration, of the rich and populous Bengal provinces, subject only to appeal to himself in council! Almost every governor-general, on assuming his government, is totally unacquainted with the minutæ of his official duties, and especially with the institutions of the people, and the character of the public officers; but he is now unprovided, as governor of Bengal, with responsible advisers, and must seek advice where he can get it. This mighty change, Mr. Melville contends, was neither foreseen nor intended; "it was a mere after-thought

—a new construction of a certain clause, discovered after the Act had passed, on a reference to the lawyers."

Mr. Melville shows the impolicy, on general principles, of such separate governments, by the authority of Lord William Bentinck, who, however, scrupled not to take that of Bengal, though neither he, nor any other person, has ventured to say one word in favour of the new system. "Indeed, I never recollect," says Mr. Melville, "any great measure so wholly undefended, or so universally admitted to be a change for the worse."

The theoretical objections to this peculiar position in which the governor of Bengal is placed by this new gloss put upon the Act of Parliament, are thus enumerated by this gentleman. First, he asks, in the very words of Lord Wm. Bentinck, "what security there would be, but for the councils, even for a true and fair record of the administration at the different presidencies?" Secondly, he urges the strong constitutional objection to a governor without a council. Thirdly, he suggests the obvious absurdity of a governor-general in council sitting in appeal from the governor-general in his capacity of governor. The governor-general could hardly be expected to stultify his own acts, and the council would have to consider whether it be desirable to weaken public authority by reversing a decision of the governor-general. Fourthly, he draws attention to the difference between responsible and irresponsible private advisers, and asks whether the measures of government are likely to be conducted with due deliberation and wisdom when they cease to be discussed at the council-board? Fifthly, he inquires whether it be not a mere delusion to suppose that a statesman, however conversant with India, can be competent not merely generally to superintend the business of the government, but unaided to manage the details of a separate government—to ascertain and remedy the grievances of such a people as the Hindus, who tamely submit to mal-administration till it becomes intolerable? Lastly, he asks, if the governors of Madras and Bombay are checked by councils, on what principle should the governor of Bengal have none; and whether the governor-general, as governor, may not have some common feeling with the other subordinate governors, at variance with the more efficient control over them intended by the Act?

Meanwhile, the council of the governor-general, though liberally paid for affording advice and assistance, are debarred from giving them.

But what, continues Mr. Melville, are the effects of this change upon the people? "The first is the change observable in the whole tone and spirit of the government, and which I ascribe to an uninformed executive, by regarding the realization of revenue as the primary and principal object to be provided for, and the administration of justice, and other requisites of good government, as secondary and subordinate." He specifies various ways in which this is perceptible. The commissioners of revenue are now the confidential advisers of government in matters of internal administration, and are less amenable to the courts than formerly. The magistrate, when disjoined from the collectorship, is to be the worst-paid servant ever employed as a substantive executive officer, and consequently chosen from the junior, untried, and inexperienced class of servants. The revenue-laws

are too strictly enforced against the people: "formerly, the government considered not only whether it had a legal claim, but whether it could be fairly and justly enforced; now, he seems to be considered the best revenue-officer, who applies most successfully the high pressure to the people, whether in ordinary duties or in claiming rent-free lands."

In regard to the distribution of patronage, Mr. Melville observes: "Instead of the fitness of an appointment being open to discussion on its being proposed by the governor-general; instead of the past conduct of an individual selected being canvassed by those responsible for stating their opinions, the irresponsible and private adviser offers his suggestions; and in this most delicate subject, the narrow and confined is substituted for the broad and open course."

Mr. Melville disclaims any personal interests in this question, and restricts his examination to the system, rather than the measures which have resulted from it; "though I believe," he adds, "the views I have stated, would be much strengthened by thus prosecuting the inquiry."

We think that this gentleman has shown, at least, that the system of government to which the Bengal provinces are now subjected, whether designed by the Legislature or not (and *à fortiori* in the latter case), is greatly open to objection on principle. Whether the evils he has specified do exist, and whether they are traceable to the new system, are questions incidental only to the main one. A scheme of government which forces upon a ruler a despotic power, which he cannot exercise aright without advice and assistance which are taken from him, can never have been the deliberate act of prudent legislation. Its evils would be every where felt, but in India most. There, to use the words of Mr. Macaulay, "at present, liberty we cannot have;—despotism we must have;—but let us avoid that worst of evils, a partial despotism."

VOCAL ROCKS AT NARKOUS.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Welsted, I.N., dated Mount Sinai, September 26th:—"You once expressed a wish to know something of the *Djibbel Narkous*, or Sound-ing Mountain. I visited it on my way here—it is situated on the sea-shore, about eight miles from Tor. A solid slope of the finest drift sand extends on the sea face from the base to the summit (about six hundred feet), at an angle of about 40° with the horizon. This is encircled, or rather semi-circled, if the term is allowable, by a ridge of sandstone rocks rising up in the pointed pinnacle, and presenting little surface adapted for forming an echo. It is remarkable that there are several other slopes similar to this, but the sounding or rumbling, as it has been called, is confined to this alone. We dismounted from our camels, and remained at the base while a Bedouin scrambled up. We did not hear the sound until he had attained a considerable height. The sound then began rolling down, and it commenced in a strain resembling the first faint notes of an Eolian harp, or the fingers wetted and drawn over glass—increasing in loudness as the sand reached the base, when it was almost equal to thunder. It caused the rock on which we were seated to vibrate, and our frightened camels (animals, you know, not easily alarmed) to start off. I was perfectly astounded, as was Captain M—— and the rest of the party. I had visited it before, in the winter month, but the sound was then so faint as to be barely evident; but now the scorching heat of the sun had dried the sand, and permitted it to roll down in large quantities. I cannot now form the most remote conjecture as to the cause of it. We must not, I find now, refer it to the sand falling into a hollow; that might produce a sound, but could never cause the prolonged vibrations, as it were, of some huge harp-string."

LIFE OF THE FATIMITE CALIPH MOEZZ-LI-DIN-ALLAH.

BY M. QUATREMÈRE.*

It has been already mentioned, that Jafar ben-Fallah governed Syria, and resided in the city of Damascus. In the month of Safar, 360, by express orders from this general, the criers employed to call the people to prayer, uttered these words: "Come to the most holy work!" No one dared to oppose this innovation. Soon after, in Jumada II., the governor commanded that the same formula should be employed in the *Ikamah* (the call to prayer which immediately follows the *Idhan*, in the interior of the mosques). The inhabitants were grievously afflicted at these alterations in the religious practices, and regarded the death of Jafar, which, as we shall presently see, took place the same year, as a punishment from heaven.

Hasan ben-Ahmed, surnamed Aâsem, at that time the head of the Karmathians, left his capital, and proceeded towards Kufah, intending to go to Syria. A particular reason determined him to undertake this journey. The princes of the Ikshid family, when they reigned in Egypt, had been forced to pay annually to the Karmathians 300,000 pieces of gold, out of the taxes at Damascus. When Egypt submitted to Moezz, and Jafar ben-Fallah had achieved the conquest of Syria, the Karmathians felt that this branch of their revenue was lost to them. Hasan ben-Ahmed, on his arrival at Kufah, sent to Bakhtiar, one of the princes of the dynasty of the Bowides, to request succour and arms. Bakhtiar sent him from Bagdad a complete arsenal, and remitted to him an order on Abu Tagleb, son of Naser-ed-daulah ben-Hamdan, for 400,000 pieces of gold. If we may credit one historian, the chief of the Karmathians appeared in person at Bagdad, and entreated the Caliph Moti, through the medium of Bakhtiar, to assist him with men and money, and confer on him the government of Egypt and Syria, engaging to expel Moezz from these two provinces. The Caliph refused, alleging that both belonged to one and the same sect; that the Obaydis, or Fatimites, had extinguished the precepts of religion and put the learned to death, and that the Karmathians had massacred the pilgrims, carried off the Black Stone of the Kabah, and indulged themselves in excesses.

Bakhtiar, receiving this reply, told Hasan to retire, and act as he thought proper. Hasan quitted Kufah and proceeded to Rahbah, a city on the banks of the Euphrates, governed by the Abu Tagleb just mentioned. This officer, after paying the order, and despatching likewise to the Karmathian army an abundant supply of provisions, sent the following message to Hasan: "I had intended to march into Syria myself; but since you wish to undertake this war in my stead, I shall wait advices from you here. If you find yourself in want of succour from me, you will behold me promptly arrive to second your efforts." He, at the same time, caused it to be proclaimed in his camp, that whoever was disposed, whether partisans of Ikshid or others, to march under the command of Hasan into Syria, might freely do so; that Abu Tagleb consented to their departure, and that the two armies were considered to form but one. Numbers of the soldiers of Abu Tagleb, in consequence, ranged themselves under the banners of the Karmathians; amongst those who took this course, were many of the partizans of the Ikshidites who were in Egypt or Palestine at the destruction of that dynasty, and who, flying before the victorious arms of the Fatimites, had sought an asylum with Abu Tagleb.

* Continued from p. 224.

The latter was induced, by a particular motive, to concur in promoting, to the utmost of his power, the success of the Karmathians. Having opened a negotiation with Jafar ben-Fallah, he had received from this general a letter filled with harsh expressions, in which he threatened to march against him immediately. Abu Tagleb sent this letter to Hasan, who, overjoyed and animated with fresh courage, departed from Rahbah and advanced towards Damascus. When he had arrived near the village of Merj, his troops seized an African named Ali ben-Moolah, whom they massacred, with a great number of his fellow-countrymen. Terror and depression began to creep into the army of the Fatimites. The advance-guard of the Karmathians, composed of Arabs of the tribes of Okayl and Kelab, was commanded by Dalem ben-Mauhoob-Okayli. This officer having fallen in with the African army in the desert of Maarah, his troops appeared to lose heart. In a short time, Shibl ben-Marooof, of the Okayl tribe, came to the assistance of Dalem, when the battle began and was sustained with vigour. At length, the chief of the Karmathians, Hasan ben-Ahmed, arriving, his presence inspired the Arabs with new energy, and the enemy began to give way. The conflict, however, lasted till the afternoon, when Dalem, making a last effort at the head of his troops, rushed with such intrepidity upon the Africans, that the latter were completely routed, and all who escaped the carnage dispersed, without the possibility of rallying them. Jafar ben-Fallah was slain during the conflict, but his death was not known: the Arabs were busy in pillaging the enemy's camp. This brilliant action took place on Thursday the 6th Dhu'l-kadah, A.H. 360 (A.D. 971). After the battle, the lifeless body of Jafar was found extended on the plain, and was recognized by those who knew him. The news of his death was soon generally known. According to another account, Jafar, having fallen into the hands of Hasan, was killed by him in cold blood. It is remarked as an extraordinary fact, that the Karmathian chief, after causing the death of his enemy, deplored it, and pronounced his panegyric in public, both being partisans of Ali. This victory led to the capture of Damascus.

Hasan, being master of this city, promulgated from the pulpit execrations against Moezz and his ancestors, adding: "These men are the descendants of *Kaddah* ('the Oculist'); they are charlatans, impostors, and enemies of Islamism; we know them better than any one, since their ancestor *Kaddah* came from amongst us." Hasan performed the prayer in the name of the Abbasside Caliph.

Encamping under the walls of Maarah, Hasan ben-Ahmed received from the inhabitants a considerable sum of money, and proceeded towards Ramlah. Meanwhile, Jauher had despatched from Egypt, to succour Syria, an African named Sandah ben Hayan, who was said to have under his orders a corps of eleven thousand men. This officer, informed of the tragical end of Jafar, and being joined by the fugitives of his army, who gave him the particulars of their defeat, was perplexed, and knew not what course to take. He saw no other resource than to throw himself into the city of Jaffa, which was neither fortified nor sufficiently provisioned. Hasan ben-Ahmed immediately laid siege to this place, and the Arabs of Syria flocked to increase his army. The attack was pressed with great vigour, and famine soon showed itself in the city. As provisions were still secretly introduced, Hasan, in order to cut off this resource, placed a corps of observation, to watch with the strictest care all persons who offered to enter the place, directing that those who should be found attempting to carry in food should be slaughtered without mercy. The garrison thus closely beset, after devouring their horses and all the animals that were in the

city, became the prey of dreadful famine, which destroyed the greatest part of the soldiers. Hasan, who meditated the invasion of Egypt, confided the conduct of the siege of Jaffa to Abûlmunaja and Dâlem, and marched with the main body of the army on Wednesday, the 1st Rabi I., 361.

Jauher, who expected an attack, had neglected no precaution which prudence could suggest to repel so formidable an enemy. He dug a deep ditch round the capital, having a single passage over it, which he closed with two gates of iron, brought from the hippodrome of Ikhshid. He caused a bridge to be thrown over the canal, and re-dug the trench which the governor Seri ben-Hakam had previously opened. He distributed arms amongst the Egyptians and Africans, and he placed as a spy near Abûl-fadl Jafar ebn-Forat, a confidential eunuch, who had orders to pass the night in the vizir's house, and to accompany him wherever he went. Finally, he despatched emissaries into the Hejjaz, to obtain certain intelligence respecting the Karmathians.

In the mean time, Hasan, at the head of his troops, surprised the city of Kolzum, making the governor prisoner. This was in the month of Dhûlbijjah, 360. He came unexpectedly upon the city of Ferma, but he granted a capitulation to the inhabitants of this place, on condition of their paying him a considerable sum : the governor, Abdallah ben-Yusuf, he made prisoner. It is said that Hasan had with him fifteen thousand mules carrying coffers filled with treasure, vessels of gold and silver, and arms, besides those transporting the tents and baggage. Shortly after, a Fatimite general, named Yaruk, surprised Ferma, and expelled the Karmathian governor, Ebn-Omar, transmitting heads, banners, and other trophies, to Fostat.

Meanwhile, the inhabitants of Tennis revolted against Moezz, and made the prayer in the names of the Caliph Moti and of the chief of the Karmathians. In the early part of the month of Moharram, in the following year, the Karmathian army encamped at Ayn-shems; upon the approach of this force, Jauher closed the gates of Cairo, ordering a strict watch to be kept upon all who came into or went out, and enjoining the inhabitants, particularly the sheriffs, to rally round him. Abu-Jafar-Moslem, and the other principal men, came accordingly to the camp with their tents. On Wednesday, the 1st Rabi I., a sharp action took place near the gate of Cairo, between the army of Jauher and the Karmathians; many were killed and taken on both sides, but neither had any decisive advantage. On Saturday, the two armies kept their positions, and stood on the defensive. On Sunday, preparations were made for renewing the contest. Hasan, at the head of his entire force, advanced to the edge of the ditch, the gate being closed. Towards sun-set, Jauher caused the gate to be opened, and attacked the enemy. After an obstinate struggle, in which much blood was shed, Hasan was beaten and forced to fly. Jauher did not pursue him, but gave up the enemy's camp to pillage, in which all the correspondence of the chief was found. Hasan, under cover of the night, effected his retreat by Kolzum. a part of his baggage had been plundered by the Arabs of the Okayl and Tae tribes, whilst he was engaged with the Egyptian army. This splendid victory was owing to the wise and prudent measures of Jauher, and to the presents he had distributed amongst the superior officers of the adverse army. He might, had he been willing, have secured the person of the Karmathian chief, during the route; but night coming on, Jauher was apprehensive that the enemy might be laying some trap for him, and that he might fall into an ambuscade. The people of Egypt had taken an active part in the battle. Jauher caused to be published throughout the city, that whosoever should bring in the chief of the Karmathians alive, or produce his head if dead, should

receive a reward of 300,000 pieces of silver, fifty *khilah*, as many saddled horses, and treble pay.

Never, since the origin of their power, had the Karmathians experienced a more terrible blow. To the enormous loss they had suffered in the action, was added another, not less serious to them; they were abandoned by the partisans of Kafar and Ikshid, who had hitherto fought under their banners. A thousand had fallen into the hands of Jauher, who caused them to be thrown into prison and loaded with irons. Hasan, being incapable of appearing in the field any longer, retired to the city of Ashá, where he took up his residence.

Two days after the victory gained by the Egyptian troops, Jauher beheld the arrival of a corps sent by Moezz to his aid, under the orders of Abu-Mohammed Hasan ben-Ammár. At this news, the governor left by the Karmathians in Tennis, made a hasty retreat, and in this important city, the prayer was again said in the name of Moezz.

In Ramadan of the same year (361), Jauher received an embassy and present from the emperor of Constantinople. Shortly after, Hasan ben-Ammár, being at Tennis, was attacked by the fleet of the Karmathians; but victory declared for the Egyptian general. Seven ships fell into his hands, and were sent by him to Fostat, with the five hundred Karmathians who manned them.

Jauher, as soon as he was well assured that the enemy had returned to his capital, despatched Ibrahim, his sister's son, to the relief of Jaffa. The besiegers, aware of the defeat of their army, upon hearing of the approach of the African troops, raised the blockade, and returned to Damascus, occupying the camp under its walls. Discord broke out between the two commanders, Dálem and Abúlmunaja; the misunderstanding, it is said, arose respecting the application of the contributions levied for the supply of the troops, each contending that they belonged exclusively to their own. Abúlmunaja prevailed, owing to his great influence with Hasan, who confided to him, in his absence, the exclusive management of affairs. On the retreat of the Karmathians, Ibrahim withdrew the garrison from Jaffa, and repaired with it to Egypt.

Meanwhile, Hasan ben-Ahmed, returning, encamped at Ramlah, where he was joined by the two generals, Dálem and Abúlmunaja. The latter related the disputes he had had with Dálem, and the offensive expressions which the latter had vented against his colleague. Hasan, exasperated at this statement, arrested Dálem, and detained him some time in prison. At length, at the instance of Shibl ben-Maruf, who offered to be surety for his friend, he set him at liberty. Abúlmunaja withdrew to a fortress which belonged to him on the banks of the Euphrates, in the territory of the Benu-Ziad.

Hasan, eager to efface the disgrace of his defeat, put some vessels to sea, which he filled with excellent troops. He assembled as many Arabs and other soldiers as he could, and prepared to try once more for the conquest of Egypt. Jauher, foreseeing the approach of the storm, wrote frequently to Moezz, who still resided in the city of Cairowan, stating to him the conflicts which his army had had to sustain, and the enormous losses it had experienced during the long blockade. He represented to him that he had been obliged to fight upon his own entrenchments with a bold and determined enemy, who had been upon the point of becoming master of the capital. Moezz, disturbed by this alarming intelligence, at length resolved to proceed to Egypt, reckoning he could scarcely arrive there in time to prevent its falling into the power of the Karmathians. He departed from Mansuriyah, the capital of his empire, on the 22d

Shawal, 361, and proceeded to the city of Sardanah,* where he halted some time, in order to collect about him the troops, the officers of his court, and others who were to accompany him on his journey.

The prince, being thus obliged to remove to so great a distance from his hereditary states, ruminated with some anxiety on the question, to whom he ought to confide the government of those vast provinces during his absence. After a long hesitation, his choice finally fell upon the amir, Abu-Ahmed-Jafar ben-Ali. Having summoned him to court, he acquainted him with the important office in which he intended to place him. Jafar, instead of accepting with eagerness and without restriction so brilliant a post, annexed to his consent certain conditions, which would ensure the independence of his position. "I require," said he to the Caliph, "that one of your sons or of your brothers should reside with me in the palace. I shall be alone charged with the cares of the government, and I do not expect to be called to account for the revenues of the state, so long as the receipts and disbursements are on a par. When I adopt a resolution, I shall execute it without waiting for your orders, considering the great distance between Magreb and Egypt. The choice of cadis, the taxes, and other acts of government, shall depend upon my sole will." These proposals staggered Moezz, who exclaimed, angrily, "What, Jafar! do you mean to despoil me of my supreme authority, and associate yourself with me in the exercise of power? Withdraw. By your exorbitant pretensions, you have forfeited the rank to which it was my intention to elevate you." When Jafar had retired, Moezz sent for Yusuf-Bolkin, son of Zayri, and grandson of Monad, of the tribe of Sanhajah, and announced to him that he wished to confer upon him the vicereignty of all the provinces of the Magreb. Bolkin appeared terrified at so oppressive a burthen. "If you, O my master," said he to the Caliph, "if the imams, if your ancestors, though sprung from the Apostle of God, have been unable to rule the empire of the Magreb without troubles, how can I flatter myself with being more fortunate, who am but a Sanhaji, or Berber? You would destroy me without employing a sword or a lance." Overcome, at length, by the solicitations of Moezz, "I consent," he said; "but upon condition that the cadis and officers of finance be chosen by the Caliph; that the prince shall confer military rank on those whom he may deem worthy of his confidence, and I shall be always ready to carry into effect the decisions of his councillors. If any one resists their orders, they shall determine the penalty which the rebel should suffer, and I will undertake the punishment of him conformably to the law. They alone shall exercise the power, and I will act as a zealous minister, devoted to the service of their master."

Moezz approved highly of the speech of Bolkin, and testified the lively pleasure he felt at the sentiments expressed by him. Abu-Taleb, son of Kaim, asked Moezz whether he really reposed implicit faith in the words of this governor, and whether he was convinced that he would fulfil his engagements? "Uncle," replied the Caliph, "what a difference was there betwixt the demands of Jafar and those of Bolkin! The latter ended where the former wished to begin."

As this personage, as well as the dynasty of which he was the chief, played an important part in history, I once thought it essential, before proceeding farther, to show in a circumstantial manner the origin of this family, and the steps

* This place, where Moezz remained for some time, was situated not far from Jelula and Calrowan. Its name has led several modern writers into the mistake of supposing, very improbably, that the Fatimite Caliph, before his departure for Egypt, made a voyage to the island of Sardinia.

by which it attained its great power; but as these details would interrupt too much the thread of the events respecting the Fatimites, I consider it better to suppress this narrative, more especially as it will find a natural place in another work.

Moezz, before he parted from Bolkin, to whom he gave the name of Yusuf and the surname of Abûl-fotuh, gave him much advice, which he urged with great earnestness, and recommended him to make the rule of his conduct. "If," added he, "you forget all the counsel I give you, at least do not forget three points of the highest importance: never omit to levy contributions on the Arabs of the desert, or to hold the Berbers under subjection by the sword: fill up no important post with your brothers or relatives, for they will soon persuade themselves that they have more right to the chief place than you have: treat the inhabitants of the cities with kindness." After saying this, Moezz conferred in a formal manner upon Bolkin the command of the province of Afrikiah and the countries of the Magreb, with all their dependencies, requiring all persons to obey the orders of this officer with scrupulous exactness. Sicily was not comprised in the states committed to Bolkin, because that island was under the government of Abûl-Kasem Ali ben-Hasan. It was the same with respect to the city of Tripoli, the command of which Moezz, on his arrival, had entrusted to Abdallah ben-Yahlaf, of the tribe of Kotamah. The prince at the same time appointed Ziadet-Allah ben-Obayd-Allah (or, according to another account, ben-Kadim) head of the civil administration throughout the province of Afrikiah, and recommended him to Bolkin as a man who merited the greatest attention on his part. Abd-aljebbar-Khorazani was made receiver of the taxes.

Moezz departed from Sardaniah on Thursday, 5th Safar, 362, and proceeded towards Egypt, staying in some of the cities on the route, and passing rapidly through others. Yusuf Bolkin accompanied him for some time, till the Caliph dismissed him, enjoining him to return to the provinces committed to his charge. When Moezz arrived at Tripoly, some of his soldiers deserted and took up their abode in the mountain of Nafusah. In the city of Barkah, he experienced deep sorrow at witnessing the tragical death of his favourite poet, Abûlkasem, or Abûl-hasan-Mohammed ben-Hâni. He was by birth a Spaniard, and after numerous adventures, after celebrating in a pompous manner, in his verses, the Fatimite Caliph, after acquiring throughout Africa a reputation equal to that which Motanebbi enjoyed in the East, was killed in the city of Barkah, on his return from Egypt to the Magreb to his family. He was about twenty-seven years of age.

Moezz made his entry into Alexandria on Saturday, the 25th of Shaban, rode through the city on horseback, and proceeded to the bath. A deputation arrived, consisting of the *cadi* of Fostat, Abu-Taher Mohammed, and the principal inhabitants of other cities, who came to offer their respects to their sovereign. Moezz gave them audience; he conversed with them for a long time, and protested to them that it was neither an ambition to augment his territory nor a passion for wealth, that had led him to enter Egypt, but a desire to accomplish the pilgrimage to Mecca, to do battle with the enemies of religion, to dedicate the remainder of his life to good works, and to execute faithfully the precepts of his venerable ancestor, the Apostle of God. The exhortations he addressed to the deputies were so pathetic, that some of them could not repress their tears. When the *kkotbah* was over, Moezz, turning to his right, observed the *cadi* of Fostat, and asked him whether he had ever seen a more perfect Caliph than he was? The *cadi* replied, that no prince had ever appeared

to him to combine the most eminent qualities in the same degree as the Prince of Believers. Moezz then inquired whether he had made the pilgrimage to Mecca? Receiving a reply in the affirmative, he continued: "You have then visited the tomb of the Apostle of God?" The *cadi* declared, he had had that honour. "Well," resumed the Caliph, "have you likewise visited the tombs of Abubekr and Omar?" The *cadi* was perplexed, and knew not what to say, being aware of the extreme zeal of Moezz for the Shyite doctrines. At this moment, he perceived the son and presumptive heir of the Caliph amongst the *amirs* near him. "Prince of Believers," said the *cadi*, "I have been so engrossed with my delightful conversation with the Caliph, that I have omitted to pay my respects to his heir." He at the same time advanced towards Aziz, and saluted him. Moezz smiled at the adroit act of the *cadi*, and turned the conversation to another subject. He then bestowed robes of honour on the *cadi* and others amongst the deputation, and then dismissed them, supplying them with horses for their journey.

Moezz left Alexandria the latter part of Shaban, and arrived at Jizeh, on the bank of the Nile opposite Fostat, on Saturday, the 2d Ramadan. General Jauher hastened to meet his master. As soon as he saw him, he dismounted and kissed the ground before him. The vizir Jafar ben-Forat came likewise to Jizeh to offer his respects to the Caliph. The prince remained here three days, his troops receiving orders to cross to the other side of the Nile, with their luggage. On the 5th, some say the 7th, Moezz passed the river on a new bridge, which Jauher had directed to be constructed at the spot where you go to the *isle of Raudah*, and took the direct road to Cairo, without passing through Fostat. He was accompanied by his sons, his brothers, and all the princes of the family of Obayd-Allah-Mahdi, and had the coffins of his fathers carried before him. The city of Fostat had been adorned and illuminated by the inhabitants, under an idea that the Caliph would make his entry into it, whilst the new capital had made no preparations for the reception of its sovereign, it being expected that he would stay a little time at Fostat. On his arrival at Cairo, Moezz got down at the palace which had been built for his residence. Upon entering it, he cast his eyes on the ground, and offered thanks to God, pronouncing a prayer, consisting of two *rikah*: after which, he dismissed all who accompanied him. His example was imitated by all who were present.

Amongst those who had come out to meet the Caliph, were several sheriffs, or descendants of Ali, including Abd-Allah ben Tabatiba, or more probably his son, since the most credible historians agree that Abd-Allah died fourteen years before this date. Whichever it was, the sheriff, addressing the Caliph, begged him to explain how he descended from the Prophet. Moezz promised to convene a meeting without loss of time, at which all the sheriffs should be present, and to produce in their presence proofs of the legitimacy of his claims. And, in fact, as soon as he was installed at Cairo, Moezz gave notice of a solemn meeting, at which all the inhabitants were invited to appear. The prince, seated on his throne, inquired of the sheriffs whether they had amongst them any chiefs. They replied that there was no person of note in their party. Moezz, drawing his sword half-way out of the sheath, exclaimed, with a proud tone and look, "Here is my genealogy!" then, scattering handfuls of pieces of gold amongst the assembly, he added: "There are my proofs!" All present declared that the demonstration was complete, and that they acknowledged Moezz as their sole and legitimate sovereign.

The Caliph, early in the morning after his entry, held an audience in the palace, to receive the congratulations and respects of his new subjects. By his

order, these words were stuck up in all the streets of Fostat: "The most excellent person, after the Apostle of God, is Ali, son of Abu Taleb, the Prince of Believers, on whom be salvation!" On the 15th Ramadan, Moezz seated himself on the throne of gold which had been raised by Jauher's orders, in the new portico. The sheriffs were first introduced,² then those who were celebrated for their piety, and lastly the principal inhabitants. Jauher stood in front of the prince, causing each person to come forward in turn. He then advanced and offered his present, which had been exposed for some time to the gaze of all. It consisted, 1. of 150 horses, with saddles and bridles, some of gold, others ornamented with precious stones, and others incrustated with amber; 2. of thirty-one silken pavilions (آق) borne by Bactrian camels, with their tapestry and carpets, nine being of silk worked with gold; 3. nine led camels, covered with cloth of gold; 4. thirty-three mules, seven of which were saddled and bridled; 5. one hundred and thirty pack mules; 6. ninety dromedaries; 7. four chests of open-work, so that the contents were visible, which consisted of gold and silver vessels; 8. a hundred swords inlaid with gold and silver; 9. a hundred jewel-cases of enchased silver, full of precious stones; 10. a turban enriched with jewels, enclosed in a case; 11. nine hundred boxes and coffers containing a complete assortment of every valuable article in Egypt.

Moezz offered the prayer, at the head of the whole people, in the *mosalla* (oratory), on the day of the festival which followed the cessation of the Fast. The prayer was long, complete, and conformable to the practice of Ali. When this act of piety was over, the Caliph commenced publicly the *khotbah*, by saluting all present on both sides. He then caused the two flags which hung over the *mimbar* to be displayed, and performed the first *khotbah*. On the highest step of the pulpit had been placed a silken cushion, on which the prince sat in the interval between the two orations. He began: "In the name of God!" Beside him, in the pulpit, were the General Jauher, Ammar ben-Jafar, and Shafi, the umbrella-bearer. Moezz, after pronouncing "God is great! God is great!" began a discourse full of eloquence, and so affecting, that all who were present shed tears. His words breathed the deepest humility. When the ceremony was finished, Moezz proceeded to his palace at the head of his troops. Behind him came the four princes, his sons, on horseback, helmeted, and covered with mail. Before him were led two elephants. When he arrived at the palace, he sent for several persons, to whom he caused a repast to be served up, reprimanding those who came too late.

Moezz fixed his residence in the palace, with his sons, officers, and chief attendants. This edifice, situated in the eastern part of Cairo, was called, for that reason, "the Eastern Palace," as well as "the Palace of Moezz," because the prince had commanded its erection, and had himself forwarded the plan to Jauher from Africa. The general had laid the foundations of this palace at the same time as those of the walls of Cairo, on the very night of his arrival, 8th Shaban. It is asserted that, the following morning, Jauher, visiting the works, observed some irregular curves in the foundations, which displeased him. The workmen undertook to alter what had been done, but he replied, that the excavations had been undertaken on a fortunate night, and at a propitious hour; and he preferred letting matters remain as they were. On the 13th Jamada I. 359, two gates were set up at the building. The following year it was surrounded with a wall. This palace continued to be the dwelling-place of the Fatimite Caliphs till the extinction of the dynasty. It contained immense treasures, and every thing that could administer to the wants of a prince.

In the month of Shawal, Moezz appointed Abu Said Abd-allah, son of Abu-

Thuban, to try suits and differences between the African soldiers. He had exercised this office some time, when some Egyptians appeared before his tribunal, pleaded their cause before him, and submitted to the judgment he pronounced. He continued till the end of the following year to issue decrees. Witnesses from Fostat came to depose before him, and bore testimony to the legality of his judgments. Never had the like been seen before in Egypt.

The same year, Moezz prohibited a proclamation of the increase of the Nile, previous to a report on the subject being addressed to him and the General Jauher. At this period, likewise, he caused Jauher to be clothed with a gold-embroidered robe and a red turban. He was girt with a sword, and there were led before him twenty horses saddled and bridled, accompanied by eighty chests of apparel, 50,000 pieces of gold, and 200,000 pieces of silver.

The Caliph rode on horseback to a place called Maks, where he inspected his fleet. A dock had been made here, and no less than six hundred vessels were built at Maks : Egypt had never beheld so numerous a squadron.

In the month of Dhûlkadah, Moezz proceeded to open the canal which brought the water of the Nile to Cairo. The dyke was cut in his presence, after which he continued his route along the bank of the river, as far as the place called Benu-Wayl. He was accompanied by his principal officers, and a splendid suite. Abu-Jafar-Ahmed ben-Nasr rode beside him, and acquainted him with the names of the places they passed. An immense crowd of people, collected along the Caliph's route, made the air echo with their acclamations. Moezz then made a détour, skirting the pool of Habesh, the ditch dug by order of Jauher, passed by the tombs of Kafar and Abdallah ben-Ahmed ben-Tabatiba, and returned to Cairo.

On the day of Arafah, Moezz caused to be suspended above the porch of his palace, a curtain destined for the *Kabah*. It was twelve palms long and twelve wide; the bottom was of red silk. All round were twelve moons of gold, on each of which was a citron of gold in open work, each enclosing fifty pieces of the size of a pigeon's egg, besides rubies, topazes, and sapphires. The whole was encircled by an inscription in which all the passages in the *Coran* referring to the pilgrimage were traced in emeralds. The veil contained within it some pounded musk. Being placed on a great height, it could be seen both from the interior of the palace and from without. On account of its enormous weight, a great number of persons were required to support it.

The day of the Feast of the Victims, Moezz proceeded in the morning to offer prayer with the people. On returning to the palace, he gave orders to admit every person. The inhabitants of Egypt and of Syria, at Cairo, were allowed to inspect the curtain of the *Kabah*, and all declared that they had never beheld any thing so magnificent ; the jewellers remarking that the gems with which it was decorated were of inestimable value. The veils furnished by the Abbassides were not a fourth part the size of this. That which Kafar had caused to be made, as a present from his master Unujur, and which was about to be sent to Mecca when it was captured by Jauher, was no larger than the former.

The 18th Dhûlhijjah was that called *Yaum-algadir*, 'the Day of the Pool,' because on that day, according to the tradition of the Shyites, Mahomet solemnly declared Ali heir to the dignity of Caliph. On the anniversary of this day, in the year 362, the Africans and inhabitants of Fostat assembled in great numbers to offer prayer. Moezz was delighted with their zeal, and the custom of celebrating this festival was introduced in Egypt from this time.

The Karmathians, having made an attempt on the city of Tennis, were

repulsed by the inhabitants, who made 173 prisoners; the captives were led to Cairo, and exposed to public view. The colours taken from the Karmathians were also conveyed to Cairo, and exhibited in a reversed position.

It has been already said, that Moezz, on his arrival at Cairo, had brought from Africa the coffins which contained the bodies of his ancestors, the imam Mahdi Obayd-allah, his son Kaym-bi-amr-allah-Mohammed, and the imam Mansur-bi-nasr-allah-Ismayl. They were deposited in a vast tomb, called *Torbah-Moezziah*, otherwise *Torbat-alzaferan*, which henceforth became the place of sepulture of the Fatimite Caliphs, their sons and wives.

In Moharram 362, died Saadah ben-Hayan, one of the relations of Moezz. He came from the Magreb to Egypt in 360, with a large body of troops under his orders, and encamped at Jizeh. Jauher, who had just finished the works at Cairo, went out to meet Saadah, who, as soon as he saw the general, dismounted. He entered the new capital in the month of Rejib, and the gate through which he passed took thenceforward the name of "the Gate of Saadah." In the month of Shawal, Jauher sent him into Syria, at the head of a strong army, to oppose the Karmathian Hasan ben-Ahmed, surnamed Asem, and to repair the consequences of the defeat and death of Jafar ben-Fallah. Saadah was marching towards the city of Ramlah, when he heard of the arrival of the Karmathian; upon which he retired to Jaffa, and thence to Egypt. Soon after, in 361, he advanced to Ramlah, and made himself master of this place; but on the approach of the Karmathian, he hastily retreated, and sought an asylum in Cairo, where he died on the 26th Moharram, 362. Jauher attended in person his obsequies, and the sheriff Abu-Jafar-Moslem pronounced the prayer over his corpse. Saadah was a man distinguished by his exemplary piety and his estimable qualities.

(The conclusion next month.)

MR. AUBER'S "RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH POWER IN INDIA."*

THE second and concluding volume of Mr. Auber's history is now before us. In our notice of the first, we expressed our satisfaction that the deserted province of Indian history had attracted so competent a labourer as this gentleman, whose qualifications and facilities gave us room to expect that his task would be executed with ability. An examination, though hitherto somewhat cursory, of the latter volume, has confirmed the impressions which the first produced, and we run little risk of deceiving the public in inviting its attention to a work which, in a succinct and abridged form, exhibits a far truer picture of the policy of the Anglo-Indian Government than can be found in any work to which we can refer, professing to treat of this subject. Many new lights are thrown upon the obscurer parts of Indian administration, by means of the resources which were open to Mr. Auber; many of the events of Anglo-Indian history are traced by him with more certainty to their origin, and described with more fidelity; cha-

* *Rise and Progress of the British Power in India.* By PETER AUBER, M.R.A.S., late Secretary to the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company. In 2 Vols. London, 1837. Wm. H. Allen & Co.

304 *Auber's "Rise and Progress of the British Power in India."*

acters appear in truer and more natural colours, and, in short, it is a work which can never be altogether superseded even by a comprehensive history of India, should such a stupendous work ever appear.

It being our purpose to apply ourselves shortly to the subject of Anglo-Indian history, we shall have occasion to recur to Mr. Auber's very valuable work, from which we expect great assistance. Meanwhile, we think it sufficient to recommend it to public attention.

The following remarks upon the administration of Lord William Bentinck, whilst they cannot be devoid of interest, will evince the general tone and spirit of Mr. Auber's history, and the style and manner in which it is written.

The circumstances under which Lord William Bentinck entered upon the high and responsible office were by no means calculated to propitiate public feeling in India.

The supremacy of the British power, although more fully established than at any former period, had been effected at so large a cost, as to call for measures of the most searching economy. Considerable reductions had been made in the military establishments, at the close of the Pindarrie and Mahratta campaigns in 1819; but the accession of territory consequent upon the operations, between 1815 and 1819, was attended by large augmentations of the civil establishments and charge. Hostilities with the Burmese were not terminated until 1826. The expenditure in that war, and in the reduction of Bhurtpore, had occasioned an increase in the registered debt of India, between the years 1824-25 and 1827-28, of £13,007,823.*

A period of war is never favourable to economy; but a great portion of the expense entailed on the Indian finances had been caused less by the pressure of extraordinary and occasional outlay, than by continued progressive increase of disbursement in every department. It was admitted that reasons might have existed, taking each department separately, to justify such increase; but the aggregate was found to have occasioned a large excess of outlay beyond the resources from whence it ought to be defrayed.

The necessity of retrenchment had been strongly urged in the despatches to India, and Lord William Bentinck embarked for that country in possession of the views entertained by the Home authorities on this important branch of his Lordship's future administration.

Animated by an anxious desire to discharge his duty towards the East-India Company and his country, and cherishing the most benevolent views for improving the condition and promoting the happiness of the native population, his Lordship determined to see and judge for himself. On his arrival at the seat of government, he accordingly announced his readiness to receive the most unreserved communication from all classes, and allowed of the most perfect freedom of the press, but without giving up the power of complete control: conscious that measures based upon sound principles, would stand the test of public scrutiny; and satisfied that, although they might for a time prove unpalatable to some portions of the Indian community, they would ultimately be found to promote the general interests of the empire.

Amongst the earliest measures of his Lordship's government was the appointment of two committees of finance, the one civil and the other military, composed of the most intelligent officers from each presidency, for the purpose

* *Ibid* Finance Report, 1832.

of revising the establishments of the three governments. Similar committees had been formed when Lord Cornwallis proceeded to India in 1786, and again by Lord Wellesley in 1798. They met at Calcutta. The civil committee was directed to inquire into the civil establishments in the general, judicial, revenue, and marine departments; with some few limitations, they were left free to push their inquiries to the utmost extent to which they might consider it necessary or expedient to carry them. The military committee was to act upon similar principles, and, with few exceptions, directed to embrace in their investigation all matters connected with military finance.

Circumstances, however, arose, which rendered it inexpedient to continue the labours of the military committee, and determined his Lordship to submit, at some future time, his views on the several points connected with the Indian army.* His Lordship, fully alive to the "universal dislike" which he had incurred by enforcing orders for reductions which he knew to be most odious, observed :

I have done my duty : and this conviction, as I know from dreadfully dear-bought experience, is the only consolation that defies all contingencies.

I trust, however, that the Court will support their servant, who, upon principle alone has deemed obedience to be a paramount duty under the given circumstances. In a new case, I shall always assume the utmost latitude of discretion; but where a whole case has been more than once under consideration and returned for execution, I shall obey the orders : the responsibility does not rest with me.

The unfavourable impressions against his Lordship created by his obedience to orders from England, were strengthened by the conduct of the commander-in-chief in India, who addressed a letter of remonstrance to the Government, after the publication of the general order directing the execution of the Court's instructions. This injudicious act on the part of so high a public functionary, who was also a member of council, was followed by a general expression of dissatisfaction on the part of the officers, from whom numerous memorials were sent in to the Government; whilst further and repeated injunctions were received from home for measures of economy; the despatches pointing out various charges which might be reduced. The Court observed :*

Our object in furnishing you with such documents, is to indicate some of the principal heads to which your attention should be directed, in those efforts to restore our finances which you are laudably engaged in making, and to the steady prosecution of which we cannot too earnestly excite you.

Again, in another despatch, where a general review was taken of the finances of India, the attention of Government was drawn to it,

As a matter of importance vastly increased in such a season of financial pressure as that which now prevails.†

These repeated exhortations were not to be disregarded; measures of economy were undoubtedly indispensable, but it is not very easy to form a correct idea of the conflicting feelings with which the head of a government has to contend, in fulfilling injunctions so materially affecting personal interests, especially of an army. The ungrateful task was certain to entail odium upon the party least entitled to bear it.

After reviewing the various important measures which were carried into effect during his Lordship's active administration, and which have given so

* Finance Letter to Bengal, 10th March 1830.

† Finance Letter to Bengal, 25th May 1830.

material an impulse to its machinery (including the grand topic of a steam-communication between England and the East), Mr. Auber concludes with the following concise summary :

There had scarcely been a preceding Government, in which some prominent event had not thrown comparatively into the shade the less attractive matters, intimately connected with the welfare and happiness of the people, and with the internal government of the country.

It was the fortune of Lord William Bentinck to enter upon the office of governor-general at a time when antecedent events had given a tone to the several branches of the service, by no means calculated to diminish the onerous duties imposed upon the head of the Indian administration.

To carry into execution measures of economy and retrenchment, on points irritating to the feelings of the body constituting our main hold upon our eastern empire, was not only an unwelcome but a difficult task, requiring much firmness, tempered with judgment and discretion. The Governor-general discharged his duty, at much cost to his personal feelings ; at the same time contending with unflinching determination against indiscretions, emanating in quarters where the Government would naturally have expected to meet with aid and support, in the performance of a great public trust.

Measures relating to the civil branch of the service, but not more palatable to its members, were imperatively called for : but their introduction infused a spirit of energy and zeal, where supineness or laxity of control had suffered inertness or apathy to creep in. The difficulties of the Governor-general's position were enhanced by a variety of reports, calculated to unsettle the public mind regarding the future system for governing India. An extensive inquiry, instituted by Parliament, had been prosecuted amidst fluctuating ministries, each entertaining, so far as could be gathered, opposite views of the principles upon which a future settlement should be made between the public and the Company : a state of things, materially influencing the whole frame of Indian society, but more particularly that portion at the seat of government. Publications emanating from members high in the service, evinced little respect for the authority in whose name the affairs were administered, whilst an unbridled freedom of comment was indulged on the conduct of their representative in India. Much of the feeling was to be traced to the effects of the overwhelming ruin caused by the universal failures of the agency houses. havoc and dismay was spread throughout all branches. Savings had been deposited by the servants, in the cherished expectation that they would enable them to return to close their lives in their native land ; but at one fell swoop they saw their little all swallowed up, their prospects blasted, and themselves left to prolong an unwilling and cheerless service, with broken spirits, and minds soured by severe and unexpected disappointment.

Amidst a state of things so little calculated to make a favourable impression upon the Indian community, Lord William Bentinck, nevertheless, received a series of addresses, bearing the strongest testimony which could be offered to the valuable services of a high public functionary, on retiring from the scene of his labours. The value of such testimonies was enhanced by the qualified terms in which they were expressed.

Critical Notices, &c.

Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Vol. V. London, 1837. Cadell, Edinburgh. Murray and Whitaker, London.

EVERY volume of this curious piece of biography excites rather than palls the appetite. The fifth is pregnant with interest, approaching, as it does, the time when, to use the words of Mr. Lockhart, "the muffled drum is in prospect." With the history of the rapid production of works from the inexhaustible mine of Sir Walter's fancy, we have new characters brought upon the scene, and old ones removed by death; the changes in the author's family; the architectural labours at Abbotsford; politics, the drama, literary criticism; the visit of George the Fourth to Scotland (a remarkable incident in Scott's history); and last, not least in interest, Captain Basil Hall's vivid picture of the "doings" at an Abbotsford Christmas.

The lights which the acts Sir Walter and his correspondence mutually threw upon each other, bring out his character in very strong relief, and exhibit it in a most amiable and attractive aspect, with regard to all the relations of life. As a husband, parent, and, friend, he appears no less admirable than as an author; and nothing is more agreeable to a reader of imaginative works than to find their author's real features to be such as his own fancy is so ready to pourtray it. This biography of Scott will communicate a new source of pleasure to the readers of his novels for the first time.

Lives of the most Eminent Literary and Scientific Men of Italy, Spain, and Portugal.

Vol. III. Being Vol. XCVI. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1837. Longman. Taylor.

THIS volume exhibits a view of the literary history of Spain and Portugal in its palmy times. The biography of Boscan, the first Spanish poet who introduced the Italian style, Garcilasso de la Vega, Mendoza, De Leon, Ercilla, Cervantes, Lope de Vega, Gongora, Quevedo, and Calderon, is treated fully. Of the poets of Portugal, Camoens is the only one who merits and who has a portrait at full length. The author has dealt with his somewhat unmanageable materials with skill. The history of Peninsular poetry is interesting, not merely from its connexion with the early productions of Italy and France, but from its possessing a vein of pure originality, and from the properties imparted to it by the stream of oriental imagery which it received from the Arabians. Next to the social benefits which will accrue from the political amelioration of Spain, may be ranked the stores of literary treasures which a free access to her libraries would afford, and the benefit which western learning would derive from the application of enlightened research there, by native and foreign scholars.

Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons; illustrating the Perfections of God in the Phenomena of the Year. By the Rev. HENRY DUNCAN, D.D. Ruthwell. Autumn. Edinburgh, 1837. Oliphant.

THIS concluding volume of a work which has already been spoken of by us in terms of commendation, besides its comments on autumnal appearances, reviews the general results of the system of animated nature, and the phenomena of the revolving year. To show the diversified character of the contents of this work, we may advert to the subject of the tenth week, which treats of the progress of society in the construction of edifices, and the history of architecture, which enables the author to throw in some descriptions of, and reflections upon, the most extraordinary specimens of early architectural skill, including the excavated temples and buildings of Egypt and India. His reflections on the subject of Indian architecture are worth citing: "In considering the amazing toil and ingenuity which, in distant ages, have been expended for the sake of religion, in the extensive regions of the British dominions in India, it is melancholy to reflect that these exertions were made, not in support of truth, but of falsehood; not for the real interest and advancement of the human mind, but for riveting the chains of ignorance, superstition, and vice. It was the triumphant work of the powers of darkness. The extent of this malignant influence never appears so

tremendous or appalling as when men are persuaded willingly to labour for their own enthrallment, and to forge the chains which are to bind degradation on their souls. These remarks may be extended to the whole history of antiquity, as connected with architecture, but it comes more home to the bosoms of Britons, in looking at India, than any other quarter of the globe. If, for the emancipation of that important and interesting portion of the globe, from this spiritual tyranny, but half the pains had been taken in these more enlightened times, which, in a dark and fanciful age, were employed for their mental subjugation, what a glorious revolution might have been effected !"

Tales about Wales ; with a Catechism of Welsh History. By a Lady of the Principality. Second Ed. Edited by Captain Basil Hall, R. N. Edinburgh, 1837. Cadell.

THIS is an improved edition of Mrs. Campbell's excellent little book, and we have no doubt that many readers of it, big as well as little, will make the same confession as Captain Hall : " Until I met with this little book of Mrs. Campbell's, I knew scarcely any thing about Wales ; and when I had read it, I felt considerable curiosity to know more."

Chemistry of Nature, designed as a Popular Exposition of the Chemical Constitution and Relations of Natural Objects, and as a general Introduction to the study of Chemical Science. By HUGO REIN. Edinburgh, 1837. Oliver and Boyd.

THE author of this very excellent compendium tells us, that it is " not designed to convey instructions for performing experiments, but as a book to be read by those who may desire some general knowledge of the nature of chemical phenomena, the method of chemical research, and the manner in which chemical experiments are commonly made,—and who may feel an interest in studying those natural phenomena which consist in chemical action." We are not aware that the general reader can find any other work which will place before him, so succinctly and so well, the general notions he may desire to possess of this most useful and attractive science.

The Comic Almanack for 1838. Tilt.

Oliver and Boyd's Threepenny Almanack for 1838.

Oliver and Boyd's Penny Almanack for 1838.

These are excellent things in their respective ways. The Comic Almanack shows that the resources of fun are inexhaustible.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, March 7.

Dwarkanauth Tagore v. Macnaghten, Assignee of Fergusson and Co., and Others.—The Advocate-general, with whom was Mr. Clarke and Mr. Osborne, stated that this was an action brought by plaintiff, on an agreement of the defendants, to recover a sum of Sa.Rs. 75,482. 11, with interest. The money was due on a promissory note for Rs. 1,00,000, given by Messrs. Fergusson and Co. to Mackintosh and Co., as secretaries of the Old Oriental Insurance Company; the note bore a blank indorsement to the plaintiff. Upon Mr. Macnaghten and the other defendants becoming assignees, and in great distress for money to carry on the factories, the plaintiff agreed to let them have the Rs. 75,482. 11—which was money in hand on account of policies, and on the lives of three persons, debtors of Messrs. Fergusson, and which policies they were entitled to, they having paid the premiums all along on them, and which had come to the hands of the plaintiff as the indorsee of the note by Messrs. Fergusson and Co. to Macintosh and Co., as secretaries of the Oriental Life Insurance Society.

The following is copy of the agreement: "Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore.—Sir: If you will consent to Messrs. R. C. Jenkins and Co., as secretaries to the Oriental Insurance Society, paying to us Sa. Rs. 24,000, the amount of the policy No. 575, on the life of the Hon. Captain P. C. Sinclair, without prejudice to your claim, we hereby agree to refund to you that amount (Sa.Rs. 24,000), as money had and received to your account, in case the suit which we are now about to begin in the Supreme Court, to try the right of the proprietors of the office to insist upon retaining the same against the defendants of the late firm of Messrs. Fergusson and Co., shall be determined against us, or in case we shall not obtain a decision of the Court in two years from this date; but in such latter case, our refunding the amount now received is not to be considered as affecting any right to recover in the suit; in the event of our having to refund the amount, we consent to pay to you interest at six per cent.

"We are, &c.

"E. MACNAGHTEN, for self and Co., Assignees of Messrs. Fergusson and Co.'s estate."

"Calcutta, July 4, 1834."

"Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore.—Sir: With reference to our letter of 4th July *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 24. No. 93.

last, we beg to say, that we consider the arrangement agreed to in it as binding upon us to the extent of the claim in respect to the policies on the lives of James Macneight and James Smith.

"We are, &c.

"E. MACNAGHTEN, for self and Co., Assignees of Messrs. Fergusson and Co.'s estate."

"Calcutta, August 23, 1834."

The policies on the lives of James Macneight and James Smith were for 60,000 rupees each.

Mr. Prinsep, with whom was Mr. Sandes, for defendants, set up as defence a set-off; and that the conditions of the agreement upon which the money was lent to defendants had not been performed, because the plaintiff, by his own acts, prevented the performance; having, by various offers and negotiations, delayed the defendants from getting a decision in the Court within the two years specified in the agreement.

The plaintiff proved the payment of the money to the defendants in pursuance of the agreement. The defendants failed wholly in proving their right to set off any debt against the plaintiff, and failed also in proving that the plaintiff delayed them by offers or negotiations, or in any wise hindered them from obtaining a decision as to the right to the money in the Supreme Court, within the two years specified.

The Court gave its verdict to this effect:—Mr. Advocate-general, we do not think it necessary to trouble you to reply. As to the set-off, the debt was due by the plaintiff, if due at all, in conjunction with the other partners of the old and new Oriental. As to the delay in obtaining a decision in this Court on the subject, we do not think it was such as to support the plea; the defendants, if dissatisfied with the course things were taking, and with the difficulties which presented themselves as to settling the question, and the terms on which it was to be tried in this Court, had nothing to do but to give the plaintiff notice that they would proceed with their remedy in Court. They have not done so; the period agreed upon by them for refunding has elapsed; the conditions of their agreement have not been performed, and the plaintiff must have a verdict; and by this decision the defendants are put in no worse position than when they obtained the money: nothing, therefore, happens in consequence, not perfectly consistent with justice.

Verdict for the plaintiff, Sa. Rs. 75,482. 11, with interest at six per cent, from the (A)

26th November 1833, deducting three dividends, which the plaintiff had received from out the estate of Fergusson and Co, as creditor, in virtue of his being the indorsee of the note of that firm.

March 9.

Holroyd, Assignee of Cruttenden and Co., v. Thomas Cape, James Mackillop, and Mackillop and Co.—The *Advocate-general*, with whom were Mr. *Clarke* and Mr. *Leith*, moved, in this case, to stay the proceedings of the defendant, Cape, the plaintiff in an action of ejectment, from proceeding further in his action at law, until the decree could be had, in the above equity suit. The application was for a special injunction, supported by affidavit. The bill of the complainants, the applicants in the present motion, prayed for a discovery, relief, and the writ of injunction now moved for. The three counsel addressed the Court at considerable length, and detailed the facts on which the application was founded. The bill also charged fraud in Cape, and the other defendants; and prayed a discovery upon oath, in order to enable the defendant in the action at law to make good his defence.

The facts, as gathered from the counsel, in their several addresses to the Court, were shortly these.

In the year 1820 or 1821, Mackillop and Co. lent to a Mr. Taylor the sum of three lakhs of rupees, with which Taylor purchased the premises in Loll Bazar now occupied by Jenkins and Low, two adjoining premises, and the house in Tank Square now occupied by the Bengal Club. Taylor then deposits with Mackillop and Co. the title-deeds of this property so purchased, and draws a bill upon Major Cape, his father-in-law, for £30,000, and then departs for Europe, leaving in the hands of the firm of Cruttenden and Mackillop a power of attorney to execute a mortgage to Cape of the premises, in the event of Major Cape paying the bill for £30,000, and requiring from Taylor security for repayment. On the 18th of February 1822, James Mackillop, of the house of Cruttenden and Co., writes to his correspondents, Palmer, Mackillop, and Co., to advise Major Cape of the whole transaction. Major Cape pays the £30,000, and allows the title-deeds of the property to remain in the hands of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co. until 1827; in the mean time, Taylor returns to Calcutta, and having occasion for money, borrows of Mackillop and Co. the sum of four lakhs of rupees, stating to the firm that he had given to Major Cape, his father-in-law, other security in England for the £30,000 he had lent to Taylor, in payment of the first loan of three lakhs, the purchase-money of the properties in Loll Bazar and Tank Square. Cruttenden and Co.

lent the four lakhs to Taylor, taking as a security a mortgage in fee of these premises; but as they then considered themselves as attornies for Major Cape, under the power given them by Taylor, in 1822, they, until the story of Taylor was corroborated by Major Cape, took, as further security for the second loan, a quantity of indigo belonging to Taylor. The firm, therefore, considered themselves as mortgagees in fee of this property in question; and in 1825, they received a letter from Cape, in which he stated that he discharged them from executing, as Taylor's attornies, a mortgage on his account, and admitted that Taylor had given him other security, confirming the statement of Taylor, in this matter, in all points. Under these circumstances, Cruttenden and Co. considered themselves as sole mortgagees in fee of this property in Calcutta, that is, of the premises in Loll Bazar and in Tank Square; and Mr. Holroyd, as their assignee, now files his bill for discovery, relief, and injunction, to stay the defendant Cape from proceeding in his action of ejectment at law, for the recovery of these very premises. The title set up by Major Cape, being a mortgage of these premises, effected to him in England previously to 1824, the period when the claim of Cruttenden and Co. arose, in virtue of the mortgage to them by Taylor, as a security for the four lakhs lent to Mr. Taylor by that house, the complainant, Mr. Holroyd, makes his affidavit that he cannot make a good defence to the action at law, unless Cape puts in his answer, and makes a full discovery of all the facts in connection with the transactions of the loan of the £30,000, and his alleged security and mortgage for repayment of the same by Taylor. Cases were cited to show that, under the circumstances, Mr. Holroyd was entitled to an injunction, and that the affidavit of facts, founded on the bill, disclosed sufficient equities to induce the Court to restrain the defendant Cape from proceeding in his action at law, for the recovery of the premises mortgaged, in 1824, to Cruttenden and Co.

Mr. *Grant*, for the defendant Cape, contended, at great length, that there was no ground disclosed by complainant to entitle him to discovery or relief in equity, and that the facts disclosed, on the affidavit of Mr. Leighton, were insufficient. The learned counsel wanted to put in affidavits contradictory of the complainant's affidavits and explanatory of the facts. The affidavits of Mr. Grant were rejected by the Court, on the authority of 8 Ves. 46, and of another case in 19 Ves. 83. Mr. Grant contended that the defendants in the action at law could get any evidence they might want, under a commission, directed to England, to examine the witnesses who were resident there, on the absence of

which the complainant in this suit partly founded his application.

The *Advocate-general*, in reply, as understood, stated that Mr. Mackillop was a necessary party to the mortgage in 1824, and therefore a necessary party to this bill, also Mr. Cullen; and that, therefore, Mr. Holroyd could not examine them under a commission, they being interested in the event of the suit, and that therefore the present bill and proceedings were necessary to enable him to make his defence.

The Court took time to consider of the application.

COURT OF THE SESSION JUDGE OF THE
24. PERGUNNAH, March 3.

Ballygunge Tank Case.—This day having been fixed for the decision of the above case, which had been transferred by the Government, under Act 7 of 1835, from the Court of the Commissioner of the Eighteenth Division to that of the Session Judge, Mr. *Bignell* appeared to support Mr. Pattle's petition of appeal against the order of the magistrate of the 24. Pergunnahs, dated 14th October last.

The petition and the whole of the papers in the case having been read, Mr. *Bignell* said he would not trouble the Court by repeating the arguments urged in his petition of appeal, but there were one or two additional observations he would wish to make. The letters of Mr. Patton, addressed to the Secretary to the Bengal Government, and dated 7th and 19th November (copies of which had been obtained after the appeal was presented), he would not comment upon, as they were not essential to the decision of the case; but they were singular documents, and exhibited a strange confusion of ideas, how Mr. Patton could suppose that "a summoning jurisdiction," in one capacity, was to enable him to pass sentence, in another and a very different capacity, upon the party so summoned, it was not easy to understand. Mr. Patton's affidavit was also curiously inconsistent with the concluding paragraph of the first of these letters. In his affidavit he had sworn as follows: "That the such last-mentioned proceedings before this deponent were had, as is usual and customary in zillah criminal courts, at the prosecution of the Company, and that the said charge or complaint was not investigated and determined on by this deponent in pursuance of the 105th sec. 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, as is alleged in the affidavit of the said James Pattle, sworn the 10th and re-sworn the 11th day of November instant; but that this deponent investigated the said matter, and passed the said sentence of fine, under certain Regulations of the Bengal Government; and that, in proof of this, deponent not having acted in pur-

suance of the said 105th section of the said Act of Parliament, he has not transmitted copies of conviction and other proceedings relative thereto, to the Government, nor the amount of the fines so levied, as aforesaid, to the Clerk of the Crown of this hon. Court; nor was the subject-matter of the said charge, in the judgment of this deponent, within the scope or meaning of the said Act of Parliament." Now, in his letter to Government, of the 7th November, Mr. Patton wrote:—"The defendant, James Pattle, was convicted by me, under the Acts of Parliament, and Regulations of the Government, in such cases made and provided, copy of which conviction shall hereafter be transmitted if necessary." But the magistrate's letter to the commissioner, of the 10th January, required more particular notice, as he there stated under what Regulations he had acted. These were clause 5, sec. 26, Reg. xx. of 1817, and sec. 19, Reg. ix. of 1807. The last of these Regulations had nothing whatever to do with the present matter; it empowered the magistrate to pass sentence of imprisonment and corporal punishment, not exceeding thirty rattans, or of imprisonment and fine, in certain cases not expressly provided for in former Regulations; but it, of course, gave him no power over persons expressly exempted from his jurisdiction by former Regulations, nor had it the slightest reference to contempts of court or resistance of process. Clause 5, sec. 26, Reg. xx. of 1817 (which had escaped Mr. Bignell's attention at the time he drew the petition of appeal) was perhaps somewhat loosely worded; but there could be no possible doubt as to its meaning. The Legislature of that day had no power to render British subjects amenable to the criminal courts of the Company; nothing could do that except an Act of Parliament. This, of itself, would be sufficient to show that the magistrate had no jurisdiction under the Regulation he quoted; but, in point of fact, the word of the section would not allow of Mr. Patton's construction. Although the 5th clause says generally, that "in all instances of resistance to the process of a magistrate," certain punishments may be inflicted, yet that clause could not be read alone and separate from the context. Clause 2, of the same section, declared that the subsequent clauses were enacted in modification of the provisions contained in sec. 2 and 4, Reg. xi. of 1796; and the 3d clause began, not "If any person convicted of resisting the process of a magistrate," but, "If the person convicted;" clearly referring to the person specified in Reg. xi. of 1796, who was there declared to be "a person amenable to the authority of the zillah and city magistrates." The argument of the petition of appeal remained, therefore, unshaken upon this point, which was by far

the most important one in the case. But even supposing, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Patton had jurisdiction over Mr. Pattle under the Regulations, what offence had been committed? There was no evidence of any interference, as to the tank, on the part of Mr. Pattle, except the depositions of some of Mr. Kirchhoffer's own servants. These depositions, even if true, were inadmissible in evidence, as shown in the sixth reason of the petition of appeal; but the testimony was altogether worthless. Could Mr. Pattle have declared to these men that he had rented the tank? The fact was notoriously the reverse; and besides, Govind Persaud had declared, that he was the person who ordered the lock to be affixed. Then again, if Mr. Pattle had shut up the tank, still there was no proof that he was cognizant of any order of Court prohibiting him from doing so; and there could, therefore, have been no contempt or disobedience on his part. Lastly, even if Mr. Pattle had caused the tank to be locked, and had known of the order in Mohun Sing's case, still he (Mr. Bignell) would contend that that order was a nullity, and that disobedience to it could not be a punishable offence. It was an order passed by the magistrate under Reg. xv. of 1824, and it had been ruled by the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, in their circular letter of the 17th of December 1830, that that Regulation did not empower magistrates to try any case in which each of the parties had not "a permanent interest in the land, or other property, of which the possession was disputed." Now Mohun Sing had no kind of permanent interest in this tank; the magistrate's order was, therefore, clearly null and void, as having been passed by an incompetent authority; and how could disobedience to it (supposing such disobedience to have taken place) be a crime in the eye of the law? When the Regulations speak of resistance to the process or order of a magistrate, they must be taken to mean resistance to some legal process or order. The two last observations applied to the case of Govind Persaud Bose, the proprietor of the tank; he acknowledged that he had caused the tank to be locked, and added that he had done so under the authority of Mr. Barlow's order in 1833, and there was nothing in the world to show that he had ever heard of the subsequent irregular and illegal proceedings in the case of Mohun Sing, by which an important question of right was endeavoured to be decided in the absence of the only person really interested in it.

The presiding Judge (Mr. E. Barwell) observed, that he should, perhaps, save some trouble to Mr. Bignell, by stating at once, that he considered his objections to the jurisdiction to be fatal to the magistrate's proceedings. Mr. Patton had sworn

that he had convicted and fined Mr. Pattle under the authority of the Regulations of Government, and he (Mr. Barwell) was bound to say, that there was, in his opinion, no Regulation under which the magistrate had any power to pass such a sentence against a British subject; he must, therefore, quash the magistrate's proceedings, and order the fine that had been levied to be returned to Mr. Pattle. At the same time, he must add, that it was upon the law, and not the merits of the case, that he decided in favour of the appellant. If the witnesses were to be believed, and he saw no reason to discredit them, Mr. Pattle had taken an active part in shutting up the tank, and preventing people having access to it. It was true, there was no direct evidence that Mr. Pattle was acquainted with the orders in Mohun Sing's case, but as this man was his own servant, there was the strongest possible presumption that he was acquainted with them. He (Mr. Barwell) admitted the validity of Mr. Bignell's objection to the proceedings in that case, as having been improperly held by the criminal authorities under Reg. xv. of 1824; but he could not consider this a sufficient justification of a resistance to the orders passed. For the reason, however, that he had already stated, he should pass his orders, that the magistrate's order of the 14th Oct. last be set aside, and the fine be returned to the appellant, Mr. James Pattle. As to Govind Persaud Bose, he saw no reason to interfere with the order of the Court below.

The following is the report of Mr. Barwell, the Sessions' Judge, to the Registrar to the Court of Nizamut Adawlut:

"Sessions' Department.

"Sir: In conformity with the orders of the Court of Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, communicated, in your letter under date 17th Jan. last, to the Commissioner of Circuit for the Eighteenth Division, I have the honour to re-submit, for the consideration and further orders of the Court and of Government, the papers connected with the case in which Mr. Patton, the magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, fined Mr. James Pattle, the senior member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, residing at Ballygunge, in the sum of Rs. 200, for resistance of process, together with copies of my own proceedings, held under yesterday's date on that case, the appeal in which was transferred to me from the Commissioner's Court, agreeably to the recent orders of Government and the provisions of Act vii. of 1835, for adjudication.

"In proceeding to an investigation of this case, I have endeavoured, as much as possible, to dismiss from my mind every impression connected with the reputation which, it cannot be denied, Mr. Pattle so

generally bears among the majority of our service, as a man of despotic, unjust, and arbitrary temper; neither did I conceive that reference should be had to the high official situation held by that gentleman, a consideration of which, in my opinion, would have materially tended to aggravate an offence, for which any other individual unacquainted with the laws and regulations of the country, or unaware of the mischievous effects likely to ensue from an open resistance to the authority of the magistrate of a district, might have pleaded the excuse of ignorance. I entered, therefore, upon the inquiry with, I hope, as much impartiality as I should have done, had the appellant been any other British-born subject, residing in the interior of the country, or beyond the confines of the Maharratta Ditch; and the principal points to which I conceived it right to direct my attention were, first, the validity of the proofs afforded in evidence of the fact of resistance of process, or contempt of the magistrate's authority, on the part of Mr. Pattle; and secondly, how far the magistrate was borne out by the Regulations under which he acted, and which are stated, in a letter addressed by him to the Commissioner, dated 10th January last, to have been Reg. xx. of 1817, cl. 5, sec. 26, and Reg. ix. of 1807, sec. 19, in imposing the penalty awarded by him as a punishment for the breach of his orders relative to the matter in dispute.

"In regard to the first point, the annexed English translations of the depositions of credible and respectable witnesses, delivered on oath before the magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, the originals of which are with the record of the case, will, I think, satisfy the superior court, that Mr. Pattle not only himself evinced the most indecorous defiance of the orders of the magistrate, issued on just and reasonable grounds, for throwing open the tank, which has been the object of contention, to the community of Ballygunge, but that he has been the cause of similar resistance of authority in others, who, but for his support and encouragement, would never have dared to be guilty of such contempt towards any European functionary vested with magisterial powers.

"On the second point, therefore, I am of opinion, that Mr. Patton was justified, by every principle of equity and justice, as well as by virtue of that inherent power, which he states to be constitutionally possessed by every court of record in existence, to enforce its awards, and uphold its authority, in imposing the penalty levied from the offending party; but that the sentence has been nullified by an unfortunate defect in the existing laws, which provide no rules empowering a magistrate in the Company's service to inflict punishment on a British subject for any

offence similar to that with which the appellant in this case stands convicted. Neither cl. 5, sec. 26, Reg. xx. of 1817, nor the previous enactments modified by that rule, nor any Regulations subsequently promulgated, can, in my opinion, be considered applicable to such cases; while, on the other hand, the provisions of Reg. ii. of 1796, and Reg. xv. of 1806, clearly exempt British-born subjects from the operation of the Regulations above quoted.*

"I have, therefore, been most reluctantly compelled to direct the remission of the fine imposed by the magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs upon Mr. Pattle, while confirming that inflicted upon the native proprietor of the tank in dispute, Govind Persaud Bose, for having allowed himself, under the pernicious influence of the former individual, to be drawn into a direct contravention of the magistrate's orders.

"It will remain with the superior Court and with the Government, to apply such remedy as they may deem proper to a state of things most assuredly, as observed by the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, in his letter to the Court under date 6th December last, involving questions of the utmost general interest and importance.

"Copies of this address, and of my proceedings of yesterday's date, have been furnished to Mr. Patton.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "E. R. BARWELL,

"Sessions' Judge."

"Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, Civil and Sessions Judge's Court, the 4th March 1837."

The depositions referred to in the above letter are as follow:

No. 1.—Kurrée Bux, bheestie, in the employ of Mr. Kirchhoffer, deposed; that, according to the orders of the magistrate, the deponent went to the tank, and having placed his bag on the bank, was about to fill it with water, when this deponent saw Mr. Pattle's bheestie, who had come to the tank for the same purpose. The deponent, finding the water near him very muddy, asked Mr. Pattle's bheestie where he, the deponent, should fill his bag from, and was requested by Mr. Pattle's man to take water from the side near which he was standing; this deponent accordingly went to that side, and while

* Sec. 105, Act 53, George III. cap. 155. Indeed, empowers justices of the peace in the provinces, in cases of conviction of assault and trespass, committed by British subjects, on natives of India, to sentence to punishment by fine, not exceeding Rs. 500, or in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months; but independent of the inapplicability of that law to the present case, the magistrate has declared, upon affidavit before the Supreme Court, and in his letters to the Commissioner and the Government, that he did not fine the appellant under the Act in question.

filling water, Mohun Singh, a durwan in the employ of Mr. Pattle, desired his master's bheestie to retire from the tank, and kept this deponent a prisoner in the tank. This deponent requested that the thana should be informed of his having been detained. After a little time, Khodayar Khan, jemadar, came to the tank, and desired Mohun Singh to release this deponent; after which, this deponent informed his own employer of what had happened, and Mr. Kirchhoffer desired his kitmutghar and durwan to accompany this deponent to the tank. While this deponent was filling his bag with water from it, Mr. Pattle came to the tank, and informed this deponent, that the tank belonged to him, Mr. Pattle, and that he would not consent to any persons having access to it for water, and that this deponent has seen a padlock on the door of the tank in question.

No. 2.—Soobrathee, kitmutghar, in the employ of Mr. Kirchhoffer, deposed that, in obedience to his master's orders, he accompanied Kureem Bux, bheestie, and his master's durwan, to the tank. On arriving at it, Mohun Singh, in the employ of Mr. Pattle, informed this deponent, and his companions, that if they dipped a finger into the water, he, Mohun Singh, would confine this deponent and his companions. During this time, Mr. Pattle came to the tank, and having heard the above conversation, desired a lock to be put on the door of the tank, and said that he, Mr. Pattle, would not allow access to it for water; and this deponent further saith, that the lock is yet on the door.

No. 3.—Bissonath, durwan, in the employ of Mr. Kirchhoffer, deposed that, in obedience to his master's orders, this deponent accompanied the kitmutghar and bheestie to the tank, and that while the bheestie was filling his bag with water, Mr. Pattle came to the tank and ordered that the bheestie should be allowed to take but one bag of water, and that the door of the tank should be locked up, as the tank belonged to him, Mr. Pattle, and he would not allow access to it for water. This deponent further said, that after the occasion above alluded to, his master's bheestie did not go again to the tank.

No. 4.—Khodayar Khan, jemadar of the Thontollah Phaurée, deposed, that Mr. Pattle said, that he had bought the tank from Gobind Baboo, for Rs. 100, and that he would not allow any persons to take water from it, and that the deponent reported the above to the thana. Having seen the tank door locked from outside, this deponent went and informed the said Mr. Pattle of it, and that the ryots were prevented from supplying themselves with water. Mr. Pattle replied, that he had purchased the tank, and would not consent to any persons having access to it.

No. 5.—Jumal, burkandaz of the Thon-

tollah Phaurée, deposed, that Mr. Pattle would not allow any of the ryots to take water from the tank, alleging that the tank was his. Witness believes that the jemadar reported the circumstance to the thana. This deponent further stated, that Mr. Pattle had prevented access to the tank by having locked the door of it.

No. 6.—Ruheemooddien, burkandaz of the same Phaurée, deposed, that Mr. Pattle had prevented access to the tank, alleging that he had purchased it. Witness saw a padlock on the tank door.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW SYSTEM OF ASSASSINATION.

The *Englishman* of the 28th February has brought to light the existence of another body of assassins, in the Western Provinces, who pursue a similar system of murder to that practised by the Thugs, with this difference, that they poison instead of strangling. It appears that these miscreants have, for years past, carried on a course of systematized murder, in a method as destructive as, and more insidious even than, that pursued by the Thugs. These men have, in the same way as the Thugs, a system of sacrificial ceremonies to Bhownnee; to ensure success on an expedition, they have, like them, a slang language of their own. The only difference seems a greater disregard as to the secret of their calling, and greater readiness to turn King's evidence against their companions. They call themselves *Meeta-wallas*, which might be, perhaps, translated 'sweetmeat men,' *meeta*, or 'sweetmeat,' being the term they apply to the poison which, instead of the noose, they make use of in destroying or stupefying those they rob. The districts, in which these murders are as yet known to exist, are Saun and Patna. It has long been a matter of common notoriety, that intoxicating drugs are not unfrequently administered, with a view to robbery, by fuguees in that part of the country; their victims being, in general, unsuspecting travellers, who may chance to stop at their *mull* or *tuckan*, the tomb or temple they reside at. The Meeta-wallas, however, most of whom seem to be Hindoos, mendicants of the Gosain sect, attempt much more than this. They go out, like the Thugs, in parties, under the ablest man in the gang, as jemadar or leader. They travel the country, making, however, no very distant journeys, in search of victims; and in their trips appear usually to take their way towards Nepal. The jemadar exercises his powers of pleasing or persuasion, in inveigling the persons they meet to join them, occasion being taken of the caste of the travellers of Hindoos, to assume the character of men of the same caste, and get their victims to allow them

to prepare food in common. If this be not practicable, the Meetawallas, who seem to be well provided for such contingencies, make an offer of *dhall*, salt, rice, or any article the other party may require. The dressed food, or the raw article, intended for the victim, is of course poisoned; but in case opportunity of thus administering it occurs not, it is given in sherbet, or mixed with the tobacco in a chillum. The drugs employed seem equally efficacious, however exhibited, the inhaling them being enough not only to intoxicate but destroy life. The poisonous mixture consists of *dhutoora* root, opium, *ganja*, or *bang*, and one or two other drugs, pounded together, and dried. Thus prepared, it is kept in a *lota* ready for use. The effect appears usually to be first felt about forty minutes after the poison has been taken; in forty minutes more the victim is usually dead, or quite insensible. When the giddiness, which is the earliest symptom of the working of the poison, is complained of by the person who has swallowed it, the Meetawalla is ever ready with an excuse to account for it, this being always followed by a recommendation to lie down and sleep. When the effects are fatal, the victim rolls hither and thither once or twice, and dies; but whether from difference of constitution, or in the quantity of poison taken, the victim is frequently merely stupified, and after being robbed and stripped, recovers his senses when the intoxication has passed off. The Meetawalla, however, appears indifferent as to this. If his victim die before he leaves him, the body is usually thrown into a river, if one is near, or a well: it is sometimes buried; but often left to lie where the man perished. If the victim recover, and find his treacherous companions at the very place in which the attempt at murder was committed (for they appear sometimes to take up a temporary abode near a thoroughfare), his assertions of having been robbed are outlaced by bullying and bold denial, and the poor wretch seems generally still so much under the effect of the drugs as to be dispirited, and in a half stupid state, without energy to prosecute the inquiry. The Meetawalla, however, has no scruple as to taking life. Several instances have been discovered in which they have strangled their victims with a rope, or murdered them with sword cuts. They are on terms of fraternity with the Thugs, and individuals of the two professions seem frequently to know one another professionally as stranger and poisoner. The gang of the Meetawalla varies in number from five to fifteen. There are Moosulmans among them, who, like the Moosulman Thugs, assist, without compunction, in the idol sacrifice which precedes each expedition. The animal offered is a goat, which is slain, with the ordinary

ceremonies, by the jemadar of the gang, and the head bruised. The Meetawallas do not observe, as the Thugs do, any periodical order for their expeditions; they appear to go out in search of their victims as the whim, or their own necessities, urge them. Hence their journeys, as before observed, are much shorter than those of the Thugs, but occur on an average about once every four months.

FRAUDS OF NATIVE OFFICERS.

Through the exertions of Mr. Gilmore, who has been deputed to Midnapore to investigate the charge of embezzlement which has been brought against the native officers of that collectorate, a scene of fraud has been detected, which affords matter for much reflexion. It appears that the native treasurer has, for more than six years, been in the habit of indiscriminately levying a charge of *batta* on all the payments made by the landholders into the treasury; that he has credited in the public accounts only that portion of this amount which was received upon coin really depreciated, and has reserved for his own use, the discount taken on gold coin, to the extent of about Rs. 600 a month. The public officers are engaged in preparing charges against the delinquent; and to prevent the recurrence of similar fraud, proclamations have been issued explaining the regulations of Government on the subject of *batta*. Letters have also been directed to the various commissioners, requiring them to make diligent inquiry whether embezzlements of a similar nature have not been practised in other districts.

The problem is now solved as to the means by which this native officer, the treasurer of a country, is enabled to maintain his official dignity, while he receives from the Government only the pitiful salary of Rs. 50 a month. That which his masters denied him, he has extracted from his master's tenants. The parsimony of Government has been corrected by a forced contribution from the whole district.

The prosecution of the treasurer, which is about to commence, is fully justified by his undeniable guilt. It is true that he was led into temptation by his superiors, but he ought undoubtedly to have thrown up his situation when he found that it could not be retained but by having recourse to fraud. But what native has sufficient strength of mind to adopt a course so repugnant to immemorial usage and universal practice?—*Friend of India*, Mar. 9.

DISTURBANCES AT HYDERABAD.

Extracts from a private letter from Hyderabad:

"Two events have occurred here within the last two days, each of which had like

to have created a fatal issue. The one was a 'pig row;' the other an attempt at assassination. On the Mussulmans proceeding to the principal mosque in the cantonment, to their morning devotions, they discovered that a huge pig had been slaughtered the night before, and its foul carcase strewed in portions over the floor, while the blood was sprinkled on the walls, the brains were deposited on the step, and the head, with its extended jaws, placed in the very centre of the vestibule. You may conceive the horror of the true believers at this discovery, the rapidity with which the news spread, the tumultuous and excited feelings it created throughout our camp. It soon reached the city, and Arab, Rohillah, and Patan, came swarming forth, breathing curses and imprecations on the insulter of their creed, and vowing vengeance on the heads of all parties concerned. It was a case of considerable delicacy. The first step of Col. Trueman, the officer commanding, was to order the troops to their several parades. He then desired some of the Mussulmans to cause the offensive objects to be removed from the mosque, and to purify the place, while he set on foot every means to discover the guilty party; but this order was not obeyed, as the Mussulmans insisted on inquiry being first instituted as to the cause, before they would consent to the removal of the offensive object. Col. Trueman was, however, not to be foiled in this way; so he sent Capt. Justice, with a hundred Europeans, to remove the pig, the blood, and the brains, and to dig up all the earth around, and purify the spot. This being effected, the mob became more pacified, and at length dispersed. We have since fortunately caught the villain, who proves to be a camp-follower, and who confesses that his only motive for the act, was a personal quarrel with the cutwal. He is now being tried by a court-martial; but I do not know what adequate sentence can be awarded. The villain ought to be blown from a gun; for, but for Trueman's steady firmness, in at once ordering the Europeans down to remove the carcase, and purify the mosque, it is probable we should have had a serious tumult, and the loss of many lives. Hyderabad is pretty nearly as full of fanatics as any place in Asia, excepting, possibly, Bokhara.

"The day following the 'pig row,' a Mussulman, with a drawn sword, rushed into the residency, dashed through the guards, and succeeded in gaining Capt. Malcolm's apartments, crying out, 'Malcolm, your time is come.' But, fortunately, Capt. Malcolm was not there; and so the guards rushed in, and seized the man, before he could do any harm. I have not yet heard any motive assigned for the act.

"These events following each other in

rapid succession, make us look about us a little."—*Hurkaru*, Mar. 11.

* FRAUD ON THE PEISHWA.

Mr. Adam Maxwell, of the late house of Maxwell, Burnett, and Co., and his accomplice, Oomrao Ali, having been tried before the Sessions Court of Cawnpore, for swindling Rs. 11,500 from the Peishwa, at Bithoor, the former has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the gaol of Cawnpore, and to pay a fine to Government of Rs. 1,000, or, in default, to three months' further imprisonment; and to the latter, five months' imprisonment has been awarded.—*Agra Ukhar*.

RIVER-STEAMERS.

The success which has attended the attempt to establish steam-vessels on our rivers, has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. These vessels, which at the outset were employed simply for the convenience of passengers, and in conveying goods for personal consumption, have now, from the regularity, speed, and ease which they combine, secured a large share of commercial patronage. No higher proof of their popularity, perhaps, can be given, than the fact that the natives, who manifest so strong an aversion for every thing new, are become eager to employ them in the transportation of their merchandize. It is not, we hear, an unusual occurrence for native merchants to purchase large consignments of British goods in the godowns of the consignee, and to leave an order for their being conveyed at once to the steamer, to be transported to Mirzapore and other stations. The mercantile freight of the steamers has, in fact, increased to such a degree, as to render it difficult to squeeze in packages of any other description, and the agent runs the risk, on every despatch, of displeasing more individuals than he is able to gratify. Hence it has become apparent, that our present complement of steamers is totally inadequate to the increasing wants of the country, and we hear with much pleasure, that Government have indented on England for another supply of vessels, greatly exceeding the last in number. But the new steamers will scarcely be found sufficient to supply the growing demand. If it be deemed economical to transmit goods by the steamers, even at the present high rate of freight, it will not be too much to assume, that as the enterprise advances, and becomes more manageable, and freights are accordingly reduced, by far the largest portion of all valuable commodities will be sent through this channel; and that twenty steamers will eventually not be found redundant. The multiplication of steam-vessels on our navigable rivers is, in fact, multiplying the means of defence. If twenty steamers were constantly avail-

able in this country, Government would possess facilities for the rapid transportation of troops and military stores from province to province, by which the security of the empire would be indefinitely increased. In the case of steam-vessels, there is this recommendation over military roads, that the latter can be kept up only at the expense of the state, while the former are maintained at the charge of the community.—*Friend of India*, Mar. 2.

RATE OF MORTALITY IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

In a paper published in the last Part of the *Asiatic Researches*, on the Law of Mortality for British India, the following is exhibited as the annual per-centage of mortality of the officers of the three armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, compiled from official tables :

	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets Ensigns.
Bengal ...	5.94	4.84	4.10	3.45	2.75	2.34
Madras ...	5.40	6.11	5.42	5.02	4.17	3.80
Bombay ...	5.74	5.45	3.77	3.78	3.96	3.15

The general average (including surgeons and assistant surgeons) is 3.85.

In the last twenty years, there have died 1,184 officers of the Bengal army, or 59.2 per annum, out of an average number of 1,897 persons, or about 3.12 per cent. The mean ages of the deceased are as follows :

	Mean Age.
81 Colonels, dec.	61
97 Lieut. Colonels	51

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 24. No. 93.

	Mean Age.
78 Majors	40
277 Captains	36
651 Subalterns	between 18 & 33

• SALE OF PRESENTS.

During the past week, the Hon. Company have had an "out-cry," through the instrumentality of the hammer of Messrs. Moore, Hickey, and Co. The sale we speak of consisted of the presents, gifts of honour, and tributes of respect from different native princes, to the Hon. Company, in token of friendship, esteem, homage—these are all "lotted," put up, out-cried, and knocked down at what they will fetch. Surely, surely, this paltry and disreputable practice should cease. When it is known that the native princes, the donors of these presents, have in some instances sent down agents to attend these disgraceful sales, in order, by buying them in, to save their presents from further degradation, the Company will no longer, it is to be hoped, consent to take money in so unbecoming a manner from the pockets of native princes. The Company's Government commit a double degradation by such acts—they degrade themselves, and the donors of the presents. It is true that, in the eye of philosophy, the disgrace is only the Company's; but the subjects of these poor princes are not philosophers, and it is a wanton outrage upon their feelings or prejudices, thus to send to auction their voluntary tributes of respect or homage, like butts of damaged sherry or rejected beer. We think, if the catalogues of the "Company's lots" were properly entitled, they might be headed, "tokens of friendship ulaged, and rejected by the Honourable Company."—*Bengal Herald*, Feb. 26.

OPPRESSION BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

We have lately received a letter from the Mofussil, by which it appears that a set of Government servants are committing the most oppressive acts in certain villages. The rivers Pudda and Burmapooter were infested with pirates, under the name of *Gaumchha Morra*. The way in which these murderers effect their horrid purposes, is by twisting a towel or *gaumchha* round the neck. The magistrate of Berhampore, in his endeavours to check this evil, has created (unknowingly, we admit) another. For the purpose of apprehending these robbers, he has appointed a bucksy, a jamadar, a havildar, and ten sepoy, to go round to the different thannas, with three of the convicted pirates in their charge. "They are levying," says our correspondent, "a tax of from Rs. 12 to Rs. 500 from every village they are passing. They were at Mothoora, a village on the Pudda, where,

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during their continuance, the people were in a state of continual terror. The pirates maliciously declare respectable and innocent people to have been their associates, and should they happen to have shawls or fine dresses on, they are identified by the pirates as those that were obtained in their company. It is said, that this gang of robbers, whom the Government have employed to check piracy, have collected about Rs. 25,000 in the manner we have described. It is not unlikely there may be some exaggeration in the information we have received; but we have no manner of doubt that the main statements are founded upon truth.

—*Gyananeshun, March 8.*

CAVES NEAR MAULMEIN.

In the Journal of the Rev. Howard Malcolm, deputed by the Baptist Missionary Society of America to inspect their missions in the East, published in the *Calcutta Christian Observer*, is the following account of some religious caves near Maulmein:

"The whole region immediately above Maulmein is alluvial, and the rock chiefly blue limestone, of excellent quality. The country is flat, fertile, and beautiful. There are many evidences that it was once populous. In the days of its greatness, it was probably independent; but, becoming alternately subject to Burmah and Siam, and suffering the losses of property and population incident to a border region between contending neighbours, gradually became almost depopulated. Most of these mountains contain caves, some of them very large, which appear to have been from time immemorial especially devoted to religious purposes. The wealth and labour bestowed on these are sufficient of themselves to prove how great the population has been in former ages. I visited, in the excursions above named, three of these; one on the Dagaing, and two on the Salwen. They differed only in extent, and the apparent antiquity of the idols they contained. Huge stalactites descended almost to the floor in various places, while in others, stalagmites of various sizes and fantastic shapes were formed by the drippings from above. In each, the bats occupied the lofty recesses of the ceiling, dwelling in deep and everlasting twilight; but in one they seemed innumerable. The manure covered the bottom in some places to the depth of many feet. The flutter of their wings, when disturbed, created an incessant trembling, or sort of pulsation in the air, like that produced by the deep base notes on a great organ. In the dusk of the evening, they sally from the mouth of the cave in a thick column, which extends unbroken for miles. The natives all

affirmed this to be the case every evening, and Mr. Judson declared, that being once at the place with Major Crawford and others, he saw the almost incredible fact. This cave had evidently been long deserted, except that a single large image at the mouth had before it some recent offerings, made doubtless by the few inhabitants adjacent, who have no other place at which to worship. That which we last visited is on the Salwen, about fifteen or twenty miles above Maulmein. The entrance, which is in the middle of a perpendicular but uneven face of the mountain, is inclosed in a thick brick wall, six or eight feet high, making a vestibule of considerable size. The gate to this enclosure is entered by a path, which winds near the base of the mountain, and nothing remarkable strikes the eye till one is within, when immediately a most impressive spectacle is presented. Not only is the open area filled with images of Gaudama of every size, but the whole face of the mountain, to the height of eighty or ninety feet, is covered with them. On every jutting crag stands some marble image, spreading its uncouth proportions to the setting sun. Every recess is converted into shrines for others. The smooth places are occupied by small flat images in burnt clay, well gilt, and set in stucco. Of these there are literally tens of thousands. In some places they have fallen, and left spots of naked rock, against which bees have built their hives undisturbed. No where in the country have I seen such a display of wealth, ingenuity, and industry. But, imposing as is this spectacle, it shrinks to insignificance when compared to the scene which opens on entering the cavern itself. It is of vast size, chiefly in one apartment, and asking no human art to render it sublime. But the eye is confused, and the heart appalled at the prodigious exhibition it contains of idolatrous infatuation and zeal. Everywhere, on the floor and overhead, under the jutting crags and on the hanging stalactites, are images of Gaudama, some perfectly gilded, others incrustured with calcareous matter, others mouldered—some fallen by time, some recently erected—some of stupendous size, others not longer than the finger—of marble, stone, wood, brick, and clay. Some, even of the marble ones, were so mouldered by time, that the features and fingers were obliterated. In the dark recesses in the roof, bats were heard, which seemed numerous, but could not be seen. Here and there were models of temples, kyoungs, &c. of various sizes, some not larger than a water-bucket, filled with miniature idols. As we followed the paths which wound among the groups of figures, every new aspect of the cave presented new multitudes of images, till

we were confused and sick. A ship of five hundred tons could not carry the half of them."

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PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The annual meeting of proprietors and subscribers to the Public Library took place on the 18th February. The chair was filled by Sir John Grant; and Mr. W. P. Grant, as one of the curators, made a report of the past year's doings, and of the present state of the funds, &c. Various matters were then discussed, and resolutions passed. From a statement laid on the table, it appeared that the receipts during the last year amounted to Co.'s Rs. 17,763, viz.—Second instalment from proprietors, 13,912; donations, 351; books sold, 41; deposits, 788; book-binding, 22; subscriptions and entrance fees, 2,193; subscriptions from proprietors, 350; catalogues sold, 106; and that Rs. 282 of the second instalment and subscriptions remained for collection. The disbursements were, Co.'s Rs. 16,807, namely—for books purchased, 10,583; establishment, 2,743; bookbinding, 423; printing and advertisements, 6,334; furniture, 1,822; newspapers and periodicals, 377; deposits returned, 151; stationery, 67; petty charges, 26; and there are outstanding bills unpaid, for books, 581; printing catalogues, 1,166; advertisements, 103; and Messrs. Thacker and Co.'s bill for books from England, £150. Hence it appears that the regular subscriptions have not covered the mere expense of establishment, not to mention the necessary outlay for books, &c. which, Mr. Grant observed, would absorb at least Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 annually, in order to keep up a tolerable supply of literary food to meet the wishes of readers. The subscriptions have since increased to Rs. 200 per month, which gives a small excess beyond the cost of establishment 192-13. The present number of subscribers is twenty-two of the first, and sixteen of the second class; and it was accordingly determined to make no change in the establishment, as it could not be reduced without much inconvenience. Mr. Manik, at the meeting, presented a donation of Rs. 1,000, which is to form a nucleus for a separate donation fund; intimation was also given that Mr. Walters and Mr. Earle would subscribe as proprietors forthwith. The fund available for the current year is at present about Rs. 5,000, arising out of the third proprietary instalment which has been called for.—*Bengal Herald*.

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TIGER-FRIGHT.

The following appears in a notice in the *Englishman* of the progress of the 44th King's to Ghazepoor:

"25th Jan.—Arrived at Arrara. This morning, one of the young officers, returning to camp from a stroll in the jungle after breakfast, was seen running almost breathless, and crying out, 'Thank God, I am safe! a tiger! a tiger!' Every gun was immediately loaded with ball (both barrels), and some with two in each; and a party, consisting of four officers, with fowling-pieces, in the front line, three with sticks forming a second, and at least a dozen of the men, with nothing at all, as a reserve, sallied forth into the jungle, led on by the person who had seen the monster, every one fancying the tiger his own, and each striving to have the first slap at him. The party advanced in silence, and with cautious steps, to the spot where he was seen; but, lo! what has become of him? stolen away, by Jove! 'Look out among the bushes!' was now the word; every eye looked every way at once; every trigger was full-cocked—every stick firmly clasped in the hands of their rash holders, and those without sticks 'screwed their courage to the sticking point.' At every rustle among the leaves, every piece came *instantly* to the 'present,' all pointing in different directions. At length, after several alarms which ended in, 'no, that's a stone,' or 'a dog,' a voice from the top of a tree bawled out, 'There he is!' 'Where, where?' was immediately echoed by every individual of the party who had breath enough to speak; some of whom, in turning sharply round, fell and fired at the tree, others in the air, and some at nothing. This was an awful moment of suspense; comrades, who had lain together for years, now looked upon each other, as they fancied, for the last time; friend clasped the hand of friend, and all looked in a stew. At last, on the smoke clearing away, and one of the men with sticks pointing in a certain direction, every eye was strained through a gap in the brushwood towards the spot where the royal tiger was said to be basking; each now looked at the monster, and then at his nearest neighbour; but not a word was uttered. This painful and almost unendurable silence was at length broken by some whispered sounds of 'why don't you fire?' 'Hish? I'm not loaded.' 'Nor am I.' Matters were in this state, when a lad, more brave, or, as some thought, more rash, than the rest, let fly a clod of earth, which fell within a foot of the sleeping beauty, who, angrily raising his head, and wagging his tail, discovered the object of our alternate hope and fear to be—a bazaar tat, who had strayed from his tether."

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NEW DISCOVERY OF COAL.

We were happy to learn from the *Agra Ukhbar*, that new mines of coal have just

been discovered at Hazareebaugh and at Bidgegur, in the south-eastern corner of the Mirzapore district; that the coal is said to be superior to that of Burdwan, and that offers have been made to supply it to Government at five or six maunds the rupee. These offers have doubtless been made in the ardour of the moment, without counting the cost of working the mine and of transporting the coal; but if it can be delivered even at eight annas the maund at Dinapore and at the neighbouring stations, the discovery will form an important era in the history of steam-navigation in India.—*Friend of India*, March 2.

MOONSIFFS.

We are glad to learn that the moonsiffs, who form the lowest grade of judicial officers, have been relieved from much of those vexatious duties which used to interfere with their judicial labours. It frequently happened that a moonsiff, though he might have one hundred suits to decide, was obliged to quit his court to proceed a day's journey into the country, to sell an old hut or a pair of bullocks, or some brass plates which had been distrained; and it is easy to conceive the inconvenience to which the suitors were subjected under such a system. It is, therefore, a real boon conferred on the people in the Mofussil, that the moonsiffs, who have to try a vast number of cases instituted for the decision of private rights, have been disencumbered from that most harassing and justice-retarding business. We are afraid, however, that the loss of fees, which will thus be entailed on the moonsiffs, will be seriously felt by them. They receive only Rs. 100 per mensem, including establishment, as their fixed income, which must be admitted to be quite inadequate to the responsible nature of their situation. It is, therefore, desirable that some measures should be adopted to render their pay more respectable, and to raise them above the temptations of corruption and bribery.—*Gyananeshun*, March 8.

TREASURE-FINDING.

It is well-known that nearly one-eighth of the population of this imperial city derive their means of subsistence by going out, at the dawn of day, and digging amidst the ruins of the old city of Delhi, and, at the close of day, bringing home something which they find buried and hidden in the earth and rubbish, and which, if not calculated to enrich them entirely, at least proves sufficient for ensuring the immediate and urgent wants of life; and it often happens that Providence rewards their labours by bringing

them into contact with something which, comparatively speaking, at once enriches them.

A tradition is extant in Delhi, that a koomhar (potter), whilst digging for mud, found a chunderhaur, the value of which he did not know; but, on making his wife wear it at a marriage festival, its great brilliancy and extreme lustre attracted general notice and admiration. The neighbours were induced to visit the wedding for the purpose of looking at the wonderful ornament with which the potter's wife had decorated herself; the intelligence spread like wild-fire through the ward of which she was a denizen; it at length reached the policedar's ears; his cupidity naturally took fire; but the koomhar would not easily give up his prize—the matter came before that sage and able officer, Mr. Archibald Seton. The ornament was appraised, and valued at one lac of rupees! and, we are happy to add, for our readers' information and gratification, awarded, by that equitable good man, to the koomhar, as a gift which Providence, in its wonderful mercies, had thrown in his way.—*Delhi Gaz.*

THE MILITARY ORPHAN INSTITUTION.

Letters from Kurnaul and Benares mention, that the feeling is so strong in respect to the mismanagement of the Orphan Asylum, disclosed on the late trial, that requisitions have been in circulation at those stations for the dismissal of Mrs. Wyatt and Mr. McQueen. That from Kurnaul has reached Calcutta. It bears the signatures of fifty-five officers.—*Bengal Herald*.

NATIVE STATES.

Sewdaur.—By intelligence from Sewdaur, it appears that the amcers of Scind, having sent a detachment of troops for the protection of their territories in that quarter, and while encamped on the frontiers of Sewdaur, the son of Mahraub Khan, the chief of Bilochestan, with a view to surprise them, attacked them in the dead of night. But the attempt failed to take the desired effect, and the Scindians having been on their guard at the time, a skirmish ensued between the parties, and the Scindians succeeded in putting the Biloches to rout. It is stated that a number of lives were lost on the occasion.—*Lodiana Akhbar*, Feb. 25.

Bokhara.—The chief of Bokhara turning apathetic in regard to the interests of his subjects, and negligent to keep his troops in order, and supply them with military stores, the empire is threatened with much jeopardy. The inhabitants of certain districts have already placed them-

selves under the government of Iran; and it is stated that the king of this latter place is ambitious to make himself master of Bolakh, Bokhara, and Kerman. But Mirza Hosen Ali, the governor of Se-rauz, a relation of his majesty, does not approve of the measure, it not being consonant to his feelings, that the chief of Iran should be hurled from the throne. He is trying, accordingly, to dissuade his majesty from the purpose in question, and also from retaining in his possession the district above alluded to.—*Lodianah Akhbar*, Feb. 25.

Rajpootana.—The Johdpore legion, under Capt. Downing, arrived at Kankrolee, in Meywar, on the 9th January, where Col. Spiers, political agent of Neemuch, joined this corps. From Kankrolee we crossed the hills, and after descending the Ghanora Ghaut, arrived in seven marches at Burgong, in the Sirohee territory, in the neighbourhood of which place the new cantonment for the Johdpore legion is marked out. Burgong is a small village, situated on the banks of a river, and on the immediate border of Godewar, a rich and fine province of Marwar. The road from Guzerat to the great mart of Palce passes close to this village, and the establishment of a cantonment at this place will, in course of time, prove to be a blessing to those unhappy traders who have hitherto been subject to every manner of hardship from the rapacity of those noted plunderers, the Rheels and Meenahs, who abound in this part of the country, and extend their devastations far and wide. Sanguine expectations are entertained of the restoration of peace and good order in this long-disturbed country, and the natives are loud in their praises of the wisdom and policy of the British Government in having adopted so humane a measure.—*Corr. Agra Ukhbar*.

Peshawur.—The blessed security to life and property under the native governments of India has lately been exhibited at this place. A rich and influential mahajun of Peshawur was proceeding to a village in the neighbourhood, with one hundred burkundazees, escorting a marriage procession, loaded with the usual rich and costly accompaniments, when they were surrounded by a mounted band of two hundred robbers, who quickly despoiled the "gay pageant" of its "gaudy trappings," dealing death to some, and making prisoners of others of the procession, whom they carried to their mountain fastnesses. Intelligence of this catastrophe having been conveyed to Peshawur, Sultan Mahomed was sent to stipulate for the release of the prisoners, who were, very generously, allowed to depart with

the loss of all their property—even to that of the clothes on their backs—and a ransom of Rs. 2,000.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Feb. 22.

Cabool.—The condition to which the force of circumstances has reduced Dost Mahomed is truly pitiable—his country almost depopulated, her resources dried up, and himself surrounded by false friends and open and implacable enemies, he knows not whither to look for shelter from the storm which he sees gathering around him. From the British and Persian Governments alone does he hope to derive aid in his present exigencies; but then, again, the distance at which he is situated from these powers, and the impossibility of establishing a sufficient inducement for them to take up his cause, make him despair of their succour. So jealous has he become, that he has ordered the Scinde envoy to leave his territory, deeming that "to spy out the nakedness of his land had he come." Amid all this darkness, however, one bright spot has, of late, appeared, and revived the drooping hopes of the unhappy monarch. Mirza Burkut Ally, a rich merchant of Bokhara, whom Dost Mahomed had invited to his court for the purpose of negotiating a loan with him, came, contrary to the shah's expectations, and readily agreed to advance the money required. A compliance so unexpected gained for the merchant the highest marks of distinction and honour, and the shah treated him with the same tokens of respect as he would have bestowed upon an equal. With his treasury thus replenished, Dost Mahomed purposes striking another blow for Peshawur, and preparations are, accordingly, being made to carry this design into effect.—*Ibid*.

Shikarpore.—With the view of averting the fate impending over this place, and of saving it from the clutches of the Sikhs, who, it is presumed, covet it merely as a stepping-stone to further aggression, the amceers of Scinde have been casting about in their minds for a fitting person upon whom to bestow it, in consideration of protection from the farther inroads of the Sikhs, who justly look upon Shikarpore as the key to the "broad and rich lands" of Scinde. Dost Mahomed was proposed by some, who submitted that a nuzzer of five lakhs of rupees should be sent to him, as an inducement to undertake the post of distinction and danger; but the critical situation in which he is at present placed with regard to Cabool, where it may be said that the very stones are ready to rise up in array against him, would render his co-operation of little avail; particularly as it might be inferred, from his unpopularity, that he could bring little more than the aid of his

single arm to the contest. This being deemed insufficient to oppose the dreaded Sikhs with any prospect of success, the proposal was negatived; when Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk was brought upon the *tapis*, and his merits and demerits weighed in the scale with the exigencies of the times, when the result proved that *his* weight alone could turn the balance against the Sikhs, and pointed him out as the most fitting person upon whom the selection could fall. It is, therefore, not improbable but that, in a short time, the ex-King of Cabool may be enabled to retrieve his fallen fortunes, and to offer a powerful check to the farther extension of the already overgrown dominion of the Sikhs.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Feb. 22.

Hyderabad.—Like all native states, the every-day history of Scinde may be summed up in two words—aggression and repulsion—for this would appear to be their only employment. We have here a glowing relation of a battle fought and won. The Beloches extending their depredations to the shores of the sea, rendered it incumbent upon the ameers of Scinde to hold out the hand of correction; and, accordingly, a force of two thousand men, commanded by a rehsildar, was sent against a band of four hundred of these freebooters, who had been committing the greatest excesses imaginable, and whom they contrived to overtake and surprise, by forced marches, at the village of Chutter: as a necessary consequence, the total discomfiture of the robbers ensued, and the plunder, with which they had loaded themselves, recovered.—*Ibid.*

Puttialah.—The rajah of this state is at issue with the political agent at Umballah, regarding the transfer of a portion of the Pattialah territory, called Nclie, to the British Government, who are anxious to possess themselves of it, with the view of making further custom arrangements, and who have, therefore, offered a handsome equivalent; but the rajah, like all other native princes, viewing the encroachments of the British with a very jealous eye, and deeming that the possession of a parcel will soon lead to the possession of the whole, is very averse to the measure, and will, therefore, agree to it—that is, if he agree at all—with a very bad grace, and in the same spirit with which the jackal crouches to the lion.—*Ibid.*

Lahore.—Deena Nath intimated that Sirdar Malun Sing, governor of Cashmere, had sent in his annual reports of the amount of collections made, during the past year, within his jurisdiction, giving credit for eighteen lakhs of rupees,

which he proposed disposing of as follows: four lakhs to pay off arrears to the army, one lakh to Koonwur Kurruck Sing, Rs. 2,40,000 for the civil establishment, and the remainder to be remitted to the Huzoor in cash and specie. M. Ventura, who was present when this communication was made, submitted that Cashmere always yielded, at the least, twenty lakhs of rupees; but the Huzoor said that, owing to the impoverished state of the country, consequent upon the severe famines it had experienced, he had been induced to fix the annual jumma at eighteen lakhs of rupees.

Shah Oodcen, vakeel of Dost Mahomed, requested permission to return to his master, and begged to be favoured with an answer to the letter of which he had been the bearer; a letter was forthwith prepared, expressive of the gratification the Huzoor had experienced from the friendly and complimentary tenor of the Shah's letter, and hoping that nought would disturb the good feeling which subsisted between the two states; it also conveyed a wish that Dost Mahomed would see safe convoy given through his territory to the Candahar vakeel, who was proceeding to Lahore with presents from his chief.

An urzee was received from Bhi Mahoo Sing, kardar of Kasoor, accompanied by a nuzzer of 1,300 wedges of gold, and a quantity of coin of the time of Secunder Badshah (Alexander the Great), which had been dug up out of some old ruins in the vicinity. An order was immediately given to submit the coins to the examination of some European gentleman.—*Jodiana Ukhbar.*

NEW COURTS IN ASSAM.

The "Rules for the Administration of Civil Justice in Assam" include the following:

There are to be two classes of native judges: moonsiffs, to try suits referred to them by the commissioner or his assistants (Lakheraj claims excepted) not exceeding the value of Rs. 100; and sudder ameens, with similar powers in cases of original suits not exceeding Rs. 1,000, and in cases of appeals from the moonsiffs. The moonsiffs to be appointed by the commissioner from a list of three persons named by the assistant in charge of the district; the sudder ameens to be also nominated by the commissioner, but subject to confirmation by the Governor of Bengal; the best qualified moonsiff in the district to have the preference, except in special cases. The European functionaries for the administration of civil justice to be the commissioner and assistants in charge of the several districts. All petitions of plaint to be first

presented to the assistant, who is to retain on his own file those exceeding Rs. 1,000 in amount, as well as all Lakheraj claims, but may refer claims of smaller amount to the native judges; an appeal to lie from the assistant to the commissioner, and from the latter a special appeal to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. The commissioner or assistant may remove to his own or any other court, any cause pending in a lower court, recording his reasons for so doing.

No civil suit to be cognizable in any court in Assam in which the cause of action shall have originated antecedent to the date of the treaty of Yandaboo, viz. 24th February 1836. For suits arising subsequently to that date twelve years is to be the period of limitation.

Suits for personal property to be instituted in the Court in charge of the division where the defendant resides, or resided at the time; suits for damages on account of injury to character, either in the district of the defendant's residence, or in that in which the act was committed. In fixing damages, the officer presiding over the Court to endeavour to obtain the aid of a jury, or of a few native assessors.

Mooniffs and sudder ameen may fine, to the extent of Rs. 50, commutable to imprisonment for one month, any party guilty of a gross contempt, or any of their subordinate officers guilty of gross contumacy or disrespect, reporting the same within twenty-four hours to their immediate superior. The commissioner, and assistants, and sub-assistants, may, in like cases, fine to the extent of Rs. 200, commutable to six months' imprisonment.

Depositions to be taken in Bengallee. The assistant to pass judgment in open Court, record the substance, and attest the same with his signature, in a book, before he quits the Court. The assistant may summarily dispose of cases relating to caste or marriage, without putting them on his regular file; which, however, the commissioner may order to be done.

The Courts to use every proper means for inducing parties to refer their disputes to arbitration.

No regular vakeels to be attached to the Courts in Assam. Parties may plead in person, or appoint any one to plead for them, making their own terms.

In case of non-payment of the amount decreed, a *dustuk* to be issued for the arrest of the party cast in the suit; and if he abscond, the peada entrusted with the enforcement of the process to attach his moveable property, to be sold by the *nazir* at the end of fifteen days. If the proceeds be insufficient, the *nazir* to attach his immovable property, which property (after a term fixed by the commissioner) to be sold in presence of the collector. If the judgment be still not satis-

fied in full, the debtor may be arrested, his creditor lodging two months' subsistence-money with the *nazir*; and after the first month, for two months more—at a rate fixed by the assistant, not less than one *anna* nor more than three *annas* per diem.

Debtors in confinement may be released on surrendering all their property, or upon special grounds by order of the commissioner.

No person liable to imprisonment in satisfaction of a decree for any sum not exceeding Rs. 50, beyond a period of six months; for a sum not exceeding Rs. 300, the party cast may be detained for a term of six months on account of every Rs. 50 demandable thereon, so that the whole term of imprisonment shall not exceed three years; for a greater sum than Rs. 300, the commissioner is competent, on the expiration of the three years, to liberate the party in confinement; but his liberation not to discharge the property of the debtor.

All decisions in the Courts to be in Bengallee.

All complaints about arrears and revenue-matters to be heard by the assistant, as collector, and decided in the Summary Suits Court. Suits of this kind must be preferred within one month from the close of the year to which they refer.

An office to be established in the several districts for the registry of deeds; one rupee to be the fee for registration.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

The *Prince Regent* yacht, having on board the Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone and suite, anchored in the roads on the 5th inst., and immediately afterwards weighed anchor and stood out to sea, with a view to speak the *Jawa*, having on board Lieut. Gen. the Right Hon. Sir F. Adam, K. C. B., which ship had left the roads a few hours before the arrival of the yacht, and was still in sight. The yacht returned to the roads on the following day; and a deputation, consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government and the Town Major of Fort St. George, immediately waited on his Lordship on board. At five o'clock p.m., the Governor's Body Guard, with H.M. 63d regt., the 18th regt., and the 35th regt. N.I., under Col. Logan, of H.M. 63d regt., were paraded, for the purpose of forming a street from the sea gate of the fort to the entrance of the Government-house for the reception of his Lordship. Shortly after five, his Lordship and suite, accompanied by the Town Major and Master-attendant (the Chief Secretary having

previously returned to the shore), left the yacht, and proceeded through a double line of boats towards the sea gate of the fort, where he landed; and having been received under a salute of nineteen guns from the battery, by the Hon. the Governor, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief and staff, the Members of Council, the Chief and other Secretaries to Government, and all the principal civil and military officers of the presidency, proceeded to the Council Chamber, where, in the presence of the gentlemen who had attended his Lordship from the beach, the commission appointing his Lordship Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George, and the separate commission appointing him Commander-in-chief of the Fort and Garrison of Fort St. George and the Town of Madras, were read by the Chief Secretary, and his Lordship took the oaths and his seat as Governor and President of the Council, under the usual salute. His Lordship, accompanied by the gentlemen in attendance, then walked through the street of troops to the Wallajah gate, where the town-major presented to him the keys of the fort; after which his Lordship entered his carriage, and proceeded to the Government Garden House. The troops afterwards formed a square in the fort, and the Proclamation of Government and his Lordship's commissions were read to them under a salute of nineteen guns and three volleys of small arms.—*F. St. George Gaz. Extr. Mar. 6.*

His Lordship held his first levee on the 11th March.

DISPUTES IN THE COUNCIL.

The *Bengal Harkuru* (not a very safe authority), of February 21st, publishes the following particulars of some alleged disputes in the Council of this presidency, prior to the departure of Sir F. Adam:

"We understand great dissensions have recently occurred in Council at Madras. There have been three bones of contention; first, who was to succeed to the chair of power, on the departure of Sir Frederick Adam? secondly, the nomination of a successor to Col. Conway, as adjutant-general of the army; and, thirdly, the trouncing of a turbulent priest. In respect to the first, it must be remembered that, for many months, Mr. Russell, the senior civil member of Council, has been absent from his seat in Council, and employed as commissioner in Goomoor. This deputation of a member of the Government was altogether unauthorized by precedent, altogether opposed to the sternest orders from home, in fact, altogether illegal; and by quitting the Council Board, Mr. Russell's functions as a councillor were virtually suspended. The Governor prepared to quit India. Sir F. Adam maintained, that Mr. Russell, ab-

sent seven hundred miles from the seat of Government, without a council, without a secretary, should at once succeed to the helm of state; and that the Commander-in-chief, as second councillor, should preside in Council during Mr. Russell's absence, agreeably to the customary arrangement adopted when the Governor is absent. Mr. Sullivan maintained another doctrine. As senior civil councillor present, he claimed the government until Mr. Russell reached the presidency, arguing that Mr. Russell, being absent, could not assume the government until he returned to the Council-table, and took the oaths of office in his place.

"The second bone of contention has been the vacant adjutant-generalship. In this appointment, the Commander-in-chief nominates to office, but the Governor, very properly, possesses a *veto*. It is understood that the Commander-in-chief proposed that Captain (official Major) Hitchens, the deputy, should succeed to the head of the department, but that the Governor objected to such nomination. The reasons assigned we have not been able to ascertain, but we think it not improbable, that his army rank, that of captain, may be the cause. On the other hand, it is argued, with some truth, that Major Hitchens' long service in the department, as assistant and deputy, have given him a claim which ought not to be set aside, without very cogent and conclusive reasons. In regard to the 'parson squabble,' we hear that words have run exceedingly high; that Mr. Sullivan and Sir P. Maitland violently opposed Sir Frederick Adam, and that the latter was necessitated to call in the aid of the provisional councillor, Mr. Lushington, in support of the measures he proposed, and which he thus carried. Lord Elphinstone will find himself pleasantly situated on his arrival, with the land-wind season, and a disunited council."

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF MADRAS.

Certain proceedings, instituted in the Supreme Court by Don Antonio, Bishop of Meliapore, have excited much interest amongst the Roman Catholic community of Madras. The legality of the Bishop's appointment, by the court of Portugal, is disputed, because it is not confirmed by the Pope, and he is consequently kept out of certain funds bequeathed by the late Mr. D'Monte to the mission. A large party of the Catholics acknowledge the authority of the Bishop, as well as the clergy attached to the Meliapore see.

MR. CASAMAJOR.

The *Madras Conservative* has the following remarks on the conduct pursued last year by Mr. Casamajor in reference

to the open countenance of idolatry by Government.

"*Fort St. George, Feb. 11, 1837.*—J. Haig, Esq., when relieved by Mr. Casamajor, who has been directed to resume his duties as 2d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit in the Centre Division, to act as 1st Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit in the Southern Division during the absence of Mr. Garro, or until further orders."

It is not fitting that this order should pass unobserved by the public—we shall state what we understand to be the case. There are within the Collectorate of Cuddapah three temples, at which there are offerings, at two of them to a considerable amount, and these are farmed by renters on cowles of one year's duration. The offerings, we believe, are similar to those at Juggernaut, and these cowles contain, so we collect, covenants by the collector to promote the offerings and secure the renters. The covenants are such as no man who considers their terms, unless he is an idolater, can conscientiously sign. Last year, which was the first, since Mr. Casamajor's appointment to the office, that the season for executing the cowles came round, the biddings were opened as usual and the renter nominated. When the cowle was presented for signature, then for the first time the nature of the covenants was observed, and Mr. Casamajor declined to sign it. Now came the difficulty. The time for the offerings was at hand, and the renter required his cowle. There was no time for that deliberation which the importance of the subject deserved. The difficulty was overcome in this way: the renter was allowed to have the usual cowle without the usual covenants; but, without them, the offerings were not worth the price agreed upon. The difference was made good to the Honourable Company by Mr. Casamajor out of his own funds. The ensuing year (with all its incidents—the Toleration Memorial and its discussion) afforded time for reflection; so that when the offerings came to be rented this year, Mr. Casamajor was prepared to bring the subject to the notice of Government, and to inform them of his refusal to sign the cowle, and of his willingness to submit to the consequences, whatever they might be. Hence the order with which this article is headed.

THE TODAVERS OF THE NEELGHERRY.

The Rev. Bernhard Schmid, in a learned and ingenious essay "on the Relationship of Languages and Nations," published in the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science* for January, furnishes some notices of the dialect and traditions of the Todavers, or aborigines of the Neelgherry hills.

Asiat. Journ. n. S. Vol. 24. No. 93.

He observes that one-third, perhaps, of the words of the Todaver dialect he cannot yet trace to any language; the other part is Tamil, but so disguised by a regular process of changing the letters, that such words are not easily recognised. They change the vowels nearly in the same manner as the Thuringian peasants do; every vowel sinks, in its pronunciation, one or more degrees deeper than in Tamil, and the consonants are coarser. They change *v* into *b* or *p*; *b* into *p*; *k* or *g* frequently into *k*; *s* is frequently changed into *k*; but the most peculiar change is that of *r, l, r* into a kind of *sh*, yet so that, in many cases, they are distinguished by the ear. The words they have in common with the Tamilians are mostly changed into monosyllables. Easy foreign words they learn unchanged, e. g., the Hindustani words *knif*, 'a knife,' and the Canarese word *bara*, 'to write,' which is evidently also the root of the Tamil *vari*. Their grammar contains the rudiments of the Tamil, with several forms of their own. Their pronouns are *an* or *on*, 'I'; *ni*, 'thou'; *athu* and *ath*, 'he'; *om*, 'we'; *unne*, 'you'; *athahin* (*atha*, neuter), 'they.' Their names of the week-days may, perhaps, afford a clue to discover this tribe's relationship with others.

Oisom or Osom	...	Sunday.
Tuvom	...	Monday.
Om	...	Tuesday.
Pudion or Pudum	...	Wednesday.
Ta-an	...	Thursday.
Pulsh	...	Friday.
Thunil or Etnat	...	Saturday.

"The identity of *Pudum* with the Tamil name, signifying 'Buddhu's day,' observes M. Schmid, is remarkable, and seems to be a proof that they are a branch of the ancient Buddhists. This idea receives support by the fact, that they call the week *ethur*, 'eight days,' just as the Teutonic nations, which coincide intimately very probably an identity of ancient tradition or opinion. *Pudum*, *Pulsh*, and *Thunil* are the only days the etymology of which agrees with the Tamil. They call also the star Venus *Pulsh* or *Pursh*. Tuesday (*Om*) being apparently the first day of their week, may likewise afford a clue to trace their origin. This word is strikingly similar to the Hebrew *yom*, 'a day.' Their temples (at least, that of the five Chin-hills, near Poyan) are called *Gudmana*, or quasi Gudi's or Guadama's (Buddhu's) court-yard, corrupted from *Guadamamnei*, since *manei* means 'court-yard' in Tamil and Canarese."

Of their traditions he could ascertain little. They confess ignorance as to how the earth came into existence. The first god, named *odonu*, came out of the earth like a mist. His wife is called *Pinnar-pursh*. His son, *Tetershi*, is the governing power, before whom marriages and all

(C)

other solemnities are performed. They believe the first couple who resided on these hills was a man of the Iruler tribe and a Todaver woman; then came another couple, a Todaver and an Iruler woman, from the mountain Cuppara (which they say can be seen from Coimbatore towards the Western sea); but returned again to Cuppara, and when the first couple sent them an invitation to return, they refused to come.

M. Schmid remarks the striking resemblance between the features of the Todavers and those of the Arabians and Jews.

GOOMSOOR.

Extract of a letter, dated Goomsoor, Feb. 3d:—"The Khoonds generally appear to have surrendered quietly, and the country is again restored to a state of comparative tranquillity and repose. Several of the principal rebel chiefs or Bissoyes have been taken or delivered up into our hands as prisoners. Among these are Boliar Sing, Suniar Sing, Nundy Bissoye, Baba Lunda, and some others of inferior note. Most of these prisoners have been captured by the Seebundeers, or native match-lockmen of the country in our pay; or else have been given up unconditionally: the Khoonds themselves appearing to be now quite tired of the hardship and miseries brought upon their country by this ruinous and hopeless contest.

"Boliar and Suniar Sing were caught near Gullery, by a strong party of Seebundeers, under the direction of Brigadier Anderson, and were brought in prisoners to the camp of the 43d regt. on the 23d December. They were next day sent in fetters, guarded by a strong escort of the 43d regt. under Lieut. Wilson, to the camp of Brig. Gen. Taylor. Two of the Gullery chiefs, Boliar Sing and Boozan Sing, have since been tried, convicted, and condemned to the punishment of death by martial law. They were sent back to Gullery, under a guard of the 3d Light Inf., in order to have the sentence of capital punishment carried into immediate execution. Accordingly, on the afternoon of their arrival, 1st February, both these prisoners were hanged at Gullery, close to their native village, the scene of their former prosperity, and latterly of their misdeeds and atrocities. A strong detachment, consisting of the two flank companies of the 43d regt. under Capt. Millar, formed the guard, and kept the ground; all was conducted with the greatest quietness and good order. The inhabitants of the station, of whom a considerable number attended, seemed to take much less interest in the execution than might have been expected; although they appeared well pleased to be so effectually delivered from the rod of their oppressors.

Both prisoners seemed perfectly resigned to their fate, or rather met it with a stupid and apathetic indifference. Boliar Sing occasionally appeared considerably agitated as he was led to the place of execution; but the other criminal, Boozan Sing, awaited his doom with the most stoical composure and *sang froid* imaginable. He, in fact, appeared to be the least concerned of any person present. Boliar Sing was of short stature and of slender but very active make. His eyes were remarkably quick, keen, and expressive; with an intelligent and not unpleasant set of features. Since his apprehension, his looks have been wild and disordered; still his eyes looked as if they were much more accustomed to flash with ferocity and revenge than to be moved by feelings of kindness and compassion. His age apparently did not exceed 35 or 40 years. He was a married man, and has left a widow, and three or four very young children. Boozan Sing looked about 28 or 30 years of age. He was a short, stout-made, and very muscular man; of a dull, sullen, and stupid aspect, with a heavy and vulgar cast of features; but seemed a man of very strong nerves, and capable of any act of atrocity and desperation. He was most probably much under the influence of *bhang* at the time of his execution. Both were of late much addicted to the use of opium and tobacco. Boliar Sing, according to the accounts given by the people of the country, was the killedar or governor of the fort of Gullery, in allegiance with the Goomsoor Rajah; and Boozan Sing was his deputy-lieutenant, or assistant and coadjutor. Both were much dreaded by the inhabitants of Gullery and the district, as cruel and vindictive, also arbitrary and tyrannical when in power.

"What must have greatly tended to render this example more imposing and impressive was the circumstance of these criminals being hanged upon trees close to the graves of the two unfortunate young officers, Lieut. Bromley of the Artillery and Ensign Gibbon of the 14th regt. N.I., who were barbarously slain near this place, about this time last year, by a party of hostile Khoonds. In this cruel massacre, both these prisoners were believed to have been deeply implicated. Poor Bromley's sword, pocket and memorandum book, several other articles, and a few muskets belonging to the 14th and 10th regts. N. I., were found in their possession. The place selected for carrying their sentence into execution was, therefore, well calculated to stamp a deep impression on the minds of the savage part of the population, and teach them the salutary lesson, that a just retribution and punishment, though sometimes slow and late, will nevertheless assuredly overtake them in the end. The dead bodies were

not hung in chains, but were burnt to ashes on the spot by the villagers. It was a severe, perhaps, but necessary measure; an example the influence of which, it is to be hoped, will not speedily be lost nor forgotten by the disaffected Khoonds."—*Spectator*, Feb. 15.

THE TINNEVELLY MISSION.

Our readers need scarcely be informed that the Tinnevelly Missionaries, finding it unadvisable to continue any longer in connection with the Church Missionary Society, separated from it some time since, and with a bold confidence, cast themselves and their extensive missionary establishment on the generosity of the Christian public. Their confidence does not appear to have been misplaced. Partly owing to that English feeling, which leads our countrymen to succour the weaker party; but chiefly from the more exalted motive of Christian liberality, subscriptions have been poured in upon them from all parts of India, and from England, and at the close of their last accounts, their monthly expenditure, which does not fall short of Rs. 2,000 a month, had not only been provided for, but a balance equal to the outlay of the succeeding six months was on hand; and they are thus enabled to prosecute their valuable labours with cheerfulness and vigour.

The Tinnevelly Mission now constitutes a distinct and independent mission, unconnected with any of the great societies in Great Britain, but drawing its resources in a great measure from the country which it is intended to evangelize. Without entering upon the causes which may have led to the separation of this mission from the parent stock, and looking only on the result, which is shown in the establishment of a separate mission with an independent spring of action, we think the separation may reasonably be considered an object of congratulation to all interested in the success of missions. If those to whom the management of the missionary enterprise is committed take a correct view of things, they will see the propriety of fostering the growth of such independent missions by every means in their power. They must be aware that the distinction they enjoy in the Christian Church is owing to a well founded idea of their pre-eminent zeal for the spread of the Gospel. They cannot fail therefore to have been powerfully impressed with the conviction, that the existing missionary societies in England, if their means and agents were multiplied tenfold, are totally unable to occupy a tenth of the missionary field; and that even if adequate supplies of men and money could be found, the present societies, four or five in number, are incapable of infusing life

and animation into a large missionary circle. The zealous secretaries and directors of the missionary societies in London cannot but have remarked with pain the fact, that in five years more, the first half century of the modern missionary impulse will have been completed, and that comparatively little has been done to realize even the moderate expectations of the Christian world; that the ground which has been occupied, cultivated, and rendered fruitful, is but a speck in a vast and almost interminable wilderness.—*Friend of India*, Mar. 16.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POONA SUNSCRIT COLLEGE.

The Poona Sanscrit college, we are glad to hear, is not likely to meet the fate which, it was feared, it had been doomed to suffer. It reflects great credit on Sir Robert Grant and his government, that the only institution that existed on this side of Hindoostan for the encouragement and cultivation of the classical literature of India, has been preserved from destruction under their rule. We do not know precisely on what principle the institution is to be conducted hereafter; but we understand that all those branches in which something generally useful is taught are to be preserved on their present footing; and that, moreover, the college is to be under the strict superintendence of Captain Candy (one of the compilers of the Marathe Dictionary), whose high attainments in oriental literature are well known to our readers.

We learn also that the native schools of Government are to be in charge of the above-named gentleman. We have often endeavoured to show the necessity of placing all the public educational establishments, in the interior, under an effectual superintendence, and we are happy to observe, that the Government has at last taken up the subject in its proper light.—*Durpan*, Feb. 24.

THE CHRISTIAN KOLIES.

In Bombay, Thannah, Bhewndy, Kullian, Basscin, Damann, &c., we find a people, termed by the inhabitants the Christian or Portuguese Koly. It is said that their ancestors were of the tribe of Sone Kolies, and that they were forcibly converted to Christianity, some ages ago, by the Portuguese. These people are cultivators, extractors of toddy from the palm trees, and others sellers of fish. They follow the precepts of the Roman Catholic faith; but it seems an extraordinary schism has sprung up among them, or, it ought rather to be said, that some

of them have forsaken the true faith, and reverted to paganism. This retrogression took place about the years 1820 and 1821, when that terrible scourge, the cholera morbus, was raging so furiously in the Konkan, and along the coast. Many of these poor ignorant creatures, seeing desolation spread in their families by this heavy visitation thought they would be much more fortunate and happy, were they to pay their adorations to Devy, Khundoba, and Wittoba, than by continuing to do so to the Almighty. A portion of them having accordingly come to this resolution, they at once abandoned the true God, and supplanted these false idols to be merciful and kind to them, and to relieve them from the distress by which they were surrounded. They have discontinued all intercourse with their Christian brethren, and resumed the custom of wearing the *sendhy*, or tuft of hair on the crown of the head. They employ brahmans at their nuptial ceremonies; but the other Hindoo Kolies, considering them a contaminated race, hold no communication with them. A few of them are cultivators and labourers, while others are sellers of fish, which they cut into small bits and sell in their booths, or *thanns*, in the bazaar, and are therefore denominated Thankur-Kolies. A few families are settled at Bassein, Thanah, Bhowdy, &c.—*Madras Journal of Lat. for Jan.*

Ceylon.

The feverish state of the community of this island may be collected from the following incident, which, it is said, "has agitated the entire of Colombo," and excited throughout the island extreme interest. On the 18th February, the acting superintendent of police applied to the District Judge of the Court, No. 1, South Colombo, for a warrant, under the Regulation No. 11, of 1820, to remove a female, said to have been affected with small-pox, from her residence in the Pettah to the Marundham Hospital. The District Court refused to grant a warrant, for want of sufficient evidence as to the disease being small-pox. An appeal was made to the Supreme Court against this decision, but subsequently withdrawn, and a *mandamus* applied for, to compel the District Judge to grant a warrant. A rule was accordingly granted by the Supreme Court, requiring the District Judge to show cause why a warrant was not issued. The District Judge made a return, setting forth, that the refusal was not made by him *individually*, but by the District Court, and repeating the reason before assigned. The Supreme Court next issued an *alternative* mandate, to which the District Judge, in his own person, showed cause—1st, by

Court, as conferred by charter, to compel him individually;—2dly, by assigning again insufficiency of evidence, and—3dly, by producing the affidavit of a medical practitioner, that removal of the patient would endanger her life. The Supreme Court nevertheless made the rule absolute.

The *Colombo Observer* says: "We understand, that, on the decision of the Supreme Court being known to Mr. Blair, he issued the warrant, but enclosed it in an official letter to Government, stating that he had issued it under the full conviction that when the matter was laid before the Right Hon. the Governor, His Exc. would direct the warrant not to be carried into execution; and we have since heard that a most satisfactory answer was returned, to the effect, that the individual in question should not be removed."

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, March 3d.—John Henry Whitehead was indicted for the wilful murder of Kmakoi, an aboriginal black, at Port Phillip, on the 17th of October last.

Edward Freestone—On the 17th of October last, I was assisting the prisoner in unloading a day of hurdles, when he cried out, "here's a black fellow!" and appeared to be very much alarmed. We had no fire-arms, the prisoner said he saw some spears with the black. On the black coming up, I inquired his name; he said it was Kulgoran; on the overseer coming up, some short time afterwards, however, I discovered that he had given me a false name, as the name by which he was known, both among the settlers and his own tribe, was Kmakoi, a notorious character. He recognised me, and on my giving him to understand that I did not know him, he brought circumstances to my recollection by which I knew that we had on one occasion travelled together. I went away in a short time about a quarter of a mile off; I had been there some time, when I heard a wild cry, like that of a native, which lasted for about ten minutes; then a shot was fired in the direction of the tent where I left Whitehead and the black; then there was hallooing and another shot, which alarmed me, as I thought the natives had come down, and we had no fire-arms with us. I was then leaving the cattle to proceed to the tents, when I heard a third shot fired, but no more crying out. I saw Taylor, the overseer, coming towards me, and we went together to the tent. Before I got there, I saw the prisoner coming from the river; on coming up, he said the black fellow had run away. Taylor asked

why he let him go? Prisoner said he let him go because he made such a noise, and he was frightened lest the natives should come down upon him, as he was alone. I then went towards the tent; on one side of the tent was a large tree, near which I saw lying the opossum-skin rug that was worn by the black when I last saw him, on which and on the trunk of the tree was blood. Taylor walked about, as if much agitated, and said to the prisoner, "I fear, Jack, you have murdered the man." There was a piece of cord round the tree, which Taylor took off, and with a spade commenced taking off the blood. It was then dinner time; while at dinner the conversation was almost entirely respecting the native. I said I knew the rug as one that belonged to Mr. Fergusson, and that it was taken from the persons who had been murdered by the blacks four months before. I had mended it for Mr. Fergusson, which made me recollect it. I wanted the rug, that I might return it to its original owner; but Taylor would not let me have it, saying it should be burnt. The prisoner afterwards told me that he shot the native, because from his shonting he was afraid of his tribe coming down to murder him. I said, as the fellow was tied to the tree, he could not have injured him. In reply to my question on the subject, he said he threw the body into the river. I do not know of any search being made for the body; I never saw it.

Cross-examined.—When I heard the black crying out, I imagined that he was calling upon his tribe to come out of the forest close by. When I felt the black at the tree, there were four men there. It is only known that the aboriginal was shot by the prisoner's own statement to that effect; he always said he was induced to do so by the cries of the man (as he supposed) for his tribe. I did not consider it at all unreasonable that he should have been alarmed under the circumstances, as the cries alarmed me, who had been accustomed to the natives for some time, and prisoner was almost a stranger to them, and the tribes were generally very numerous in that neighbourhood, from its being their hunting-ground.

James Flint.—On the 17th of October last, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, two men (Jemott and Wilson, on Captain Swanston's establishment) called to me across the river at the bottom of my garden, saying that they had got Kurakoi, and wished to know what I would have done to him. I went directly from my house to Captain Swanston's establishment, where I saw Mr. Taylor, the person in charge, and inquired to see Kurakoi. In consequence of information communicated by Taylor, I went down to the river

and found a string of native manufacture lying along the bank of the river; on pulling it I hauled at length a dead body of a native to the surface. I examined it; it was the body of Kurakoi. In half an hour afterwards, I saw the prisoner in conversation with Taylor; prisoner said he was sorry, but he could not help it, or he would have had to abide the consequences.

Cross-examined.—I do not know where Jemott and Wilson are; they came up to Sydney in the *Rattlesnake*, to give evidence on this trial. I understand Taylor is in Van Diemen's Land; I saw him in Launceston in January. I have good reason to know Kurakoi; he had been living at my station for fourteen days on the 6th September, when he came to me and said that as he had been unsuccessful in kangarooing there, he would now go to a wood where he knew there was plenty, and in eight or ten days he would return and pay me for my kindness to him and his wife. He went away; the next morning, about nine o'clock, I was coming out of the door of my hut, having no idea of any person being there, and in the act of stooping to the door, when I received a blow on the back of my head from a tomahawk, which cleaved my skull. I saw it was Kurakoi; on recovering from the stun, I made a rush at him, but he being naked and his body greased, he eluded my grasp, and turned the corner of the hut; I returned into the hut and took a piece, which I levelled at him, but it snapped and he got away. I have every reason to believe that there were other blacks in the vicinity; it was in reference to this affair that Jemott and Wilson came to inform me they had secured Kurakoi. It must have been from a suspicion that he would be detained, if discovered, that he gave himself a false name when interrogated at the hut; if I were alone with him, and he were making a great noise, I should consider myself in danger, although he was tied up, because a party of blacks may be within twenty yards of a person, and yet be completely out of sight; I believe that if any one had him in custody, and he managed to loose himself, that he would kill his keepers unless he was first disabled; prisoner told me that when he shot Kurakoi, he was fearful of being killed by either him or his party; I have known several times, in Port Phillip, a native coming to reconnoitre a place where a large party were waiting in the vicinity.

The case for the prosecution being closed, Mr. Windeyer submitted that the name the aboriginal gave himself, which according to the evidence they had heard was Kilgoran, must be taken to be his true name, and on this ground, the prisoner must be acquitted, as he was indicted

for the murder of a man named Kurakoi. If, however, Kurakoi be his true name, there was good ground to suspect his intentions when he assumed another.

Prisoner put in a written defence, stating that the witnesses he subpoenaed had been in attendance, but as the trial was postponed, it was not expected to come on before next sessions, and they had all gone away he knew not where.

Mr. Windeyer recalled Mr. Freestone, who deposed that the deceased black was treated with the greatest kindness both by the prisoner and the other men, until Taylor discovered that Kilgoran was an assumed name. Taylor knew him to be the Kurakoi, who was renowned for his outrages upon the settlers, and who had attempted the life of Capt. Flint; Taylor then had him bound to the tree with a kind of cord of native manufacture, and sent Jemott and Wilson to inform Capt. Flint of his capture.

His Honour, Acting Chief Justice Dowling, summed up very minutely, and left the case in the hands of the jury (a military jury), who pronounced a verdict of "Not Guilty," and the prisoner was discharged, with a caution from the judge how he comported himself towards the aborigines for the future; as, if he had been convicted by the jury, he would inevitably have suffered the utmost penalty of the law.

We subjoin the following sensible remarks of the *Sydney Gazette* on this trial: "We own ourselves much dissatisfied with the finding of the jury; for it was, in our opinion, either a case of murder, or, to look at it in the most merciful light possible, one of aggravated manslaughter. Had the deceased been an European instead of a savage, would the verdict have been one of acquittal? We think not. It is with this view then we take up the subject, for we do hold it but even-handed justice, that the savages, when among civilized men, should be generally as much protected and avenged by civilized laws as ourselves, and we fear that the jury, in arriving at the conclusion they did, were swayed, more or less, by the prevailing opinion among unthinking persons, that the life of a native black is of but little importance, when the existence of a white man depends on the issue. Had the man attempted to escape, the thing would have been different. But Whitehead does not even state this in his defence; indeed, it would have been useless, as the marks of blood on the trunk of the tree to which the native had been secured, were damning proofs that the black had been shot while in safe custody. The savage's previous character should not have been allowed in any manner to have weighed on the minds of the jury. Their race are

held strictly amenable to our laws, and he could easily have been brought to trial before a proper and legal tribunal—but whether he could or could not, matters but little here; it is no plea of justification for such a fearful act as this being perpetrated. We may take occasion to observe, that notwithstanding individuals are frequently brought to the criminal bar for shooting the natives, the result is invariably 'not guilty'—we have but too much reason to fear, from the trifling estimation in which the life of a savage is generally held. We may instance, as of recent date, the dreadful and indiscriminate slaughter with which Major Mitchell visited one of their tribes, and on which circumstance we took occasion some short time since to animadvert. This gentleman underwent a lengthy examination before the Council; but as it was believed that he, like Whitehead, acted solely from fear, he only received a slight reprimand from the authorities."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor.—The Sydney journals are full of discussions as to the cause of Sir Richard Bourke's resignation. The *Colonist* attributes it to caprice—to "that self-same pettishness of temper, which causes the school-boy to dash his plaything to the ground, and break it all to pieces;" while the *Herald* adheres to its story of the "pledge," in Mr. Riddell's case. The *Australian* contains a warm panegyric, evidently written by a strong partisan: "All that his enemies have been able to object against him," it says, "is that he has ever taken the part of the depressed and persecuted; that he would not listen to the suggestions of the interested and malevolent; and that he would not sacrifice the public welfare for the aggrandizement of an avaricious and overbearing faction." The *Monitor* says: "We have been informed, on good authority, that the departure of Sir Richard Bourke from Sydney will be retarded, until his Majesty's permission is obtained, the law officers having intimated to his Excellency that he cannot resign the charge of the military, unless by the express sanction of the King. In the meantime, Colonel Snodgrass has been appointed President of the Council, it being Sir Richard's determination not to sit with Mr. Riddell."

Major Mitchell.—The *Colonist*, of February 2d, has published an extra sheet, containing Major Mitchell's case, and the evidence of the several witnesses, as given before the Executive Council, respecting the attack on the hostile natives on his return from the expedition to Australia Felix.

The Drama.—On Thursday evening was performed, for the third time, the

drama of "The Rake's Progress; or, Tom, Harry, and Fred." The piece is highly amusing, and elicits a due proportion of applause. After which, Mr. Buckingham warbled the comic song of "Nothing," in which he received an "encore." Mr. Fitzgerald then danced; this gent. will never move his legs gracefully. The after-piece was a new farce, called "Nothing Superfluous," which is a concoction from the *Arabian Tales*, but has nothing to recommend it.—*Sydney Gaz.*, Mar. 4.

Increase of the Colony.—The rapidity with which the population increases and civilization extends in Australia may be judged by the facts, that eleven vessels are regularly employed in the trade between Launceston and Port Phillip, and that the town of Wetunka, on the Alabama, which two years since was a wilderness, now contains 1,200 inhabitants, and has its newspaper press.—*Ibid.* Mar. 9.

The very next paragraph in this paper contains a specimen of the morals of the society in the interior. A convict was brought before the bench of magistrates for gambling in gaol. The evidence against him was a *reverend gentleman*, who acknowledged that he had gambled for wine (of which he partook) and for money, with the prisoner, in gaol.

Crime.—2,030 prisoners were received into Sydney gaol in the year 1836.—*Sydney Herald*, Jan. 2.

Port Phillip Expedition.—We understand that a party, consisting of sixteen persons, have recently travelled overland, from Sydney to Port Phillip, with 250 bullocks, horses, &c., all of which arrived in excellent condition. The expense of the party was borne by four gentlemen, one of whom is a person named Gardner, Capt. Hipburn, late of the *Alice* and *Ceres*, accompanied the expedition. It is much to be regretted, through the absence of instruments of observation, but little light can be thrown upon the course by which the party travelled to their destination. The route taken appears to have been well to the westward of Hovell and Hume's track, falling in occasionally with Major Mitchell's return course. The accounts of the country are confirmatory of that officer's report—some parts of which a traveller might fancy himself going over an English gentleman's park. The party is said to have travelled to within about 180 miles of Portland Bay. The gentlemen composing this expedition have returned from Port Phillip to Sydney *via* Launceston, and have been absent eleven weeks. Another party is being made up for the same destination overland; and several others are talked of.—*Syd. Herald*, Jan. 19.

Crown Lands.—The amount of proceeds of the sale of crown lands for the year end-

ing the 31st December 1836, is £132,396 18s. 9d.; being an increase on the previous year of £43,016. 10s. 5d. No wonder that complaints of the scarcity of money should be so general, when the colony is annually drained of such sums as these, to be locked up in the treasury chest.—*Ibid.*

The Census.—The census, taken in September last, is published in the *Government Gazette*. It appears that the population of the colony amounts to 77,096 persons, of whom 27,831, considerably more than a third, are prisoners. One other fact is afforded by the census, which is worthy of attention. The number of free males, above the age of twelve years, is 23,131—that of free females, of the same age, 11,973, or little more than half. The comparatively little increase of population will not, from this state of things, be wondered at. There is, however, comfort for the rising generation; of free males under twelve years of age, there are 7,164—of free females, 7,007—so that, with few exceptions, every Jack may have his Jill. The number of Protestants is 54,621; of Roman Catholics, 21,898; Pagans, 100 only; we have good reason to believe that this latter denomination has been rated much too low.—*Australian*.

Watt.—William Watt, about whom the Sydney papers have said so much, as editor of the *Sydney Gazette*, was drowned at Port Macquarie, by the upsetting of a small boat, in which he was endeavouring to reach the *William* the Fourth steamer.

Norfolk Island.—The Rev. Wm. Atkins, who was appointed chaplain at the convict settlement at Norfolk Island by Lord Glenelg, has returned to Sydney for the purpose of preferring charges against the commandant, Major Anderson, with relation to the flogging of a convict, who died within forty-eight hours of the infliction.

The Patriotic Association.—The V. D. Land paper, *Bent's News*, has given some explanation respecting the bills for £500 not received by Mr. Bulwer. It states that the three Treasury-bills were obtained from the Commisariat, by Mr. Wentworth, the vice-president, and by him made specially payable to Coutts and Co., in London. They were delivered by him to Mr. John Stephen, the then secretary, to be transmitted to Messrs. Coutts and Co., to be forwarded to Mr. Bulwer. This is an explanation which comes from Mr. Stephen; but a writer in the *Monitor* (Sydney) observes upon it: "When the three bills go home by three different ships, and all other despatches arrive safe by those ships, nobody can believe that those bills *only* can be 'lost.' As the despatches of all our mer-

chants arrived safe by the *Spence* and *Florentia*, and as other letters and another remittance of the society of £100 arrived safe by those vessels, why have *all* the bills for £500 miscarried?"

The Aborigines.—We have frequently complained of the indecorum (to give it no harsher term) of the authorities, in permitting the aboriginal natives to infest the streets of Sydney in a state of debauched brutality, to the very great annoyance of civilized beings. On Tuesday, the largest mob we ever witnessed assembled at the junction of George and Bridge-streets, and in their vicinity exhibited their beastly antics and brutal contests, in a state of semi-nudity and complete drunkenness, in that character of ferocity which savages only can assume, to the great annoyance of every one passing, especially females, many of whom we observed shrinking from these unfortunate creatures, as they approached, into places of security; with their infant charges clinging to them in terror at the appearance and gestures of the savages around them. Why the aborigines should enjoy an exemption from the penalties the European is subject to for the infringement of the laws of the land, we are at a loss to discover.—*Syd. Gaz.*, Mar. 9.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lieut.-Governor.—On the 30th January, Sir John Franklin left Hobart Town on his tour of inspection throughout the island, accompanied by Lady Franklin, his private secretary and suite. He was received by deputations of settlers at the different stations, and greeted every where with hearty cheers, and the most cordial good wishes. "Nothing," says the *Courier*, "can exceed the enthusiasm with which his Exc. has been received in all parts of the colony, and we understand that he appears to feel deeply the general expression of regard with which he is every where greeted."

On the 17th February, a ball and supper was given to his Exc. at Longford Hall, Norfolk Plains, which was attended by every person of note in the district, many from Campbell Town, the Lake River, and Launceston, altogether upwards of two hundred persons being present. In the course of the evening, Sir John observed, that when the invitation was first conveyed to him, he was informed that there was no house in the district capable of entertaining him and his suite; he expressed his gratification and astonishment at the entertainment, and afterwards declared it was the most complete in all its arrangements that he had yet witnessed in the colony.

At Evandale, a new church was opened

on the 19th February, at which his Exc. attended, and subscribed liberally towards building a larger church. The Rev. Mr. Davies, the chaplain, observed in his sermon that this was the seventh church which had been opened in the colony during the last two years.

The *Sydney Gazette*, March 4th, says: "We learn that Mr. Justice Montagu has refused giving to his Exc. his notes and a written report respecting the trial of Mr. Gregson, but says, he is willing to communicate *verbally* with Sir John on the subject, when he arrives in Hobart Town. Upon these grounds, Sir John Franklin has, for the present, declined granting the prayer of the people for Mr. Gregson's release."

Colonial Lands.—The *H. T. Courier*, in a judicious article upon the subject of the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, in June 1836, to inquire into the modes in which land is disposed of in the Colonies, observes: "The object of the British Government should be (in the words of the committee) 'the enabling the colonies to turn to the best account the advantages of soil, climate, and great natural fertility, which they possess,' so as to 'open new channels of industry and commerce, both to them and the mother country, and thus to enhance incalculably the prosperity of the united empire.' How is this to be done? By covering the face of the colonies with a stirring, thriving, and enterprising population; by letting out, either at a small annual rent, or selling at a long credit, farms, proportioned to the means of the emigrant; by throwing every inducement in the way of respectable emigrants, and affording them every facility; by creating, in fact, a *peasantry*,—moral, active, and industrious:—this will be the best plan to advance the welfare of the colonies, and 'enhance, incalculably, the prosperity of the united empire.' The establishment of a Central Board in London, invested with the powers recommended by the committee, can never, we suspect, answer the purpose for which it is intended. The emigration part of its duties may be liable to the same objection, and subject to the same failure, as characterised the labours of the emigration committee; and with regard to the arrangements relative to the sale of lands, these might, surely, be confided in the supreme authority of the colony: this would obviate delay, while the governor would possess a power, which he could not abuse or misapply. So, also, as regards the surveillance of the survey department, the transfer of which to an authority out of the colony can never be beneficial. That we require activity, diligence, nay, even zeal, in a department so generally important as this, we readily concede: let these, then, be

furnished,—and let the waste lands be forthwith surveyed, so that the public may see at once how much there is still for location; but let a department so material be under the charge of the Governor, and not under that of an absentee power."

The Voluntary Principle.—When Lieut.-governor Arthur, in August 1836, acting upon the principle of "not confining aid from the public treasury to the construction of churches and maintenance of ministers of the church of England," proposed to extend such aid to other denominations of Christians, including Roman Catholics, he referred, in his minute, in the following terms, to the Rev. H. Frederick Miller, of the London Missionary Society: "I am not quite certain whether the principles of the Independent Church are such as to admit of any minister of that body receiving a fixed salary from the state, but I cannot refrain from marking my sense of the zeal and self-devotion with which the Rev. Mr. Miller has exerted himself for the moral and spiritual welfare, not of his own congregation only, but of the community generally, by expressing the earnest hope that you will enable me to authorise the issuing to him, on behalf of his family, of a gratuity of at least 200*l.*" Mr. Miller immediately addressed a letter to Col. Arthur, thanking him for his liberal proposal, which, he says, would be acceptable could he conscientiously receive it, but declining, as a minister of the Independent or Congregational denomination, to accept pecuniary assistance from the state. He observes: "The revenues of a state being in general derived from various taxes, the payment of which is required and enforced by law, that portion of the public funds which is appropriated to ecclesiastical purposes must be supposed to comprise the compulsory contributions of many who would not voluntarily assist in supporting and promoting religion. By accepting funds raised from such a source, it is conceived that the moral dignity of the Christian Church is impaired, the prejudices of irreligious persons are strengthened, and the progress of divine truth seriously impeded. We maintain, indeed, that it is the duty of all men to honour God with their substance, and to contribute to his cause, but we do not consider that it is the province of the state to enforce such contributions, or, in any way to punish men for that criminal neglect for which they are amenable to God alone."

By the *Elizabeth*, from Launceston, we have received papers to the 5th inclusive. We regret to find that this part of V. D. Land is in a disturbed state; bushrangers are again making their appearance, and practising their wonted barbarities. The worst fears respecting Mr. Gellibrand and

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Mr. Hesse have been realized—the bodies having been discovered about forty-five miles from Port Phillip, cut to pieces by the savages with their tomahawks; the horses of the unfortunate gentlemen were found near the bodies speared to death.—*Sydney Gaz.*, April 20.

Another account states that the bodies had not been found, though not a doubt was entertained of their fate.

PORT PHILLIP.

The colonial papers contain an amusing account of the personal observations of Mr. Hawson, on his voyage in search of a settlement, with his family, from Newfoundland, to the Cape of Good Hope, King George's Sound, and finally to this place. The observations are contained in a letter addressed to Mr. Simms, the Attorney-general at Newfoundland, where the writer had resided twenty-two years. Finding the circumstances of the place completely changed through the ascendancy gained by the Catholic priesthood, he determined to leave it. Where to go was the question. Canada was threatened with anarchy and bloodshed; he at length determined to proceed to Van Diemen's Land, and embarked with his wife and eleven children on the *Aboona* in October 1835. On reaching the Cape of Good Hope, the information he gained corrected "some very erroneous notions" he had entertained of the Australasian colonies, and induced him to think he would do better "to return to Newfoundland, and combat Bishop Fleming and his army of papists." His attention was then directed to a settlement in Southern Africa. "The province of Albany," he says, "contained a British population, and here I thought a desirable resting-place might be found; there was no difficulty in obtaining land upon very low terms, at an easy mode of payment. I was in treaty for an estate of 6 000 acres, about eighteen miles from Graham's Town, and eighty from Algoa Bay, for the small sum of 400*l.* payable in three years. But upon obtaining correct information of the cause of the last irruption of the Caffres, and the causes of discontent which still remained, I concluded that no faith was to be placed in the duration of the present pacification; that some four or five years hence, when I should have every thing comfortable about me, a fresh irruption might take place, my property be destroyed, and, perhaps, my wife and children murdered." At this moment, a vessel arrived at the Cape, from Sydney, with a Mr. Lidden on board, who had come from King George's Sound, who strongly advised him to go thither, as a more desirable residence than the Cape, Van Diemen's Land, or Sydney. Mr.

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Hawson accordingly sailed thither, landing at the town of Albany, on the north side of Princess Royal Harbour, the site of which he considers well chosen and the plan good: "It forms a semicircle or crescent; the main streets are sixty-six feet wide, intersected by cross streets of 100 feet; indeed, the town looks very pretty and respectable *upon paper*; there are about twenty houses built, and the population amounts to nearly 200." He says: "Princess Royal Harbour presents a noble sheet of water, about ten miles in circumference, and is completely sheltered from every wind; the anchorage very good; water shoal, say four to six fathoms. Looking at this noble harbour, and considering that the sea in its immediate vicinity abounds with a great variety of fine fish and whales, that the islands in the neighbourhood are frequented by numbers of seals, as well the fur seal as the hair, and the importance of its geographical position for commerce, I was utterly astonished to find the people (with two or three exceptions) spending their time in idleness—literally doing nothing, praying for settlers to come from England, from India, or from any where else. To my inquiries respecting the capabilities of the soil, I was answered that on the sea-coast, and so far in-land as thirty miles, it was a poor sandy soil, not worth the expense of cultivation, but that beyond thirty miles, towards Swan River and the district of York, was a large tract of pasture land, capable of sustaining immense flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, without any expense of cultivation. In this district, it appeared that most of the settlers had taken their grants of land, some 2,000, others 15,000 and 20,000 acres, but not one of them had stocked it (except Sir Richard Spencer): this appeared very extraordinary to me, if they had the means. As regards the quality of the soil near the sea-coast, I differed entirely from the opinion of the settlers, that it was 'a poor sandy soil,' and felt persuaded of its being generally a very rich sandy soil, and with cultivation capable of producing, in its delightful climate, all the necessaries and luxuries of life. I went over to Oyster Harbour (a noble sheet of water, but very shoaly), and about five miles up the river Kalgan; it is a beautiful river, about half a mile broad, and abounds with fish; the banks of the river on both sides are thickly wooded with mahogany, gum-tree, she-oak, and some others. I landed at several places to examine the soil, and felt confirmed in my first opinion, that the soil was very rich, and required nothing but the labour of man and some expense to make it very productive. So well satisfied was I of the capabilities of the soil, and of the eligibility of the Sound for commerce, that I determined upon re-

maining at Albany with my family, sending on my schooner to Sydney with her outward cargo, and giving the master orders to return to the Sound as quick as possible, with a cargo of sheep and cattle, and implements of husbandry."

This resolution, however, had scarcely been acted on, before it was changed by the description received of the "earthly paradise" at Port Phillip. A letter from Mr. Fawkener, one of the Port Phillip settlers, related the history of the settlement and the capabilities of the land, in the following terms:

"In October 1803, I entered this harbour, under the orders of Col. Collins, who did not even attempt to examine the country, but landed at Point Nepean, and early the next year, 1804, removed the whole of the people (with the exception of a few runaway prisoners) over to Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, at that time uncultivated. Early in 1835, myself and others contemplated and attempted a survey of this port and Western Port; among others Mr. John Batman, and some gentlemen of Van Diemen's Land. Mr. Batman came direct to Port Phillip, and bought a piece of land, extending, as per Flinder's Chart, from the western head along the coast, about twenty miles westward, from whence he struck an imaginary line nearly east, which line was again joined by a line, commencing on the northern side of a small river, which runs nearly due east, and is laid down in the same chart as the head of Port Phillip Bay; his purchase follows the river up on the right bank, for about nine miles from the Bay-head, and then runs forty miles N.E., and ends where the eastern line from the western coast intersects it. This land was parted amongst fourteen or fifteen persons originally, and was divided into seventeen shares of about one hundred thousand acres each. It takes in the whole of the western side of this immense bay, a sea line of about one hundred and twenty miles in length. I caused Western Port and the whole of the eastern side of this bay to be strictly surveyed, by examining the land about twenty miles inland, all along this tract, and the good land found was only in very small quantities; upon the return of my vessel and people, I immediately came over to this delightful land to settle, and so well pleased am I with it, that, please God, here I shall end my days. It is somewhat singular that I should arrive on the anniversary of the first attempt to settle here, that is, on the 10th October 1835. The land for miles round the town is of most excellent quality, and the grass very good, the land very thickly covered with it; a great part of the land in the vicinity of the township is very rich alluvial soil; and from the eastern river to

the western, and as far back to the N. and N.E. as has yet been surveyed, it is far superior to any in Van Diemen's Land. I believe from forty to fifty miles is the utmost that has been travelled in this direction. The river has a bar, on which there is not more than nine feet water at high tide; but the bar once passed, we found from three to seven fathoms up to the township; and the river has this peculiarity, that it is as deep at the very bank as in the middle of the stream for three miles downwards, and is from eighty to a hundred yards wide, with a basin at the township, capable of containing a hundred small vessels, such as could come safely over the bar. My vessel, drawing eight feet three inches water, has come up, and she lay close to the bank and landed my goods from a simple plank laid over the gangway, and took in the firewood for the vessel's use, from the trees overhanging. In September 1835 this settlement may be said to have commenced; since which time many persons have travelled over vast portions of this highly-favoured land, in various directions, chiefly from west to north-east, and they all agree that the land is unrivalled for sheep and cattle. A great part of it is plains, some of vast extent and but with few trees; other parts are lightly timbered, and bear a strong resemblance to a gentleman's park, kept for ornament."

This letter, and the other statements he heard, induced Mr. Dawson to think it more expedient to pay 5s. an acre for land fit for pasturage and the plough at Port Phillip, than to pay the same price for land at King George's Sound that would cost £20 an acre to cultivate—the passage from Launceston (V. D. Land) to the former being twenty-four hours; to the latter twenty or thirty days. The only objection was the want of a Government in this "garden of Eden;" and, although Governor Bourke had issued a proclamation declaring the territory to be within the limits of his government, he had not felt himself authorised to appoint peace officers, or to send a military force there; "the consequence has been, that

some of the stock-keepers in the country have committed offences against the blacks, who have retaliated by killing four of the settlers—a prelude, I fear, to constant war between the parties, until the blacks shall be exterminated, or driven far into the interior, a most horrible alternative; but there appears to be no other, except the abandonment of the country, and leaving the natives in their present savage and ignorant state, unless a Government be speedily appointed, and effective measures taken to punish the whites who were the first aggressors, in order to convince the natives that the outrages were committed by unauthorised individuals, and that they may look with confidence to protection from the Government." This objection being now removed, Mr. Dawson resides in "Paradise," until its felicity shall be disturbed by what appears to be his perpetual bugbears, "lawyers and priests."

Our information from the new settlement this week, is far from being satisfactory. Rumour draws a frightful picture of the situation of the settlers. We dare not state more, at present, than that every probability exists of open hostility between them and the natives.

We would ask Mr. Commandant Lonsdale, why he does not permit the soldiers, who are supported by the country, to protect the inhabitants in the township. It seems that Mr. Lonsdale keeps them at his residence, some distance from the settlement, and out of sight of it altogether.

The township is marked out by the surveyors, who have left only one house (a public-house) to stand. Every other house is to come down. It is laid down in squares of ten acres, each of which is to be divided into twenty allotments of half an acre each, which will be sold (it is generally supposed) at Sydney.

We are in possession of some facts touching the Port Phillip authorities and the natives, which we refrain from publishing this week.—*Cornwall Gaz.*, April 1.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Feb. 28. Mr. P. G. E. Taylor to be deputy register of Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut, and preparer of reports, v. Mr. Donnelly.

March 7. Mr. W. Cracroft to officiate, until further orders, as civil and session judge of 24 Pergunnahs, making over charge of current duties of his office of civil and session judge of Dacca to Mr. W. Bell, who will conduct those duties until further orders.

In supersession of recent orders annexing Patna to Mr. A. Reid's jurisdiction, Mr. R. N. Farquharson to be special deputy collector for investigation of titles to hold land free from payment of revenue in zillah Patna, retaining charge of magistracy till relieved by Mr. Jennings.

Mr. A. Forbes to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in central division of Cuttack, from 28th Feb.

Mr. C. B. Trevor to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Jessore.

Mr. J. Alexander to officiate, until further orders, as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Shahabad, from date on which Mr. Sandys shall leave that district to proceed to Dinagpore.

Mr. Wm. Cracroft reported his return from sea on the 10th of January last.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Feb. 27. The Rev. Richard Chambers to be chaplain at Agra, v. the Rev. Henry Paish, D.C.L., embarked for England on tinclough.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 21, 1837. — Lieut. A. De Fountain to act as adj. to 40th N. I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Eiskine; date 29th Jan. 1837.

Agra, Feb. 27, 1837. — Assist. Surg. J. W. Knight appointed to medical charge of civil station of Southern Division Moradabad.

FURLONGHS.

From Her Majesty's Forces.

To England. — Capt. Paterson, 26th F., on private affairs. — Capt. Wentworth, 63d F., for one year, for purpose of retiring on h. p.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 18. At Dinapore, Mrs. W. B. Tytler, a son. 27. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. R. S. Simpson, 27th N. I., of a daughter.

March 3. At Kurnaul Factory, Tuhoote, the lady of John Gale, Esq., of a son.

— At Benares, the lady of G. Mainwaring, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

3. Mrs. James Ogilvie, of a daughter.

— Mrs. C. J. Sutherland, of a son.

12. At Ishapore, Mrs. J. Prussia, of a daughter.

20. At Intally, Mrs. G. A. Popham, of a son.

DEATHS.

Feb. 27. At Aeng, Arracan, W. S. Barnard, Esq. March 7. Accidentally, at Secundra Rao, in the district of Allyghur, Lieut. George Dysart, 2d regt. N. I. He was proceeding from Lucknow to Kurnaul to visit his father-in-law, Colonel Sale, and at the village of Secundra, observing a jheel, he left his palkee for the purpose of shooting. He had not been absent more than a few minutes, when a shot was heard by his bearers, one of whom

ran to pick up the game that had been killed, and found Lieut. D. lying on the ground, dying. The contents of one of the barrels, loaded with shot, had entered near the temple, and caused almost immediate death. His body was interred at Coel on the subsequent day. — *Agra Ukhbar*.

17. At Calcutta, Muza Rajah Gopee Mohun Deb, one of the most distinguished members of the Hindoo community. He was president of the Dharma Sabha.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry C. Urage, aged 21.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

THE OPERATIONS IN GOOMSUR.

Fort St. George, March 4, 1837. — By reports lately received from the Hon. Mr. Russell, commissioner, and Brigadier Gen. Taylor, commanding the northern division of the army, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has had the satisfaction of learning that the portion of the Ganjam district lately disturbed has been restored to such a state of peace and security as to admit of the withdrawal of all the troops, excepting those to be permanently stationed in the district.

The following are the troops that have been actively employed on field service in this district, since the commencement of hostilities in November last.

Regts. and Detachments.	Commanded by
Artillery, detail of.....	Capt. Geils.
Nizam's horse, detachment	Capt. Ryan.
2d L. C., havildar's party	
3d L. Inf., detachment of	Lieut. Allan.
6th Regt.	Lieut. Col. Hodgson.
14th do wing of	Lieut. Walker.
17th do	Major Watson.
21st do wing of	Major Newell.
43d do	Lieut. Col. Noble.
49th do	Lieut. Col. Alves.
56th do	Major Walter.
Sappers and Miners, detachment of.....	Lieut. Smythe.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has observed with high approbation the exemplary conduct of all the troops employed in the late arduous and harassing service, their patient endurance of extraordinary fatigue and privations, and the gallant and resolute spirit with which they executed every enterprize to which they were led by their officers, whose activity and energy have been conspicuous.

The 49th regt. deserves particular notice. This corps was the first to enter Goomsur at the commencement of the rebellion in Sept. 1835, accompanied by the 8th regt. (both under the command of the late Lt. Col. Hodgson), and suffered severely from fever, brought on by the harassing duties it had to perform until the month of June 1836, when it returned to cantonment at Berhampoor. On the first intimation that hostilities were likely to recommence, in the month of Novem-

ber following, this regiment came forward for the service bodily, and with a spirit which reflects the highest credit on it, and is a proof of the high state of discipline it is in, the attachment of the men to the service, and the admirable management of the European officers of all ranks, in inspiring their men with these feelings.

The 8th regt. suffered so much from the severe and incessant duties it had to perform during the first campaign, that it was thought proper not to permit it to take the field again; but the Right Hon. the Governor in Council feels that it would be wanting in justice to that regiment and its gallant leader, the late Lieut. Col. Muriel, were its services to be passed over in silence.

The detachment of the 3d regt. Light Infantry, under the command of Lieut. and Adj. Allan, consisting of two complete companies, is also deserving of notice, as being composed of volunteers, notwithstanding what the regiment had suffered before in the Ganjam district and Kinedy.

The party of H. H. the Nizam's horse, under Capt. Byam, likewise merits special notice. In order that he might be in time to join before the commencement of hostilities, Capt. Byam made a march of 588 miles in thirty-one days, and brought his men and horses to the frontier of Goomsur, fresh and perfectly efficient; his services and theirs were, during the time they were employed, fatiguing and incessant, but were performed with unwearied zeal and alacrity, greatly to their own credit and to the benefit of the public interests.

The commissariat also deserves particular notice. The arrangements made by this department for the supply of provisions to the numerous detachments, spread over a wide extent of country, and through different passes, have been most effective, and speak highly for the management of the commissariat under the supervision of Lieut. Col. Talloch.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has observed with great satisfaction the report made by Brigadier-gen. Taylor of the highly meritorious conduct of the medical department with the Goomsur force, especially of the exertions of Acting Superintending Surg., G. B. McDonell, and his deputy, Assist. Surg. Cumming, which, both at the field hospital and in other situations, were laborious in the extreme, unremitting and successful; as well as his mention of the abilities and devotedness to their profession displayed by Assist. Surgeons Eyre, Kelly, J. Fuller, Bedwell, and J. Shaw.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has also observed with great pleasure the terms of unqualified praise in which Brigadier-gen. Taylor mentions the ser-

vices of Majors Butterworth and Hitchins, who were respectively placed under his orders in the Quartermaster-general's and Adjutant-general's departments.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council desires to express to Brigadier-gen. Taylor the thanks of Government for his personal exertions in the exercise of the general military control, and for the able assistance he has on all occasions rendered to the Hon. Mr. Russell. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is satisfied that the service has been greatly promoted by his presence in camp with Mr. Russell, by which every exigency was immediately provided for, and has observed with much satisfaction the good feeling which has existed between the military and civil officers employed in the late operations.

To Brigadier Anderson, commanding the Goomsur field force, the thanks of Government are due, for the support and assistance he has always afforded to Brigadier-gen. Taylor and the commissioner, and for his zealous exertions in the cause generally.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, under date the 4th March 1837.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council cannot permit this opportunity to pass without recording his sense of the Hon. Mr. Russell's devotion to the public interests, in having, though at great inconvenience to himself and family, proceeded to the Ganjam district, and directed in person the measures by which the rebellion in that district has been brought to a termination, thereby voluntarily exposing himself to great labour, trouble, and personal risk, when his official situation exempted him from undertaking those arduous and responsible duties.

Those duties having now been brought to a happy and successful issue, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council performs a gratifying duty in acknowledging the meritorious services rendered by the Hon. Mr. Russell. The whole of his conduct in the discharge of the highly important trust confided to him has met with the unqualified approbation of Government. The intelligence, judgment and prudence with which his measures have been planned, the ability, energy and firmness with which they have been prosecuted, and the success with which they have been carried into effect, reflect the highest credit upon him. He has vindicated the authority, and upheld the character of Government in a manner which has already produced the most salutary results, and caused an impression, which it is hoped will be of permanent efficacy in restraining excesses such as those by which this part of the

country has been lately disturbed, and preserving peace and order.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council considers Mr. Stephenson, the collector and magistrate of Ganjam, and Capt. Campbell of the 41st regt. N. I., at first secretary to the commissioner and afterwards assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ganjam, to be entitled to high commendation for their zealous and efficient co operation with the Hon. Mr. Russell on all occasions; and he observes with much pleasure the approbation expressed by Mr. Russell of the services of Capt. Macdonald, both as Deputy Judge Advocate-general in conducting the trials of the rebels, and as secretary to himself.

March 14.—The services of the detachment of artillery having been inadvertently omitted in the special notice in G. O. G. of the 4th March 1837, of the corps employed from the commencement of the operations in Goomsur: the Right Hon. the Governor in Council takes this opportunity to record his sense of the meritorious exertions of Capt. Geils, and of the officers and men under his command, and also of the services of the sappers and miners.

SERVICES OF SIR F. ADAM.

Extract from a Letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the Public Department, dated Oct. 5, 1836:

Para. 1. "In our letter in this department, dated the 20th April last (No. 18 of 1836), we apprised you of the appointment of the Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone to succeed to the government of your presidency. His lordship will assume the duties of the office on the departure of Sir Frederick Adam for Europe.

2. "We deeply lament that the state of Sir Frederick Adam's health should bring his valuable services to so early a termination, and we deem it proper on this occasion to place on record our sense of the ability, zeal, and faithfulness, with which he has discharged his high duties, and our regret at his relinquishment of them."

ACTING GOVERNOR.

Fort St. George, March 4, 1837.—Lieut. Gen. the Right. Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, K. C. B., having this day resigned the office of Governor of Fort St. George and its dependencies, and embarked for Europe; the said office has devolved, under the provisions of Section lxiii. of the 3d and 4th of William the 1Vth, cap. 85, upon the Hon. George Edward Russell, Esq., who has taken his oaths and seat as Governor, under the usual salute of nineteen guns from the ramparts of Fort St. George.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, March 4, 1837.—The succession of the Hon. George Edward Russell, Esq. to the government of Fort St. George and its dependencies having created a vacancy in the Council of this presidency, Charles May Lushington, Esq. was this day sworn a member of the said Council, pursuant to the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 28th Jan. 1837, and took his seat at the Board, under the usual salute.

NEW GOVERNOR.

Fort St. George, March 6, 1837.—*Proclamation.*—Whereas the Right. Hon. John Lord Elphinstone hath been appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to be Governor of Fort St. George and its dependencies; it is therefore hereby proclaimed that the Right Hon. John Lord Elphinstone has, on the day of the date hereof, received charge of the said office of Governor, and taken the oaths and his seat accordingly; and all persons are hereby required to obey the said Right Hon. John Lord Elphinstone as Governor and President in Council accordingly.

OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1837.—Officers in the Civil and Military service of the Hon. Company, proceeding to New South Wales, are directed to report their arrival in that colony, either in person or by letter, to the office of the Colonial Secretary at Sydney.

RELIEF OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1837.—Circumstances having prevented the march in sufficient time this season of the 43d and 49th regts. N. I. from Goomsur to the stations, viz. Nagpore, and Bangalore, fixed for them in G. O. by Gov. of the 7th Feb. last: the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, to direct that those corps, together with the 14th and 38th Regts., be stationed as follows:

The 43d N. I. to remain in Goomsur till the end of the present year.

The 49th do. to remain at Berhampore till the end of the present year.

The 38th do. to remain at Kamptee.

The 14th do. to remain at Vizianagrum till the end of the present year.

FIELD ESTABLISHMENTS ON THE TENASSERIM COAST.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 30th June ensuing, field establishments to

corps and departments on the Tenasserim Coast be discontinued, to place them, in this respect, upon a footing with corps and departments at Kamptee, Secunderabad and Jaulnah.

The military Auditor-general will issue the necessary subsidiary instructions for the guidance of the pay department on the occasion.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

March 7. Walter Elliott, Esq., to be private secretary to Right Hon. the Governor.

10. W. Harrington, Esq., to act as first judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit in southern division, during absence of Mr. Garrow, or until further orders.

W. R. Taylor, Esq., to act as second judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit in southern division, until further orders.

15. Walter Elliott, Esq., to be Canaree translator to Government, v. Conolly proceeded to England.

21. A. Freese, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Chicacole, until further orders.

W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Vizagapatam, until further orders.

Periapattam Ramlal to be an assistant to principal collector of Bellary.

30. A. D. Campbell, Esq., to be a member of Mint Committee.

J. C. Morris, Esq., to be a member of ditto.

W. F. Underwood, A. I. Cherry, and H. B. Sewell, Esqrs., to be commissioners for drawing of Government lotteries of present year.

W. B. Hawkins, Esq., to act as register to Zillah Court of Bellary, during absence of Mr. Elton, or until further orders.

11. Wood, Esq., to be an assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Southern division of Arcot.

Walter Elliott, Esq., to be a member of College Board.

April 3. J. A. R. Stevenson, Esq., collector and magistrate of Ganjam, to act also as commissioner in Gousour and Noudalah under the provisions of Act No. 23 of 1836, until further orders.

Wm. Browne, Esq., has been permitted to vacate the appointment of Persian Translator to Government from the 1st April, and to resign the Hon. Company's Service on the 30th June next.

Reported their return to the Presidency:—Walter Elliott, Esq., senior merchant; Edm. C. Lovell, Esq.; Surg. Wm. Bannister.

Attended Rank:—J. G. S. Bracere, as senior merchant, from 21st March 1837; W. E. Lockhart, as ditto, from 1st March 1837.

Obtained leave of absence.—March 14. G. J. Casamajor, Esq., for six months, to Bangalore and the Neilgherry Hills.

ECCLIASTICAL.

March 10. The Rev. M. Howie to officiate as senior minister of Church of Scotland at this Presidency, during absence of the Rev. G. J. Lawrie, D.D., who has been permitted to proceed to England for recovery of his health.

15. The Rev. H. Cotterill, A.B., to officiate as chaplain to garrison of Fort St. George, during absence of the Rev. R. A. Denton, A.B., or until further orders (The recent appointment of the Rev. J. Wright to this situation cancelled).

The Rev. George Trevor to act as chaplain in Vepery, during absence of the Rev. G. J. Cubitt, A.M., or until further orders.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1837.—Assist. Surg. Thomas Key to be surgeon, v. Searle retired; date com. 1st March 1837.

March 14.—Cadet of Infantry E. J. Yates admitted on estab. and prom. to ensign.

The nomination of Brev. Col. Conway, C.B., to command (as a first class brigadier) of Hyderabad subsidiary force confirmed by Governor General of India.

March 21.—35th N.I. Ens. Robert White to be lieut., v. Farren dec.

Major W. J. Butterworth, assist. qu. mast. gen. of army (having returned to presidency) to resume his duties as secretary to general prize committee.

March 28.—3d L.C. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. D. Harrington to be capt., and Cornet J. H. Corsar to be lieut., v. Langley discharged; date of coms. 25th March 1837.

34th L. Inf. Ensign Robert Wallace to be lieut., v. Pearson retired; date of com. 18th March 1837.

Lieut. John Maitland, corps of artillery, to be aid de camp to Right Hon. the Governor, from 7th March.

Assist. Surg. Joseph Adams, M.D., permitted to enter on general duties of army.

March 30.—Capt. G. G. Mackenzie, 2d assist. mil. auditor gen., to act as 1st assist. military auditor general, during absence of Capt. H. Power, or until further orders.

March 31.—24th N.I. Ens. R. T. Snow to be lieut., v. Dennett pensioned; date of com. 26th March 1837.

Capt. George Dods, 13th N.I., permitted to resign appointment of (contonment adj.) at Palaveram, from date of his embarkation to join his regiment at Moulineau.

April 4.—The services of Capt. W. P. Macdonald, 41st N.I., replaced at disposal of Commander-in-chief from 31st March.

Head-Quarters, March 8, 1837.—Ens. W. T. Mouey removed from 14th to do duty with 6th N. I. till further orders.

March 16.—Ens. E. J. Yates to do duty with 18th N.I. until further orders.

March 18.—Lieut. and Acting Adj. Colin Mackenzie, 48th Regt., permitted to resign his temporary appointment, in compliance with his request.

March 20.—Capt. S. Stuart removed from Carnatic European Veteran Bat. to 1st Native Vet. Bat.

March 23.—The following removals ordered:—Lieut. Col. W. B. Spry from 37th to 42d regt.; J. Stewart from 42d to 13th do.; J. Wilson from 13th to 38th do.; J. W. Cleaveland from 38th to 37th do.

Capt. J. Shiel, 13th N.I., to accompany a detail of that corps under orders to proceed to regimental head-quarters at Moulineau.

Assist. Surg. J. Mathison, M.D., to afford medical aid to detachment of 12th N.I. and all authorized public followers proceeding to Penang on barque *Thetis*, until its arrival at that station.

The remaining portion of leave to presidency, preparatory to return to Europe on sick certificate, granted to Major J. Thomas, 2d N.V.B., on 30th November last, to be cancelled from date of that officer joining battalion at Wallajahad.

Capt. C. S. Lynn removed from 2d to 1st N.V.B., and to join forthwith.

March 25.—Assist. Surg. J. L. Purvis, doing duty with 5th N.I., posted to that corps.

March 27.—Lieut. Cuppage, 21st regt., permitted to resign appointment of acting qu. master.

March 31.—Assist. Surg. A. Wright removed from under orders of officer commanding Masulipatam, and posted to 43d N. I.

April 3.—The following removals ordered in Artillery:—Lieuts. T. K. B. Timins from 1st bat. to horse brigade effective strength; W. C. Gordon from horse brigade non effective to 1st bat. N. H. Fische from 3d to 1st bat.—2d Lieut. C. F. Vardon from 2d to 4th bat.—Supernum. 2d Lieuts. A. Foulis from 4th to 3d bat.; A. T. Cadell from 3d to 1st bat.; R. M. Pherson from 2d to 1st bat.

Lieut. H. P. White, 47th Regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Masulipatam, has been reported fully qualified to perform the duties of an interpreter, and entitled to the reward.

Ena. Roberts, 40th Regt., having been examined at the College in the Hindoostanee language, has been reported fairly qualified to discharge the duties of interpreter, and fully entitled to the moonshce allowance.

Lieut. R. Gordon, 37th Regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Secunderabad, has been reported to have passed the prescribed examination of a quarter-master, and has been recommended for the honorary reward.

Lieut. Money, 4th L.C., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by the College committee, has been reported to have acquired a creditable knowledge of the language, and to be entitled to the moonshce allowance.

Lieut. Edwards, acting quartermaster 2d L.C., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Trichinopoly, has been reported qualified for the efficient discharge of the duties of interpreter.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—March 14. Cornet Wm. Vine, 6th L.C.—Capt. R. H. Bingham, 7th N.L.—Lieut. Henry Harriott, 39th N.L.—Lieut. D. T. Thomson, 39th N.L.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—March 14. Capt. George Middlecoat, 3d bat. artillery.—Lieut. Robert Gill, 44th N.L.—16. Ena. H. P. Keyghly, 49th N.L., for health.—21. Lieut. E. Norman, 39th N.L., for health (to embark on Western Coast).—22. Ena. C. F. Gordon, 19th N.L., for health.—31. Lieut. G. F. Walker, 29th N.L., for health.—Lieut. A. M. Moyleaux, 46th N.L., for health.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—March 13. Lieut. J. G. McNabb, 30th N.L.—20. Capt. J. Allardye, 23d L. Inf.—Lieut. D. G. Taylor, 4th L.C.

To Calcutta.—March 10. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. W. Todd, 14th N.L., until 2d July 1857.

To Sen.—March 14. Capt. Henry Power, assist. mil. auditor gen., for eight months, for health.—30. Lieut. T. L. Pettigrew, 6th L.C., until 1st April 1858, for health (since dead).

To New South Wales.—March 14. Lieut. Col. John Anderson, 5th N.L., for health (eventually to Europe).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MARCH 4. *Thetis*, Clark, from Calcutta.—8. *Isolator*, Hodson from Vizagapatam, &c.—10. *Charles Dumergue*, Wilson, from Mauritius and Tranquebar.—11. *Washington*, Taylor, from Calcutta.—12. *La Belle Alliance*, Arkoll, from London and Cape.—15. *Earl Grey*, Talbot, from Sydney.—16. *Scallion*, Adam, from Port Phillip and Tranquebar.—21. *Saracen*, Thomson, from Boston.—22. *Lady Fitzherbert*, Ferrier, from Mauritius.—23. *Hebe*, Hazlewood, from Rangoon.—24. *Ayr*, Nicol, from Moulmein.—29. *Mermad*, Roche, from China and Singapore; *Sansoni Botten*, Harding, from Moulmein.—30. *Children*, Kelly, from Arracan.—APRIL 3. *New Galk*, Perry, from Penang and Pondicherry.—5. *Ceres*, Gordon, from Mauritius.

Departures.

MARCH 5. *Drongun*, McKenzie, for Malabar Coast and Bombay; *Galeonda*, Bell, for Straits and China.—11. *Prince Regent* yacht, Cogan, for Bombay.—13. *Arcthusa*, Canning, for Northern Ports.—16. *Earl Grey*, Talbot, for Calcutta.—18. *Thames*, Hornblow, for Straits and China; *Westmoreland*, Brigstock, for Penang and Singapore.—19. *Orontes*, Marshall, for London.—22. *Saracen*, Thomson, for Calcutta.—23. *Lady Fitzherbert*, Ferrier, for Calcutta.—24. *La Belle Alliance*, Arkoll, for Calcutta; *Thetis*, Clark, for Penang (with troops).—25. *Charles Dumergue*, Wilson, for Mauritius and New South Wales.—26. *Lotus*, Gore, for London.—APRIL 1. *George*, Seneca, for Northern Ports.—4. *Scallion*, Adam, for Masulipatam and Moulmein.—8. *Bolton*, Compton, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Dec. 27. The lady of Lieut. F. H. Sansom, 42d N.L., of a daughter.
Feb. 8. At Moulmein, the lady of Lieut. Horatio C. Bevor, of a daughter.
15. At Chintalpoody, on route to Kamptee, the lady of Capt. Wier, M. E. Regt., of a daughter.
17. At Hyderabad, the lady of Capt. James Oliphant, Madras Engineers, of a son.
24. At Ootacamund, the lady of Edmund Smith, Esq., C.S., of a daughter, still-born.
— Mrs. James Scrivens, of a daughter.
26. At Madras, the lady of T. Moore Lane, Esq., of a son.
27. Mrs. R. Santineer, of a daughter.
28. At Palamcottah, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Rhemus, of a daughter.
— Mrs. J. Page, of a son.
March 6. At Quilon, the lady of the Rev. Vincent Shortland, of a daughter.
— At Egmore, the lady of Capt. C. McKenne, maritime service, of a daughter.
7. At Chicacole, the lady of W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., of a daughter.
11. At Wallajahbad, Mrs. M. A. Howard, of a daughter.
12. At Cappers, the lady of John Carnac Morris, Esq., of a son.
13. At Madras, the lady of H. M. Rowlandson, Esq., of a son.
— At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. H. J. Brookman, 20th N.L., of a son.
14. At Madras, the lady of the Rev. George Trevor, of a son.
19. At Secunderabad, the lady of Major C. R. Bradstreet, of a son and heir.
21. Mrs. G. Osborne, of a daughter.
22. At Madras, the lady of T. Jarrett, Esq., of a son.
— At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Byng, 6th L.C., of a son.
23. At Ootacamund, the lady of the Rev. T. H. Applegate, of a son.
27. Mrs. J. V. Pereira, of a daughter.
29. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. Charles Walsh, 16th N.L., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Feb. 13. At Vizagapatam, Mr. W. F. Walker, to Saran, second daughter of Mr. James Denton.
26. At Madras, Mr. B. Burrell, of Chittagong, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Doctor Delany, of Hyderabad.
March 6. At Madras, Capt. M. Poole of the 5th Regt. N.L., to Anne, third daughter of Colonel T. H. S. Conway, &c.
14. At Cuddalore, H. D. Phillips, Esq., of the civil service, to Mary, daughter of the late George Moore, Esq., of the same service.
16. At Salem, F. Mole, Esq., Madras civil service, to Caroline, daughter of the late William Wingrove, Esq., of Keynsham, near Bristol.
27. At Madras, Mr. William Faulkner, to Virginia, daughter of Mr. C. Ignatio.

DEATHS.

- Feb. 22. At Madras, Mr. A. DeRozario, aged 33.
24. Mrs. Martha Maidman, aged 14.
March 26. In the Goomsur country, Colin Rogers, M.D., assist. surgeon 43d Regt. N.L.
22. At Balloor, Eliza Sarah, wife of Capt. F. S. C. Chalmers, 22d Regt. N.L.
26. At Bangalore, Mrs. Græme, wife of the Rev. G. K. Græme.
27. George Lys, Esq., coroner and collector of assessments at Madras, in his 70th year. Mr. Lys was one of the oldest European inhabitants. He originally held a commission in the King's army, with which he served many years; and at a subsequent period acted as commandant of the Fencible Corps raised in Madras. Exchanging the sword for the pen, he was successively a partner in the mercantile establishments of Lys, Satur and De Monte, and John De Fries and Co. He held several times the office of sheriff of Madras; and during late years, the two appointments above named. Mr. Lys was at the head of the Masonic community on the Coromandel Coast, as deputy provin-

cial grand master, and was throughout his long life zealously and ardently devoted to the interests of the craft.—*Spectator*.

26. At Madras, Mrs. MacPherson, relict of David MacPherson, Esq., aged 85.
Lastly. At Madras, Capt. Robert Francu, of the 1st Native Veteran Battalion.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

SERVICES OF MAJOR J. REYNOLDS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 28, 1837.—Major J. Reynolds, of the 1st or Grenadier Regt. N. I., and assistant commissary general, is permitted to resign his appointment in the commissariat, and to retire from the Hon. Company's service on the pension of his rank, from the date of the departure of the ship *Upton Castle*.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has much pleasure in expressing the high estimation in which he holds Major Reynolds' services in the commissariat department, in which he has been employed uninterruptedly during a period of sixteen years; and will communicate to the Hon. the Court of Directors the sense which Government entertains of Major Reynolds as a public officer.

PAY AND ALLOWANCE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Bombay Castle, March 4, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the pay and allowance of veterinary surgeons of H. M. and the Hon. Company's service on the same scale as is fixed for that rank under the other presidencies, viz.

Pay	97	6	5
Gratuity	24	0	0
Half batta	60	14	0
Tentage	50	0	0
House rent	30	0	0
Horse allowance	47	13	3
Palankeen allowance	30	0	0
	339	1	8

The same for any month.

The increased pay for length of service is, viz.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Above 3 years 10 shillings	121	12	0
Do 10 do 12 do	146	1	6
Do 20 do 15 do	182	10	0

The same for any month.

The allowance of Rs. 49 per mensem for office establishment is abolished.

Veterinary surgeons, when placed in charge of horses belonging to other corps, in addition to the charge of their own, are allowed for such extra duty Rs. 12. 7 per mensem for every hundred horses; and officers appointed to perform the duties of veterinary surgeons will be entitled to the veterinary allowance on the same scale, instead of that laid down in the Military Code, page 78, Article 6, and 1st

* After deducting one shilling per diem, horse allowance, which is included in the pay.

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Supplement, page 7, Article 36; but they are not to draw palankeen allowance now sanctioned for veterinary surgeons.

These orders to have effect from the 1st instant.

APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICERS TO THE INDIAN NAVY.

Bombay Castle, March 7, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Rules regarding the appointment of medical officers to the Indian Navy branch of the service, in modification of those established by G. O. dated the 13th May last.

1st. All assistant surgeons who have served not less than one, nor more than four years, shall be eligible for duty in the Indian Navy.

Second. Such assistant surgeons shall be called on to serve in the Indian Navy, according to their standing, commencing with the juniors.

Third. The period of service in the Navy is not to exceed two years, unless at the desire of the party; but an assistant surgeon completing four years' service while attached to the Indian Navy should be relieved as soon after as possible, provided he wishes it, and shall have served one year on board a cruiser.

2d. In the event of the number of assistant surgeons of from one to four years' service being insufficient to admit of the strict application of the above regulations, the following deviations, in the order in which they are mentioned, should be allowed, it being understood that recourse shall on no account be had to them, except when the exigencies of the service may render it necessary.

First. Assistant surgeons who may be on duty in the Indian Navy, at the expiration of four years' service, shall be continued in that duty until the period of service on board ship have amounted to two years.

Second. Assistant surgeons of six months' service shall be eligible for duty in the Indian Navy, commencing with those who have most nearly completed a service for one year.

Third. Assistant surgeons of more than four years' service may be called upon in the order of their standing, commencing with the juniors; but to such officers should be granted the option of resuming any permanent appointment which they may have held at the time of being required to serve in the Indian Navy.

3d. The operation of the new rules is to extend to all medical officers now serving or warned for duty in the Indian Navy; that is, if any of these officers would not have been called on, had these rules been previously in operation, they will be relieved as soon as opportunity may offer,

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provided they desire it, while those who would have been called on under these rules, will have the benefit of the third clause of the first para., in the same way with others who may be appointed.

STUDY OF THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Bombay Castle, April 6, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, with a view to remove discouragement to regimental staff officers coming to the presidency to pass an examination in the native languages, and at the same time to prevent the abuse of the indulgence by officers coming insufficiently prepared, is pleased to direct, that they shall on passing their examination be allowed their personal staff allowances for the same number of days as they would draw "marching batta," and for seven additional days while at the presidency on examination, but for no longer period.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that the marching batta, as heretofore, shall be allowed only for the regular number of marching days.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

General Department.

March 29 E. H. Townsend, Esq., acting secretary to Government in territorial department, to be secretary in attendance on Right Hon. the Governor.

W. H. Wathen and J. P. Willoughby, Esqrs., to conduct Mr. Townsends duties in financial and revenue departments.

Territorial Department—Revenue.

April 12. Mr. A. A. N. Campbell to act as first assistant to collector and magistrate in Candesh.

Judicial Department.

April 11. Mr. R. T. Webb to be assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, and to continue to act as registrar of Sudder Adawlut.

Mr. C. Sims to act as assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, during absence of Mr. Webb.

Returned to duty.—Mr. W. H. Harrison.—Mr. J. Kentish, from Cape of Good Hope.

Furloughs, &c.—Feb. 28. Mr. W. Stubbs, to Nellocherry Hills, for one year, for health.—March 2. Mr. J. Kentish, to England, for three years, for health, on furlough allowance of £350 per annum.—26. Mr. A. Stewart (unconvicted assistant), to sea, for twelve months, for health.—April 10. Mr. A. W. Jones, to England, for three years, for health, on an allowance of £250 per annum.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 25, 1837.—Maj. Wilson, 2d L.C., to assume command of Sholapore, on Col. Morse's departure from station on sick cert.; date 8th Feb.

1st L.C. Lieut. T. B. Hamilton to be capt., v. Hunter dec.; date 14th Feb. 1837.

March 4.—The following officers, cadets of session 1831, to be Capt. by brevet:—Lieuts. V. Long, 21st N.I.; F. N. B. Tucker, 14th do.; C. A. Stewart, 16th do. and G. S. Brown, 16th do.; all from 25th Feb. 1837.

Lieut. W. S. Jacob, of engineers, to be first assistant Great Trigonometrical Survey, in room of Lieut. Shortreed, employed on special duty in revenue department.

14th N.I. Lieut. E. A. Guerin to be adj., v. Stuart resigned the situation; date 1st Feb.

March 7.—1. Lieut. Giberne, regt. of artillery, placed under orders of political agent in Myhee Kautia for purpose of being employed in survey of that district.

March 13.—Assist. Surg. Arbuckle, M.D., placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of service.

March 14.—Capt. D. Davidson, senior deputy assist. com. gen., to be assist. com. general, v. Reynolds.

Capt. J. D. Hallett, 3d N.I., to be a sub-assist. com. general.

March 16.—Infantry. Major D. Capon to be lieut. col., v. Barclay retired; date of rank 25th Jan. 1836.

2d Gr. N.I. Capt. D. Forbes to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. K. Gloag to be capt., and Ens. R. H. Young to be lieut., in suc. to Capon prom.; date of rank 25th Jan. 1836.

Regt. of Artillery. 2d Lieut. R. Creed to be 1st lieut., v. Berthon retired; date 28th Feb. 1837.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. T. Whittle, to be interp. in Hindoostanee to horse brigade, v. Woosnam proceeded to Europe.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—2d Lieut. E. Welland to act as adj. to 2d bat. artillery, from 13th Feb.—Lieut. C. Lodge, 25th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Willoughby on sick cert. to Mahaneshwur Hills.—Lieut. P. C. N. Amiel, 1st or Gr. N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Stathler on leave to Neigherries.—Lieut. G. Wilson, 26th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. A. Goldie on sick cert. at Cape of Good Hope.

Assist. Surg. P. Gray, in charge of 1st L.C., to act as staff surgeon and deputy medical storekeeper at Ahmedabad, during remaining portion of absence of Assist. Surg. Cunningham on sick cert. at Cape of Good Hope.

March 18.—Assist. Surg. Arding to have medical charge of four camps of convicts and their guards employed at Salsette and Trombay.

Assist. Surg. Hocken, 2d L.C., to perform duties of civil surgeon at Sholapore, during absence of Assist. Surg. Leggett.

March 20.—Capt. G. Boyd, 2d or Gr. N.I., to conduct survey of province of Kattivar, in place of Capt. Benbow, who resigns that duty from ill health.

March 22.—Assist. Surg. F. Harrison to repair to presidency, to be in waiting as next for duty in Indian Navy.

March 28.—1st Gr. N.I. Capt. T. R. Billamore to be major, Lieut. T. Faulerton to be capt., and Ens. H. W. Prescott to be lieut., in suc. to Reynolds retired; date 2d March 1837.

3d N.I. Ens. H. Richards to be lieut., v. Morrison; date 9th March 1837.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. W. P. Hay, 3d L.C., to act as staff officer, and to hold charge of treasure tumbril at Balmeer, during absence of Lieut. Supple on sick cert.—Lieut. H. W. Duggle, 13th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee and Maltratta languages to H.M. 40th regt., during absence of Brev. Capt. Adamson.—Col. T. Vallant, H.M. 40th regt., to assume command of Deesa on departure of Brigadier Brooks from station.—Lieut. F. F. Taylor, 3d L.C., to act as staff officer to detachment proceeding to Balmeer.

Cadet of Infantry Henry Heyman admitted on estab. and prom. to ensign.

Assist. Surg. W. Deacon permitted to resume his situation as civil surgeon at Bhooj.

March 31.—Lieut. Hebbert, assist. inspecting engineer N.D. of army, to proceed to Belgium and assume charge of executive engineer's office at that station, until further orders.

April 1.—Assist. Surg. Ryan to resume his duties as Garrison Assist. Surgeon, and deputy medical storekeeper.

April 3.—Assist. Surg. R. Brown to have charge of medical duties at Byculla schools, v. Assist. Surg. Morehead absent on duty, until further orders.

April 5.—Capt. S. Poole, 1st L.C., to act as qu. mast. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Penny on leave to presidency.

Ens. W. E. Evans, attached to 16th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee language to Marine Bat., during absence of Ens. Barr on sick cert.

3d N.I. Capt. E. W. Jones to be major, Lieut. D. A. Malcolm to be capt., and Ens. T. L. Jameson to be lieut., in suc. to Taylor transf. to invalid estab. : date 30th March 1837.

3d L.C. Lieut. T. Eyre to be adj., v. Malet resigned the situation : date 10th Feb. 1837.

Lieut. R. J. Shaw, right wing European regt., to act as interp. to Engineer corps at Poona, until further orders.

Surg. D. Stewart, 2d L.C., to act as civil and staff surgeon at Sholapore, from 11th March, as a temporary arrangement.

Capt. Stanton, acting commissary of ordnance, to assume charge of executive engineer's department Southern division of army, as a temp. measure, on departure of Lieut. Vincent to presidency on sick leave.

April 12.—Lieut. H. Bury, 3d L.C., appointed to superintending charge of Gulcower contingent of horse in Kattywar, in suc. to Major D. Forbes.

Assist. Surg. Leggett, acting civil surgeon at Sholapore, resumed charge of the civil duties at that station on the 25th March.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—March 28. Maj. G. Taylor, 3d N.I.

Permitted to Retire from the Service—Feb. 23. Lieut. C. Berthon, artillery, from 20th Feb., on h.p. of his rank.—29. Maj. J. Reynolds, 1st or Gr. N.I., on pension of his rank.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—March 16. Lieut. R. J. Shaw, right wing European regt.—2d. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John Davies, 11th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 23. Ens. R. D. Stuart, 4th N.I., for health.—28. Ens. W. J. Boyé, 2d N.I., for health.—March 17. Deputy Assist. Com. John Hellew, ordnance dept., for health.—21. Capt. C. Benbow, 15th N.I., for health.—Lieut. C. Giberne, 16th N.I., for health.—22. Assist. Surg. D. Fraser, for health.—28. Assist. Surg. H. P. Hathorn, 11th N.I., for health.—Lieut. R. W. Mockler, 44th N.I., for health.—April 1. Lieut. H. Jacob, 19th N.I.

To Cape of Good Hope.—March 28. Col. H. C. Baddeley, 7th N.I., for two years, for health.

To Mahableshwar Hills.—Feb. 25. Brigadier Brooks, for health.

Cancelled.—March 16. The furlough to Europe granted on 5th Jan. last to Lieut. R. Fullerton, 25th N.I.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Feb. 25.—Commander Wm. Lowe to proceed in the *Tigris* to Persian Gulf, to take command of the *Elphinstone*.

March 4.—Midshipman J. Bird to be lieut., v. Whitelock, dec.; date of com. 26th Oct. 1836.

Furlough.—March 16. Commander Greer, invalid estab., to Europe.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MARCH 2. *Cestrian*, Kellock, from Liverpool.—4. *Minerva*, Macpherson, from Liverpool.—5. *Ramont*, Burstall, from Calcutta and Colombo.—7. *Cambridge*, Douglas, from London; *Balfour*, Bee, from Rio de Janeiro.—11. *Paraguay*, Coutard, from ditto.—17. *Regulus*, Edgar, from Bermuda and Cape; *John Denniston*, Mackie, from London and Cape.—22. *Charles Grant*, Pitcairn, from China and Singapore; *Madras*, Dixon, from Liverpool; H. C. sloop of war *Amherst*, Sawyer, from *Bassadore*.—29. *Clarmont*, Dunbar, from Red Sea, &c.—30. H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Rowband, from Red Sea, &c.—**APRIL 8.** *Pestonjee*

Bomanjee, Thompson, from Calcutta.—12. *Bombay Castle*, Baxter, from China and Singapore.—29. H. C. steamer *Atlanta*, Campbell, from Mangalore.—May 2. *Mary Dugdale*, Harrison, Linton, Gillman, and *Richard Walker*, Fidler, all from Liverpool.—*Monnaquard Elphinstone*, Small, from Greenock.—*Buckinghamshire*, Hopkins, from London.

Departures.

MARCH 1. H.C. brig of war *Tigris*, Iggleston, for Persian Gulf.—12. *Brook*, Bleasdale, for London.—14. *Janet*, Holmes, for Madras.—15. *Louise*, Seagar, for Calcutta.—23. H. C. sloop of war *Coute*, Denton, for Red Sea.—27. *Johanna*, Gerard, for Mauritius.—31. *Adams*, Mills, for Liverpool.—**APRIL 1.** *Ramont*, Burstall, for Coast, Ceylon, and Madras.—6. *Balbarn*, Beasley, for Liverpool.—11. *Sealby Castle*, Morgan, for China.—12. *Shannon*, Wilden, for Liverpool; H. M. S. *Winchester*, Sparshott, for Mangalore.—13. *John Marsh*, Lucas, for Calcutta; *Kingston*, Stiles, for London.—May 3. *Duncan*, Cowley, for Liverpool.—6. *Cestrian*, Kellock, and *Caledonia*, Strayan, both for Liverpool.

PASSENGERS.

Per Amherst sloop of war, from Bassadore: Col. Pasmore; Lieuts. Hawkins and Poole, L.N.

Per Clarmont, from Red Sea, &c.: Lord and Lady Brudenell, H. M. 13th L. Drags.; Miss Hughes; Miss Willock; John Legrew, Esq., vet. surg. 13th L. Drags., &c.

Per Hugh Lindsay steamer, from Suer, &c.: Rev. Joseph Wolff, missionary; N. Smith, Esq., B.C.S.; W. Fisher, Esq., M.C.S.; R. Goff, Esq.; Lieut. B. Smythe, H. M. 80th regt.; Mr. Macculough, botanist, W. Hebbert, Esq., assist. surg. Queen's Royals; J. Jeffreys, Esq., 19th B. N.I.; G. Gleddon, Esq.; Mr. J. Shreeve.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, &c.

BIRTHS.

March 2. At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. T. D. Bagshawe, 5th N.I., of a daughter.

5. At Fort George, Bombay, the lady of Capt Grant, artillery, of a son.

— Mrs. E. W. Edwards, of a daughter.

10. At Baroda, the lady of Thomas C. Loughnan, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

15. At Deca, the lady of Lieut. Col. G. T. Gordon, 3d L.C., of a daughter.

April 3. At Surat, the lady of Hugh Gibb, Esq., medical establishment, of a son.

7. At the Residency, Hyderabad, the lady of Capt. D. A. Malcolm, H. H. the Nizam's Cavalry, of twins, a son and daughter.

8. At Bombay, the lady of the Venerable Archdeacon Carr, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 10. At Byculla, Henry Fawcett, Esq., to Mary Sophia, youngest daughter of Brigadier H. Sullivan, H. M. 6th Royal Warwickshire Regt.

April 18. At Bombay, J. T. C. Lucas, Esq., commander of the ship *John Marsh*, to Eliza Rosina, daughter of the late W. G. Capon, Esq.

DEATHS.

Oct. 26. At sea, on board the ship *Discovery*, Lieut. H. H. Whitelock, Indian Navy.

March 4. At Kara, Susan, relict of the late G. C. Irwin, Esq., advocate general, aged 24.

10. At Ruthagherrie, aged 40, Caroline, wife of Mr. C. R. Kellens.

Ceylon.

BIRTH.

March 31. The lady of John S. Rodney, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

March 22. At Colombo, Samuel S. Cargiven, Esq., storekeeper of H. M. Naval Yard, Trincomalee, aged 46.

Singapore.**SHIPPING.**

Arrivals.—Feb. 20. *John Dugdale*, from Liverpool.—March 23. *Hebe*, from Liverpool.

Departure.—March 10. *John Dugdale*, for China.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 11. At Campang Glam, Mrs. Burrows, of a still-born son.

March 17. At Singapore, the lady of W. R. George, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

March 22. At Singapore, Alexander Mackie, Esq., lately from Calcutta.

China.**SHIPPING.**

Arrivals.—Previous to March 14. *Falcon*, from London and Batavia; *Duncan*, from New York and Batavia; *Water Watch*, *Gallardon*, *Rob Roy*, and *Helo*, all from Calcutta; *Motchuind Anuchund*, from Bombay.

Departures.—Previous to March 14. *Sved Khan*, for Singapore and Bombay; *Tyner*, for Halifax; *Runnymede*, and *New Grove*, both for Sydney; *Brilliant*, for Manila; *Rob Roy*, and *Water Watch*, both for Calcutta.

BIRTH.

Feb. 20. At Macao, the lady of T. R. Colledge, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

Jan. 8. At Macao, Mrs. Bovet, aged 23. *Lately.* At Peking, the emperor's nephew, Yehshanou, bearing the title of Ting Tainwang, the highest title under that of the sovereign himself. The deceased prince was president of the Court of the Imperial Family: one of the emperor's brother's is appointed temporarily to succeed him.

At Peking, Meemin, one of the emperor's first cousins, bearing the title of King Kcunwang. He leaves no son to succeed him; but the nearest of kin is to succeed to the same title, instead of taking, as is usually the case, a title one degree lower.

— Hae Hcung, commander in chief of the Imperial forces in Cheekang. This "gallant officer" rose from the rank of a common soldier, and had served in Cochinchina, Yunnan, Kweichow, and Hoonan.

New South Wales.**APPOINTMENT.**

Feb. 22. Allan Cunningham, Esq., to be colonial botanist, and superintendent of Botanic Garden (appointed by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies).

BIRTHS.

Feb. 22. At Hawthorn, Hunter's River, Mrs. Livingstone, of a daughter.

23. At Erskine Park, South Creek, Mrs. Thomas Howe, of a son and heir.

25. At Saltram Lodge, Bathurst, Mrs. Ranken, of a son.

— Mrs. R. Kemp, of a daughter, still born.

— At Sydney, the lady of Mr. R. Campbell, jun., of a daughter.

March 3. At Telford Place, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. Nelson Lawson, of a daughter.

7. Mrs. Henry Mace, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 24. At Sydney, John Henry Harvey, Esq., late of the H. E. I. C.'s service, to Mary, second daughter of Charles Docker, Esq., of Birmingham.

Feb. 20. At Patrek's Plains, Mr. R. J. Camp, postmaster of Jerry's Plains, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late James Inglis, Esq., of Norwood, county of Surrey, merchant.

28. At Sydney, Alex. S. Mackie, Esq., of Campbelltown, to Miss Dagley, of Castlereagh Street, Sydney.

— At Sydney, John Cox, Esq., of Van Diemen's Land, to Frances, third daughter of William Cox, jun., Esq., of Hobart Ville.

March 6. Mr. J. H. Atkinson, wool-stapler, of Sydney, to Sophia, second daughter of the late Capt. James Moncur, E. I. C. S.

Lately. Mr. Edward H. Hargraves, to Eliza, daughter of John Mackie, Esq., Sydney.

— Mr. James Holland, to Miss Mary Quigley, of Sydney.

DEATHS.

Jan. 27. At Minchinbury, Mrs. Ann Bunker.

Feb. 23. Edward H. Pogson, Esq., solicitor.

25. At Sydney, Eliza, daughter of Capt. Bardo, late of the *Cornwallis*'s whaler.

26. At Sydney, Francis Stephen, Esq., fourth son of the late Mr. Justice Stephen, in the 32d year of his age.

March 3. At Paramatta, Capt. John Foreman, aged 62, for many years, an old trader to these shores, and who has only survived his wife 11 months.

— Mr. Thomas Rose, of Applin, an old and much respected settler.

Van Diemen's Land.**BIRTHS.**

Feb. 6. At Logan, Mrs. MacDowell, of a daughter.

14. At Sydney, Mrs. Gower, of a son.

March 18. At Oatlands, the lady of John Whiteford, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 8. At Woodbury, Mr. P. S. Tomlins, of Hobart Town, to Marianne, second daughter of R. Harrison, Esq., J.P., of Woodbury.

20. At New Town, John Peyton Jones, Esq., Lieut. H.M. 63d regt., to Eliza, second daughter of Capt. Dumas, late of the 63d regt.

23. At New Town, S. A. Tegg, fourth son of Thomas Tegg, Esq., of Norwood, to Caroline, second daughter of Mr. W. Lewis, of Hobart Town.

March 21. At Hobart Town, Mr. N. S. Quick, of Bothwell, to Emily, second daughter of Thomas Smith, Esq., Peckham, Surrey.

DEATH.

Feb. 7. At Vauchuse, South Esk, Mrs. Bostock, aged 37.

Mauritius.**MARRIAGE.**

Lately. At Port Louis, the Hon. S. Villiers Surtees, one of Her Majesty's Judges of the Supreme Court of Mauritius, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Staveley, c.b., late commander of the forces in this Island.

Cape of Good Hope.**SHIPPING.**

Arrivals in Table Bay.—May 19. *Pertshire*, from Leith.—30. *Sophia*, and *Hindustan*, both from London.—June 1. *Strath Eden*, and *Enterprise*, both from London; H.M.S. *Pelorus*, from England, *Horatio*, from Cork.—2. *Perfect*, *Portsea*,

and Hero, all from London; *Glenberie*, from Greenock; *Reunion*, from Marseilles; *Levant*, from Boston; *Mary*, from Rio de Janeiro.—4. *Courier*, and *Serah*, both from London.—7. *Pijee*, from Liverpool.—9. *Addingham*, from London.—12. *Duke of Susez*, from London.

Departures.—May 15. *Emma*, for Mauritius.—20. *Delight*, for Mauritius.—22. *Perthshire*, for V. D. Land.—25. *Watkins*, for Algoa Bay and Mauritius.—26. *Tina*, for ditto ditto.—31. *Comeh*, for Algoa Bay.—June 5. *Sophie*, for Madras and China; *Hindustan*, for Madras.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUDDER NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.—Feb. 6.

Government Prosecutor v. Maro Surnamuttee, and twenty-five others. Charge, murder of a woman, named Botkurree, and her daughter, named Satee, for practising witchcraft. Capt. Jenkins, the Commissioner of Assam, detailed the particulars of this case in the accompanying letter to the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut.

The particulars of the melancholy transaction before the Court are fully detailed in the letters of the officiating magistrate: Two unfortunate women have been put to death by a sort of judicial procedure, held by the headman and inhabitants of one of the villages lately acquired by us from the Jynteeah Rajah, under the full persuasion and belief, that exists amongst all the rude tribes bordering on Assam, that they had been guilty of witchcraft, and had by their conjurations put many people to death. This belief in witchcraft is quite common, as the records of the Court will show, amongst our Garrow subjects; but by frequent proclamations issued by the late Mr. Scott, the murders, which were so frequent in consequence, have in great measure been prevented; although, the commissioner thinks, this belief in the existence of witchcraft is as rife as ever. On first hearing of the case in question, the commissioner directed the magistrate to issue a similar proclamation amongst the Lalungs and other hill tribes, to forbid them from punishing reputed witches themselves, but to order the delivery to the magistrate of all such persons as are accused of witchcraft, that they may be dealt with as he may deem proper. The people in question are Lalungs, a remarkably inoffensive, industrious race, and so seldom guilty of any crimes, that the murders now committed are entirely to be imputed to their ignorance, and full persuasion of the existence of witchcraft.

The whole of the prisoners have acknowledged most freely and fully the shares each had in the transaction, and they have all been found guilty of committing, and conspiring together to commit, the murder of the two women, by the *punchaets* and the magistrate.

Of their guilt respectively there seems no manner of doubt, and the commissioner has to request the orders of the Court as to their punishment. He considers that a very lenient punishment will, in this first instance, be sufficient to prevent its occurrence in future; and believing, therefore, that it will be unnecessary to have recourse to severe punishment on the present prisoners, he recommends that the prisoners Marosurnamuttee, Roopdur, Burdoyle, and Mooloo Patur, be confined for one year, and give security not to commit again the like offence in Rs. 100 each, or be confined for six months more; and that the prisoners Bhotuk, Gopsis, and Kola, be each confined two years, with labour, in irons; and all the rest he begs to recommend may be released.

The presiding Judge of the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut (Mr. D. C. Smith) ordered, that before the Court proceeds on the trial, it direct, that the commissioner of circuit, Capt. Jenkins, be requested to state whether, at the time the assembly was formed for the purpose of trying the deceased for witchcraft, and at the time the woman was put to death, the Jynteeah territory was an independent state, governed by its own laws, or was annexed to the British territories; and in the event of its being, at the time the act was committed, an independent territory, governed by its own laws, whether the prisoners would have been authorized by the laws and usages of the Jynteeah state, in calling this assembly, in trying the woman, and, in case of conviction, in putting her to death; or if otherwise, then to what punishment they would have been subjected by the Jynteeah Rajah for this alleged act. The commissioner is also requested to forward a copy of the orders of Government annexing Jynteeah to the British Government, and to certify on what date those orders were promulgated.

The proceedings against the parties engaged in the rebellion which broke out in the province of Cuttack, in June 1830, have only recently (18th February) been published from the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut. Punchoo Naik, alias Surr Sing, and Kirtabas Passalane, principals and ringleaders in the rebellion, are sentenced to be transported beyond sea for life.

Sheebas Naik and Pindallee Ghose,

convicted as aiders and abettors, under aggravating circumstances (Shebas Naik had been recently released from jail, after undergoing a sentence of fourteen years' imprisonment for being engaged in a former rebellion, and Pindallee Ghose was actually an officiating burkuudauz at the very thannah which was attacked and burnt down), are sentenced to transportation beyond sea for life. Of the remaining prisoners, twenty-one are to be imprisoned for five years, with labour and irons; forty are to be imprisoned, without irons, for four years, and to pay a fine of twenty-five rupees each; fifteen are to be imprisoned, without irons, for three years, and to pay a fine of twenty rupees each; seven prisoners are reported to have died; and five have been acquitted by the Session Judge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

A correspondent of the *Englishman*, who acknowledges his former scepticism respecting the influence of Temperance Societies in the army, declares his conversion, from experience and observation; and he describes the following outline of the principal regulations of such a society formed by some non-commissioned officers and soldiers of H. M.'s 16th Foot:—"A rigid abstinence from ardent spirits (except when medicinally prescribed) is incumbent on every member of the society. The use of beer and wine is permitted in moderation; but intoxication, however produced, is followed by expulsion. Each member pays a monthly subscription of four annas, to meet the incidental expenses of the society. Any member desirous of saving any portion of his pay, (not less than one rupee monthly,) is invited to make over the sum to the treasurer, by whom it will be transmitted, through the regimental paymaster, to the Government Savings' Bank. Coffee is procurable from gunfire in the morning until gunfire in the evening (at two pice a cup), in a room, set apart by the commanding officer, for the exclusive use of the society. This room affords the members an undisturbed place of retirement at any period of the day, from the boisterous mirth of their less soberly disposed fellow soldiers, and being well stocked with instructive and entertaining periodicals, newspapers, &c., holds forth the means of weaning the tippler from the glass, as well as of remunerating, with rational enjoyment, the more temperate member, who may have enrolled himself in the society merely as an example to others."

A NEW DYE.

Dr. Burt, of Berhampore, has lately discovered a valuable yellow dye in the

leaves of the teak tree. It is obtained by boiling the leaves for upwards of an hour in an earthen or copper vessel, but steeping in cold water will also extract it. Dr. Burt has yet only tried the dye on silk cloth, using mordants of alum and acetate of iron; the former produces a bright yellow, the latter an olive; both fixed, permanent colours, which can be varied from the most delicate straw to the brightest yellow and olive green. Some idea of the quantity of dye contained in the leaves may be formed from boiling four ounces of the dried leaves slowly in three or four quarts of water; when the liquor is strained, there will be a sufficient quantity to dye several square yards of silk cloth.

As the dry leaves retain the colouring matter for any length of time, Dr. Burt is in hopes that this dye will become a valuable export to Europe, and be found as good, if not superior to the expensive bark dye of America.—*Gyananneshun.*

ORIENTAL LITERATURE IN INDIA.

The *Friend of India*, adverting to the low state in which the study of Oriental literature has sunk in British India, observes: "This change, so much to be regretted, has been brought about by the silent and inevitable progress of events. Our best scholars having gradually departed to their native land, where, perceiving a kindred spirit of research in full activity, they have at once united themselves to the society which they found in existence; much of the honour of that body, therefore, is not original, but derived from us. But the chief cause of regret is, that the place of our departed scholars in India has not been filled up. Since the departure of the Marquess of Hastings, the pursuit of Oriental studies has been on the wane. Here and there we still discover a solitary Orientalist, but the enthusiasm to which we looked for a succession of scholars has left us. Government have withdrawn to a great extent their patronage; the utilitarianism of the age has reached India, and entered the council-chamber. The public servants are overstrained with official anxiety. The moment the young civilian is reported fit for the public service, by a partial acquaintance with two languages, he is put in harness and set to work; while those who are tardy in qualifying themselves, are reported unserviceable and at once returned to England. When the civilian has once entered on public duty, he bids an adieu to all leisure for study. His acquaintance is thenceforth to be with his Sheristadar, and not his pundit; the labours of the cutchery will leave him no opportunity for pursuits which require leisure both of time and of mind. In the race on which he enters, the arrears of business will seem

always to increase. The authorities above him are, he knows, watching his movements with a jealous eye, and any pause in his career, to indulge in literary tastes, would bring on him an instant demand for an explanation. In this constant whirl of duty, what chance does he enjoy for examining the ancient characteristics or literature of the people among whom he is placed?"

PUBLIC SPIRIT OF NATIVES.

A proposition, we are told, was made to the rich natives of Delhi, to subscribe towards the construction of good roads in the city: but only two, Hindoo Rao and Ahmud Ally Khan, would consent to contribute aught towards so desirable a measure. This speaks volumes for the public spirit of the natives of India!—*Delhi Gaz.*

THE PSEUDO-RAJA OF BURDWAN.

A writer (native) in the *Samachar Dapun*, of March 18th, states the result of an interview with the person who calls himself Raja of Burdwan, by some persons who had heard that he is the son of a Brumhacharee, named Shamanundo, of Kishnaghur. "After dancing attendance for a little time in the audience hall, he was ushered in with all the pomp due to a raja, who no sooner saw so many faces, with whom he was too familiar, than he made an effort, by shrinking a little, to evade discovery. He, however, soon recovered himself, and after stifling the confusion, and giving himself an air of composure, he walked up with an affected gait, to keep pace with his assumed dignity. His visitors having now a perfect view of his person, easily recognised in him Kistolall Brumhacharee, the son of the Brumhacharee above alluded to, with whom they were fully acquainted, having known him for nearly ten years continually; besides, by the marks he had and still bears on the temple of his head. Moreover, he lodged in the house of one of them at Taltolah nearly six months, where he cooked his meals. On this discovery, one of them could not help saluting him in a familiar style, which he seemed very little to relish. These individuals not only experimented upon him with their personal investigation, but took with them another day other unprejudiced persons, who likewise corroborated their testimony, having seen this man before, and particularly two public women, who were kept by the late Raja in his lifetime. These women, though not knowing what they took them for, clearly demonstrated that he was not the Raja, by the questions they put to him, which were answered unsatisfactorily. This person was some time in Jessore, where he

applied to Mr. Maxwell (who has proceeded to England) for a situation, and also to a respectable native gentleman at Simlah, in Calcutta. He was in Burranuggur and Kishnaghur for some period. When in Calcutta, some persons occasionally remarked to him, that he had a great resemblance in his features to the defunct Raja Pretaphund."

DELAYS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The *Hurkaru* of the 3d March has a long article on the delay of justice in the Supreme Court, owing to the very limited period in which that tribunal sits for the transaction of business. The average time allotted for work does not, it appears, exceed two hours a day. In consequence of this fatal arrangement, causes are necessarily, or rather unnecessarily, delayed; suitors are subjected to an enormous expenditure, and the Court itself becomes the source of aggravated injustice; for there is no species of injustice, which kindles more irritation than that which is perpetrated under the colour of justice. The *Englishman*, of the 5th, publishes a report of the work actually performed by the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut during the year 1835. From this account, it appears that the number of months, during which all the judges sat collectively for the transaction of business, was seventy-three, which is equivalent to the monthly attendance of six judges throughout the year; and that the number of cases disposed of was,

Regular Appeals	775
Special Appeals	261
Miscellaneous Cases	4,717
Miscellaneous Petitions	4,028
Criminal Cases	418

This forms a singular contrast to the working of the Supreme Court, respecting which we are informed in the *Hurkaru*, "that the first term of this year was considered a very indifferent term, for only thirty-six cases were set down for trial both at term and sitting; yet so far from despatching this trifling business, the Court left one case unheard on the equity term board, and also the whole of the common law sittings and equity sittings board untouched." The fact is, that while Government are straining every nerve to render the Courts under their control efficient, even at the risk of overstraining the constitution of their servants, the Supreme Court moves on at the same dull, sluggish pace, without making any exertion to mitigate the evils of litigation, by the prompt decision of cases.—*Friend of India*, Mar. 9.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS OF THE HINDUS.

That called *Sungit Bedda* is the true and proper art of singing. Its origin is ascribed to the gods, and it is divided into

thirty-six principal melodies, six of which are denominated *raugs*, and the rest *raugeenees*, or the wives of the *raugs*. Whatever other minor melodies there are besides, are called *unoo raugeenees*, or the maid-servants of the *raugeenees*. These *raugs* and *raugeenees* have respectively all fixed seasons and periods of day and night for their being sung, and those who do not observe this rule are considered not sufficiently conversant with the art.

Báhees and Bhars.—The *Báhees* are the Mahomedan dancing-girls employed by the opulent natives on the occasion of their sons' marriages and *poojahs*. When these fair creatures sing and dance in the *mujlaee*, they are accompanied by two musicians, one playing a *saringah* and the other a *tabla* and *báhhá* (tabors) tied together. During the night, they chant Hindoe songs, and in the morning indulge in voluptuous Bengalee airs. The *bhars* are the worst sort of buffoons; their principal business is to excite the merriment of the audience by foolish loquacity, vulgar expression, and abusing and kicking each other.

Cobbees.—Each *poojah* of the natives is a prolific source of merriment and festivity. In almost all respectable families, some entertainments or other must take place at nights. The *cobbees* are a species of wild songs, which minister to the gratification of the mob. When a rich baboo wishes to have this amusement at his house, he generally makes an illumination in the compound and *buytuckahnas*. His gate is sometimes studded with lights. About nine or ten o'clock P.M. the rush of men becomes irresistible. Persons of every description and rank fall in great numbers upon the door-keepers, notwithstanding their being now and then abused, collared, and flogged. The moment the *dholies* beat their *dholes*, the house becomes crowded. A hue and cry is raised to make all the plebeian audience sit down, and clubs are often resorted to to effect this purpose. As soon as the buzzing talk of the surrounding rabble is hushed by the loud and repeated remonstrances of the chaprasses, the first *dull* or gang of *cobbeeta-wallahs*, consisting of about thirteen or fourteen persons, appears in the middle of the compound, wrapt in a red sheet of cloth, extending from the waist to the legs, with a conical feathered cap on head, and hands, breast, and back all bare. Each of them wears a pair of *napoors** on his feet, the tinkling of which is said to add harmony to their bawling and dancing. On entering the field, all of them fall prostrate before the god or goddess, whose representation is kept in

the *dalaun*, and consecrate their heads with the dust of the feet of their chieftain, if he be of a superior caste. Such steps being taken in order to be crowned with success, they divide themselves into two unequal sections, and standing in their usual order, first of all chant a *tuppa*, soliciting the deity to be propitious to them. It is sung twice on the two sides of the compound, and is succeeded by a lengthy *suctomee*, or *takroon beeshooy*, descriptive of the pathetic mournings of Doorgah's parents, for her indifference towards them, or of the wonderful achievements of Kali, or Bhuggobutty, performed in days of yore. Each *cobbee* consists of three or four *untoras*, and each *untora* is sung twice on the two sides. At intervals, the *cobbeeta-wallahs* dance, agitating their *napoors*, and jump with ecstatic emotions, when bursts of acclamations and cries of *bah wah!* pervade the place. After the first *dull* has completed its task, and retired into a private chamber, the second *dull* appears in a similar dress, and observing the same etiquette, bawl out a similar song with as much exertion as it can make to excel the opposite party in strength of voice. On making its exit, the first *dull* re-appears, and in like manner sings a *sukeesumbad*, or a song relating to the love between Krishna, his dearest aunt Radha, and hundreds of blooming girls of the happy vale of Bindabone. The first *sukeesumbad* always contains some mysterious questions for the solution of the other *dull*; and should its *bandonedar* (rhymester) fail in his ingenuity to discern their subtleties and frame suitable replies, *doorvoos habaes*, and other contemptuous cries of disapprobation, must be lavished upon the *ganah-wallahs*, while rupees and shawls would be presented to the victorious party. Each *dull* sings two or three songs of this description, by turns, and then plays the part of either a lover or his beloved, with the singing of *barohars*, or ditties relative to the sundry negotiations of sublimary love. At first, both the *dulls* enter heart and soul on a dirty species of song called *kahoos*: the expressions in which many of these are couched are too shocking to be heard; but the deep attention with which the baboos listen to them, and the heartfelt smiles which sparkle in their greasy faces, and the strong marks of approbation which they indicate, by the frequent nodding of their heads, embolden the *cobbeeta-wallahs* to be exceedingly indecent in dancing, and ransack the whole catalogue of abominable terms. The *dull* that can be very vulgar and unanswerable in its horrid language, as well as superior in vociferation, becomes victorious in the contest, and obtains suitable rewards. With respect to *sokar dulls*, or gangs of unpaid *cobbee-wallahs*, the party that

* *Napoors* are a sort of ornaments for the legs. They are made of hollow brass, containing small balls of iron, which cause a tinkling sound when shaken.

gains the victory is allowed to walk in the public streets, singing one of the morning songs, amidst the cheers of spectators and the rattling of *dholas*. There are also female songsters of the same sort. They are all of a low extraction, and have not the slightest notion of modesty, refinement, or good feeling. They are occasionally employed by the rich baboos at their garden-houses.

Jatras.—*Jatras* are the pantomimical entertainments, held in different parts of the year, either in open places or compounds of some large houses. Their plots are principally founded upon the lascivious achievements of Krishna, the mythological adventures of Rama, the interesting anecdotes of Shiva and Door-gah, the love between Bidda and Soonder, and the pathetic tale of Nul Rajah. Five or six boys, fancifully attired in red and gold, in the disguise of girls, form the chief *dramatis personæ*. The orchestra is always placed behind them, and the other actors make their appearance from an adjoining wadrobe. The music and songs are sometimes pleasant; but the indecent witticisms and foolish gabbling of most of the personages deprive the performances of that susceptibility of producing moral impressions which some of them possess. In the representation of these pantomimes, no attention is bestowed upon dress and scenery. The different characters appear in the same scene, and observe no theatrical rule in playing their parts.

Paunchalees.—*Paunchalees* are bands of songsters, who are principally employed to sing in the *boy-tuckhanas* of the baboos. Those who enter into their profession must possess a proper knowledge of the *Sangeet Bidda*. At the time of singing they sit on the *masnal*. A mingled music, arising from a *tamboora*, a *dhole*, and a pair of *mundeeras*, accompanies their vocal efforts. The person at the head of the band repeats every now and then some poetical productions of his connected with the subject-matter of the *paunchalee*, which is sometimes replete with satires upon men and manners, but is generally a combination of religious and vulgar songs.

Kanta-natch.—The Cyprians of Mahobazar are considered as the ablest practitioners of *kanta-natch*, or dancing in accordance with a melodious vibration called *kanta*. The musical instruments used to animate them to attitudinize and twist their gentle forms into pleasing contortions, are generally a pair of *tuba* and *bah'ah* (tabors), a fiddle and a pair of *mundeeras*—a small species of cymbals. The gardens of the baboos are the proper places for these women to display their indecent gyrations and circumvolutions of body. Exciting *tuppas* at intervals are

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warbled by the musicians, and the *tama-sha* is carried on for hours, with lascivious tricks and bursts of merriment.—*Sketches of Hindu Society, by a Hindu.—Englishman, Mar. 8.*

THE REV. MR. WHITE.

The *Agra Ukhbar*, March 11, has printed a memorial from the Rev. Edward White, late senior chaplain at Cawnpore, to the Governor-general, in consequence of his removal from that appointment; and his lordship's reply.

The rev. gentleman states that, after holding the senior chaplaincy of the station for eleven years, his moral character, if not destroyed, is involved in mystery, by his removal un-heard, without explanation of his offence, upon charges irregularly preferred.

He then proceeds to show that, according to established usage, certain letters addressed by him to Brigadier Churchill, and which are pronounced "offensive and insubordinate," were not official correspondence. "In corresponding with Brigadier Churchill," he says, "I never supposed myself to be writing officially to him as to an official superior; but, on the contrary, held myself at liberty to use, in my ministerial capacity, that freedom which is usually conceded to a clergyman in the discharge of his sacred functions. I have great confidence that your lordship will be of opinion, that the letters on which I have been condemned, ought never to have been regarded as public or official documents."

The rev. memorialist then adverts to certain correspondence between the brigadier and himself on the subjects of the Church-building Fund—a fund, he says, "raised by voluntary contributions, and in no wise connected with the government;"—and of the Cawnpore Free School, "an institution which originated entirely in private subscriptions, and still, in part, supported by such subscriptions." The explanations of Mr. White on these subjects are not intelligible in the absence of the correspondence itself. It led to the question put to him by the brigadier, on the 17th August. "What will be the probable maximum congregation were a church built at the centre of the cantonments?" to which Mr. White replied, on the 18th, in a letter characterized as "offensive and insubordinate." The projected church being not in any manner a government undertaking, nor for the use of the troops, but intended to be erected for the Cawnpore community at large, Mr. White says he was deceived and encouraged in an impression, from this letter and other circumstances, "that this question was put to extract from him such an answer as might be employed to stifle altogether the church-building project."

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This impression was confirmed on his transmitting the brigadier's letter to Gen. Stevenson, commanding the division, who was ignorant of the brigadier's reasons for questioning Mr. White. "Under the operation of these convictions, he took up his pen, and with all the freedom of private correspondence, and with all the responsibility of the ministerial office pressing heavily on his conscience, set himself to answer the brigadier's extraordinary but important question." Brig. Churchill, he states, considered this letter a breach of military discipline (to which code he did not suppose he was subject), and represented his conduct, not to Gen. Stevenson, who might have revealed to him (Mr. White) his error; but to headquarters, stating that he "defied all control," had been "guilty of repeated instances of misconduct," and had "pursued a course of unremitted opposition to the senior authority of the station." These charges Mr. White denies, and contends they are disproved; and he justifies himself from the charge of having kept the proceedings regarding the church-building committee from the brigadier. In answer to another charge, that his conduct had tended to sow dissensions in the community, Mr. White cites a letter from Mr. H. T. Owen, commissioner at Meerut, and lately judge at Cawnpore, which contains the following remarks: "Your most anxious efforts were directed not to the sowing of dissension, but to the maintenance of comfort and happiness in domestic life, and peace and moral prosperity among the community at Cawnpore." Another charge is, that the larger and most respectable portion of the society at Cawnpore have felt themselves outraged by his conduct; and in reply to this, Mr. White appeals to documents from the general officer commanding the division, the judge, and the magistrate of the station, &c. Mr. White concludes: "The act of the 17th August is my first offence, and from my heart I declare it was an error of judgment, into which I was betrayed by a sincere desire to fulfil as a clergyman my duty to my God."

The reply of the Governor-general, through his private secretary, is to this effect:—"His lordship regrets he is compelled to say, while he very truly and greatly laments the estrangements which appear to have arisen between yourself and Brigadier Churchill, and the mistaken impressions under which you wrote your objectionable letters to him, that he cannot find, in your present statements, any justification which appears to him reasonable and sufficient for your having sent those letters. The letters addressed to you in an official form by the Major of Brigade ought, undoubtedly, his lordship conceives, to have been

treated by you as official, and to have received from you a corresponding answer. From whatever unfortunate circumstance it happened that you did not give such answer, it was unavoidable, in his lordship's opinion, that the Government should notice, with suitable marks of censure, communications expressed in terms which could not have been viewed as otherwise than offensive and indecorous on such an occasion, and which were calculated seriously to affect the good order of the public service. Entertaining these sentiments, his lordship must decline acceding to the prayer of your memorial. He feels that it must be altogether unnecessary to assure you, that nothing in these proceedings can in the slightest degree reflect on your personal character."

THE SERAMPORE MISSION.

The Rev. J. C. Marshman has published in the *Englishman* a reply to some observations made in that paper* upon the Serampore Mission. He observes: "It is now within a few months of twenty years since the discussions commenced between the Serampore missionaries and the Baptist Missionary Society, which subsequently terminated in the complete separation of the two bodies. During this long period, the Serampore mission has been exposed, both in this country and in Europe, to uninterrupted hostility, directed to the single object of extinguishing a body which refused to acknowledge the supremacy of the organized society in England. To effect this design, most injurious calumnies have been disseminated from time to time in both countries; and we have been constrained continually to act on the defensive, openly repelling those slanders which assumed any tangible shape, and endeavouring to live down those which were veiled under general insinuations. It is not for me to explain how such a spirit of rancour can be indulged for twenty years in harmony with those feelings of benevolence which form the stamina of the Christian character; or how time, which ordinarily softens asperities, should, in the present instance, only have served to perpetuate and sharpen them. In 1827 the entire separation took place, and Serampore assumed the character of a separate mission, dependent partly on contributions in England, partly on the aid which its founders were able to supply. As soon, however, as the separation became distinct and final, and an appeal was made for support to the Christian public in England, misrepresentation and slander were actively employed to prevent its being successful. None but those who, like ourselves, have had the bitter experience of twenty years,

* The substance of which was inserted in the *Bengal Herald*. See last vol. p. 282.

can estimate the tremendous power which a missionary society, supported by affiliated associations in every county in England, can bring to bear against any individuals, whose independent efforts it is determined to crush; and no man who values his own peace, or the comfort of his dearest relatives, above the claims of duty, would venture for a moment to withstand the torrent, more especially if his absence in a distant quarter of the globe left his character at the mercy of those who were present. But, in spite of unceasing opposition, the cause of the Serampore mission grew and flourished: the contributions of the Christian public increased, and our confidence in the stability of our resources rose in even a large ratio. We were encouraged to enlarge our missionary stations, and to increase our responsibilities from £2,000 to £3,000 a-year. This step, however, appears now to have been imprudent. The spirit of detraction and slander was again sent abroad; misrepresentations were industriously circulated, and our prospects were again clouded. By such efforts our missionary resources have been crippled, and on making up our last year's accounts, it appeared necessary that some immediate step should be taken to remove the accretion of calumny, and restore vigour to the funds from which the mission, which at the present moment comprises sixteen missionaries, is supported. Mr. Leechman, upon this, offered to proceed to England, hoping at the same time that the double voyage would be beneficial in restoring Mrs. Leechman's health. Mr. Mack has gone to England under the peremptory injunction of his medical adviser. The statement that several missionaries in different parts of the country have been discharged for want of funds is also incorrect. The college at Serampore comes in for its share of abuse, and with the same recklessness. During the temporary absence of Mr. Mack and Mr. Leechman, its conductors have made the best arrangements in their power for carrying on its operations. Two able tutors have been employed, since the beginning of this year, in carrying forward the students. The average attendance of the present week has been eighty-one, and applications for entrance are made almost daily. Our report at the close of this year will, I trust, show that we have not been idle at our posts. The chapel in Loll Bazar is, for the twentieth time, brought before the public, to swell this catalogue of delinquencies. The facts connected with this edifice are simply these:—About thirty years ago, when the means of religious instruction in Calcutta were inadequate, Drs. Carey and Marshman and Mr. Ward proposed to erect a chapel, and raised subscriptions

sufficient to purchase the ground. As it became necessary to draw up the title-deed when the ground had been secured, the original design of the chapel, that it should be for the worship of all denominations, was inserted in them, though it was not at the time certain how far all denominations would further assist in the erection of it. The funds in hand soon ran short, and the building was stopped. My colleagues requested the builder to proceed on their own responsibility, and when the chapel was completed, paid off his bill themselves. When the trustees were subsequently requested to discharge the debt, they refused to become individually responsible for it, and executed a mortgage of the building to the creditors. The question regarding the edifice, and the right of occupancy, is therefore involved in much legal difficulty. We have taken the opinion of the most eminent counsel in Calcutta, at various times, but the subject only appears darker than ever. Sir Francis Macnaghten, with whom Dr. Marshman had frequent conversations on the subject, was accustomed to say, that the question hinged on the meaning given to the words 'worship of all denominations'—whether as conveying the idea that they should all hear or all preach in the chapel—and that the best mode of cutting the matter short, was to bring an equity suit in the Supreme Court. In our present circumstances, we must trust to some friend for this act of kindness. Meanwhile, the chapel is used for the sacred purpose for which it was erected. The gospel is preached in it by an evangelical minister, to an attentive audience, and all denominations are at liberty to join in worship.

"It would be idle to deny that we are in difficulties. When, indeed, have we been exempt from them? The history of this mission for thirty-seven years has been a history of difficulties. Every stage of its progress has been marked by adversity and deliverance. From the time, when, three days after Dr. Marshman and Mr. Ward landed in India, they were ordered to quit it, and onward through the period when the open hostility of Government threatened the existence of the mission, and the proposal for the deportation of the missionaries was defeated in the Court of Directors solely by the exertions of Mr. Charles Grant, our course was strewn with thorns. When the opposition of Government ceased with the charter of 1814, new difficulties arose, and we were called to sustain a far more harassing struggle with our own Christian brethren, which struggle, unhappily, still continues. We have been too much habituated to emergencies to regard the present occasion in any other light than as calling for renewed energies. Having

outlived greater tempests, we shall, with the blessing of God, weather this comparatively insignificant storm. We have the answer of a good conscience that, with all simplicity, we have, while labouring for our own support, endeavoured to spread moral and religious truth through India. We have, I believe, with trifling exceptions, the confidence, good wishes, and prayers of all our missionary brethren in India. The present trial, like all that have preceded it, is intended for good; and it will be our aim not to defeat this object either by recrimination on our opponents, or by despairing of the cause in which we are embarked."

THE LATE PRINCIPAL BRAMLEY.

The late Mr. Bramley, principal of the medical college, availed himself of every possible opportunity to rouse the zeal of his (native) pupils. He pointed out to them several profitable lines of business, which their medical education would enable them to pursue with advantage. He gave them hopes of procuring for them employments in the judicial and revenue departments, if they could not succeed in obtaining a respectable income by the medical profession. He was not only at all times approachable, but was ever communicative and kind. He used to receive his pupils frequently at home and amuse and instruct them. He would, on such occasions, free from the reserve and the formalities of the lecture-room, endeavour to teach them the manners and the accomplishments of an Englishman. He would sometimes personally direct their attention to manly exercises, such as riding, jumping, and running. And then again he would amuse them with some affecting touches of song and music. He never hesitated to introduce the best of his pupils to Europeans of the highest respectability, with whom he constantly associated. He occasionally asked some of his pupils to come and spend a few days in his garden, in order that they might improve their health. He introduced some of the most promising young men to the favourable notice of Lord Auckland, with whose permission they used to attend the scientific meetings that are now occasionally held at the Government-house.—*Gyananeshun, Mar. 22.*

DRAIN UPON THE RESOURCES OF INDIA.

During the first two years of the present Charter, it appears that the remittances to England from the revenues of India have amounted to the amazing sum of six millions sterling, or six crores of rupees; and the remittances which will probably be required for the two succeeding years, if we remember right, have been officially stated at six millions more. The expenditure of the presidency of

Bombay, charged as it is with the support of the Indian navy, is rather in advance of its resources. At Madras the receipts and disbursements are ordinarily equal; though upon any unforeseen emergency, the latter probably exceed the former. The presidency of Fort William, consisting of Bengal and the Western Provinces, alone enjoys a surplus income; and the drain to which India is annually exposed, falls therefore exclusively upon these provinces. Our annual revenues may be stated upon the last published reports, at fourteen crores of rupees; hence the remittance made to England amounts to more than a fifth of the entire income of these provinces.

The arrangement, by which so large a portion of the annual revenues of India is transmitted to a distant country, for objects which must be confessed to be more English than Indian, we owe to the Whig ministry who guided his Majesty's councils at the renewal of the charter. A Tory ministry would, we fancy, have made a better bargain for India. They would equally have felt the necessity of yielding to the wishes of the age, and relieving the East-India Company from the trammels of commerce; but they would scarcely have saddled this country, through the long period of the renewed charter, with a tribute, which must necessarily enfeeble the local administration, and present the British Government to the natives in the odious light of an alien power, whose interests could not be identified with those of the people under their rule. They would scarcely have inflicted on India all the evils of absenteeism in its most aggravated form.

This abstraction of these funds has a natural tendency to create disquietude among our native subjects. They are not unconcerned spectators of these remittances. They reason upon the matter with shrewdness, and the impression left on their minds is unhappily to our disadvantage. It is impossible to conceal these circumstances from them. We cannot blind their eyes to the fact, that by the provisions of the new charter, the revenues of India were hypothecated to indemnify the Company, for twenty years to come, for the abolition of their commercial privileges; and it is impossible that they should not perceive that in this arrangement the interests of India have been sacrificed to those of England. We are much mistaken if this fatal measure be not found eventually the source of much bitterness and embarrassment.—*Friend of India, Mar. 23.*

The *Calcutta Courier* considers that "there is much fallacy in the argument, that India is actually impoverished by the annual remittances to Europe. Abstractedly considered, it would be so, but commerce, and the beneficial influence of a

strong Government, render the tribute comparatively light, and infinitely more tolerable than such a state of distrust and internal war, which existed a century ago."

MAJOR-GEN. SIR J. W. ADAMS.

Major-gen. Sir J. W. Adams entered the service in 1780: he was present at the battle fought with the Rohillas, under Sir Robert Abercrombie, in 1794: in 1799 he was present at the battle of Mallievelie, under Gen. Harris, at the storm and capture of Seringapatam, and at the taking of several forts: in 1809 he commanded his regt. attached to the force under Major-gen. St. Leger, on the banks of the Sutledge; shortly after which he successfully commanded a detachment in the Bhutte country. In 1813 he commanded the field force in Rewah, and captured by storm the Fort of Entaree, for which he received the thanks of Government. In 1815 he was made a companion of the Bath, and obtained the command of Kumaon province. In 1816 he was selected to command the Nagpore subsidiary force. In 1817 he commanded the 5th division of the army of the Dekhun; in the following year he totally defeated the army of the Peshwah at Sonee, and afterwards took by storm the strongly fortified city of Chandah. In 1826 Brig.-gen. Adams, c. s., commanded the reserve at the siege of Bhurtpore, which concluded his active services in the field. He was appointed to the command of the Sikhind division on the 3d May 1828, promoted to the rank of Major-general, by brevet, in 1830, and subsequently made a Knight Commander of the Bath, and resigned the command, having completed his tour on the staff, on the 17th April 1834.

We learn that Gen. Adams has left to Capt. Becher, of the Qu. Master-gen.'s Department, 10,000 rupees — to Mrs. Fell, widow of the late Capt. Fell, 30,000 — and to Capts. Jenkins and Stoddart and Mrs. McNaghten 10,000 each. The rest of his money, with the exception of some legacies to natives, he has bequeathed to relatives at home. — *Delhi Gaz.*, Mar. 15.

THE BISHOP.

Bishop Wilson returned to Calcutta, from his provincial tour, on the 14th March, and on the 17th he preached a funeral sermon in the cathedral for Bishop Corrie, which is described as a striking performance.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S VISIT TO
RUNKET SING.

In the *Courier* is a report of the visit paid by the Commander-in-chief to Runket Sing, at Umritser, on the occasion of the marriage of the Maha Rajah's grandson, Nao Nahal Sing, on the 7th March. His Exc. was accompanied by an escort

of two squadrons of cavalry (lancers), ten companies of infantry and six pieces of horse artillery. The Maha Rajah's eldest son met Sir Wm. Fane five miles from the city.

The following morning his Exc. went to pay his respects to the Maha Rajah, at a small garden house. On approaching it, the Maha-Rajah was seen advancing to the meeting, with his Sirdars, &c. After shaking hands from their respective elephants, his highness invited the general into his howdah; and thus they proceeded together through his troops to the place prepared for the durbar. Here, preparations had been made for the reception of his vassals of the Punjab, to pay their compliments on the auspicious occasion, and to make their offerings. This was a very interesting sight. To place a veil on the head of the bridegroom was a part of the ceremony; and the general having a hand in doing it, was supposed to be highly advantageous. The veil consisted of a beautiful net-work bandeau, of a number of rows of pearls and jewels, from which were suspended alternate rows of strings of pearls and gold threads. These reached the youth's chest, and formed an ample veil. He is about sixteen, not nearly so good-looking as many about him, but promises to be a fine man, and appears very intelligent.

From Umritser they marched to the castle of Attari, the residence of the father of the bride. At this place a most splendid procession was formed, to conduct the bridegroom to the house of his betrothed. His Exc. here joined the Maha Rajah, who removed into the howdah of the Commander-in-chief. In this way the party proceeded, with a very large body of Sikh troops, and at least 300,000 people, to Attari. This immense concourse was collected by the temptation of the money scattered in considerable quantities as they passed along; and by a rupee which his highness distributed to every individual, man, woman, and child, present. The distribution exceeded ten lacs; but in that were included numberless children, borrowed and brought for the occasion. It was wonderful to see sixty or seventy elephants, moving in the middle of this mass, without hurting any one!

On the following morning they went with his highness, first to see the alms distributing; and next to see the lady's dower displayed. The distribution of the alms to such a multitude would seem a matter of difficulty, but really it was not so, though it required a considerable time. The multitude were surrounded by troops previously prepared, and were driven together. The soldiers then formed a single rank round the mass, which rank exceeded five miles in circumference. In the rank eighty openings were made; and as the

people passed out, they received their aims.

The lady's fortune was superb. There were eleven elephants, completely caparisoned; 101 horses, and the same number of camels, buffaloes, cows, and calves; a magnificent collection of shawls; some of the handsomest ever seen; a very beautiful collection of jewellery, and ornaments for the person, of every sort and kind; every article for the bride's rooms; carriages, palanquins, and all varieties of furniture, even down to pots and pans for the kitchen. In short, the young lady, who is ten years of age, had a splendid dower.

THE CASE OF MR. MAXWELL.

The *Agra Ukhbar* contains a partial report of the case of Mr. Adam Maxwell, who was tried on the following charges, preferred by Capt. Manson, the commissioner at Bitpoor:

"That Mr. Maxwell did, with a fraudulent intention, about the end of December 1835, or beginning of January 1836, commence an intrigue with his highness Bajee Rao, the object of which (intrigue) was to obtain money from his highness, under the false pretence of his being enabled, through the influence of Brigadier Churchill with the Governor-general, to effect his (Bajee Rao's) return to Poona, and restoration to his former rank, wealth, and powers; for which end he (Mr. Adam Maxwell) was, as he stated, to have proceeded to Calcutta, under the auspices of Brigadier Churchill, as his highness's mokhtar. That he (Mr. Adam Maxwell), with the view of accomplishing his purpose of obtaining money from his highness, did himself most unwarrantably use and cause his native agents to make use of Brig. Churchill's name, as being the principal under whom he was to act, as an inducement for his highness to employ him (Mr. Adam Maxwell) as his mokhtar to the Governor-general. That, in consequence of Bajee Rao having subsequently given up all intention of prosecuting this intrigue, he (Mr. Adam Maxwell) did, on or about the 20th April last, cause a bill of false and fictitious charges, to the amount of Rs. 11,800, signed by himself through the medium of Oomrao Ullee; and, through the said agent Oomrao Ullee, extort the sum of Rs. 11,500 from Bajee Rao, under the threat of informing me of all that had occurred unless the money was paid without delay, the consequence of which disclosure he asserted would be most serious to Bajee Rao."

Mr. Maxwell was found guilty, and the sentence of the magistrate of Cawnpore was six months' imprisonment and a fine.

The *Ukhbar* states that in consequence of the failure of the firm of which Mr. Maxwell was a partner, but from which he retired before its failure, he was obliged to return to India, when he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and also as a mokhtar to the late Mutumud-ud-Doolah and the King of Oude. It contends that his intriguing to be made mokhtar to the Peishwah is no crime, and that he had a right to set what value he pleased on his services in that capacity; in short, it considers the charges absurd, and the sentence illegal, and declares that the native assessors first found a verdict of *not guilty*, and ultimately said *guilty*. Mr. Maxwell has appealed to the Sudder.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEDUCTION.

In the Supreme Court, on the 29th March, an action by Mr. Robert Reid against Mr. Thomas Mears, for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife, occupied that and two other days, the judgment of the Court being given on the fourth day, the 31st April. The *Gazette*, in publishing the details of the trial, observes:—"To the credit of our public morals, such scenes are seldom exhibited in our Court: deeds of this kind are not indigenous to our soil or naturalized in our climate. We hear of them, indeed, as a pestilence that infects less favoured regions; but among our follies and misfortunes, public exhibitions of conjugal infidelity are not to be numbered."

The evidence on the trial discloses some facts, which elucidate the state of Anglo-Indian society amongst the class to which both parties appear to belong. Reid, the plaintiff, was a writer in the Accountant-general's office, which he left in 1832, and kept a small shop. A letter from him to the defendant, in October 1836, immediately prior to the occurrence, for a loan of money, acknowledges that he was in pecuniary embarrassments, though his credits amounted to Rs. 3,400, and his debts to Rs. 1,800 only. Mrs. Reid appears to be a native born; a woman named Pynce, employed as cook in Reid's house, deposed that she was her daughter, and that she was brought up "at Murray's first, and afterwards at the Conways' school." Mr. and Mrs. Reid married in 1820. The defendant, Mears, it is stated, had been an officer in the Company's service, from which he was dismissed. He had acquired property, bequeathed by his father, and had credit at Binny's house to the extent of Rs. 13,000 or Rs. 15,000. He appears to have lived in the same house with the plaintiff. The evidence as to the terms on which Mr. and Mrs.

Reid lived was in striking contradiction. One class of witnesses declared that they had always lived happily; the other that they were always quarrelling. The latter (for the defence) stated facts to show that the plaintiff connived at, and even pandered to, his own dishonour by Mears, with whom he was in the habit of drinking to excess; and a native doctor was examined as to a certain fact which implied an act of adultery on the part of Mr. Reid. The cross-examination of this witness places the native medical profession in no very favourable light: "I get my living by being a doctor, and get three, four, and six rupees a month. I studied in Black Town—I learnt my profession from my native books—I have read many books—four or five—I applied a poultice soon after he came, and then desired him to procure a plaster—I don't know what the plaster was to be made of—it might have been a blister or mustard-plaster for aught I know. I have attended Mr. Reid's house for twenty years—I received no fees—the lady might have given me something for better charges, but I received nothing else. I gave the children pills—I gave *Laiqum* pills for all kinds of fevers—two spoons-full or three spoons-full, I am not particular. I don't know the month, the day, or the year when I give medicine."

The occurrence which was the cause of action, and which took place on the 7th November, was spoken to in explicit terms by a native witness, a maty in Mr. Reid's service. This witness was objected to by Mr. Teed, the defendant's counsel, on the ground that he did not know the nature of an oath. The witness said, if he spoke an untruth he expected to be punished by the Court, and perhaps flogged! Sir Edward Gambier asked him if he knew to whom he appealed, and who he expected would punish him? "I appeal to God, and the Court will punish me." Sir Edward Gambier remarked, it did not appear that he feared divine vengeance. Witness was then asked whether he thought God would be pleased or displeased with him if he spoke false—and whether he feared any displeasure from heaven? to which witness replied, "God is present; I will get evil if I speak falsehood, but I don't know what evil God will send me." Mr. Teed objected that he was not a competent witness, but the Court ruled that he was.

THE MACKENZIE MSS.

The appointment of the Rev. Wm. Taylor to the office of examining and translating the Mackenzie collection of MSS. in the College Library, in preference to Cavelly Vencata Lutchmiah, who had been associated with the late Col. Mackenzie in the collection of the documents, has given

rise to much discussion. The *Examine* considers the appointment as unjust to the native pundit, "a student from his youth, a scholar by profession, an *élève* of Col. Mackenzie, and his assistant in making the collection from the commencement; a native of the country in which the antiquities are sought, and to which they relate; master of the fourteen dialects, with which the materials are connected; held in esteem and repute by every European to whom his abilities have made him known; possessing high testimonials of literary character, and patronized by the President of the Royal Asiatic Society on literary grounds alone:" adding, that a more unfit person than Mr. Taylor could hardly be found in Madras; that he knew but two of the fourteen languages in which the MSS. are written, and that his "*Oriental Historical Manuscripts*," the work which recommended him, is "a heap of legendary tales, as silly as the Romish Calendar, or the tales of the nursery." On the other hand, the *Courier* and the *Gazette* justify the appointment on various grounds. They allege that the office was not sought by Mr. Taylor; that the Supreme Government, at the instance of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, engaged his services, the Literary Society of Madras concurring; that Cavelly Vencata Lutchmiah, who had been in communication with the Society previous to Mr. Taylor's engagement, offered, not to examine, but to complete, the materials, as the successor of the colonel; but as the collection had already cost an enormous sum of money, the society, unwilling to keep up so expensive an establishment, declined the pundit's offer; that the two languages of which Mr. Taylor is a perfect master, the Tamil and Telooquo, are the two most learned, most popular, and most familiar languages of Southern India; and two thirds of the Manuscripts are written in them: and lastly, that he must be better qualified in English than the pundit.

HAIL-STORM AT SECUNDERABAD.

The *Thursday Budget* contains a letter from Secunderabad, giving an account of a tremendous hail-storm on the 30th March, in which some of the stones were two inches in diameter, "fully as large as muddling-sized potatoes." The gardens are destroyed, immense arms of large trees cut completely across, the large door of the church shivered, and the place exhibiting the appearance of having suffered a cannonade.

THE LATE MR. LYS.

The death of Mr. George Lys, the Coroner (mentioned in our Register), it seems, was occasioned by extract of belladonna having been administered to him

instead of extract of sarsaparilla. He was going to the hills for recovery of his health, and had sent a prescription to the Dispensary. A dresser affixed the label of the draught which Mr. Lys was to take to a lotion. When the assistant apothecary on duty discovered the mistake, he sent off a messenger, but in the mean time Mr. Lys had swallowed the poisonous lotion, which acted fatally on his debilitated constitution, in spite of the stomach-pump and the utmost efforts of medical skill. An inquest was directed by the government, the result of which had not been promulgated.

Bombay.

THE CASE OF MR. GOLDSMID.

The sentence upon Mr. Henry Edward Goldsmid,* assistant to the principal collector and magistrate at Poona, for an assault on a native, was accompanied by the following remarks from the Chief Justice. The grand jury had thrown out the bill for manslaughter, and Mr. Goldsmid pleaded *guilty* to the assault, offering to file affidavits in mitigation, which the Chief Justice thought unnecessary, having read the informations taken at Poona. The Advocate-general said that the defendant being a civil servant and also a magistrate, it was thought necessary that the circumstance should be made a matter of public inquiry, in order that it might not be supposed by the natives that there was any wish on the part of the Government to stifle inquiry, and thereby allow a European to commit an assault without being punished.

The *Chief Justice* asked if Mr. Goldsmid was in Court, who stood up, and was desired by his lordship to be seated. "I am glad," his lordship continued, "that the case has been stopped in the present stage, and I think also much good sound sense and good feeling have been exercised by pursuing the course which has been adopted without calling upon any witnesses. I do, however, think that, unless the case had been brought to the notice of the grand jury, it would not have been so satisfactory; and for the sake of the European character, and the character of the Government which have brought the case forward, I am glad that the gentlemen of the grand jury have had all the facts of the case before them. After a most minute investigation, they have thrown out the bill for manslaughter, which had been sent up, and in my opinion unnecessarily sent up; for I have read through these depositions, and I do not find the slightest evidence to induce me to suppose that the course pursued by the defendant either caused or even acce-

lerated the death of the prisoner. In order, however, that the matter might undergo the strictest scrutiny, they found a true bill for assault. A *post mortem* examination had been held upon the body, and every thing done that was satisfactory, although not quite in the form pursued here, where we have the Coroner and his machinery brought into operation. It appears that a person was brought before the defendant, in his judicial capacity, charged with a crime, into which it was his duty as a magistrate to examine. He had every reason to believe that, either from obstinacy or some other cause, the prisoner was pretending to be in a state in which he was not, and would not answer queries put to him. I am sure that the defendant, upon reconsideration, must feel that the means which he pursued for eliciting the truth were not proper, and that it would have been better had he confined himself to sending the man back to prison. He must now perceive the value of that maxim of English law, that a man in the custody of the law is entitled to its protection, and that no other severity nor restraint should be practised upon him than may be necessary to preserve his security, and prevent him from departing from custody. I am sure that, from what the defendant has already suffered, and his feelings in being placed in such a situation, he will see that his best course to adopt, in the discharge of his duties as a judicial officer, in future, will be to inflict no punishment except in the strict manner prescribed by law, and any thing that I could say would therefore only tend to aggravate these feelings, which I am very far from wishing to do. I shall now order the defendant to be dismissed on payment of a fine of ten rupees, and he leaves the Court without the slightest shadow of a suspicion attaching to him, that he in the slightest degree either caused or hastened the death of the party.

Penang.

The *Penang Gazette*, of April 1, mentions that rumours prevailed that a considerable force of Malays had been collecting for some time past at the Lencavey islands, with the intention of invading the country of Quedah, and restoring the ex-King to power. This force, it appears, was variously estimated at from twenty-five prahus and five hundred men, to sixty prahus and two thousand men, who only wait the appearance of the old King from Bruas before they make a descent on the coast.

The *Andromache*, Capt. Chads, left Acheen on the 24th March, having concluded an arrangement with the King, by which every vessel repairing to any port

* See last vol. p. 227.

on the Achéen and Pedier coast, for the purposes of trade, is to be provided with a pass from the King of Achéen. A vessel must now proceed, in the first instance, to Achéen proper, and obtain this permission before being duly authorized to trade at any of the ports subject to its sway. Capt. Chads had obtained possession of two seacunnies, supposed to be deeply implicated in the disasters on board the *Zoroaster*, whom he sent over to Penang.

A Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture was formed at Penang on the 23d February, "for the purpose of encouraging and protecting the commercial and agricultural interests of the settlement."

Singapore.

The arrival of the long-looked-for steamer, the *Diana*, at Singapore, has excited much joy, and is expected to put the finishing stroke to piracy in the Straits. She is described as 125 feet in length, carries one long brass 12-pounder on the fore-castle, two iron 12-pounder carromades on the poop, twelve muskets along the rail, has two engines of 25-horse power each, draws eight feet of water, and her best speed six knots an hour; and from her inability to carry a sufficient quantity of fuel for the passage to Pinang, was towed part of the way by the *Andromache*.

The Tummongung lately waited on the local authorities here, intimating that the whole remnant of the piratical community of Gallang, now fully persuaded that it was the intention of the English Government to put an end to their predatory pursuits, were desirous to establish themselves under British protection on the island of Singapore, and there pursue an honest livelihood for the rest of their days!

Some ore, lately brought from Perak, supposed at first to be either an ore of antimony or of lead, proves, from the tests to which it has been subjected, to be an ore of iron.

The Chamber of Commerce Committee had its first sitting on the 7th March, when, among other things, it was resolved to petition his Majesty in Council, relative to the prohibitory regulations at the Dutch outposts of the Archipelago on British cottons and woollens shipped from this place, as being contrary to the treaty of 1824. It also appeared advisable to the committee that means should be taken to regulate the weights and measures in use at the settlement, so as to prevent frauds, especially in the use of the Chinese *doching*.

The magistrates have prohibited the use of gongs and fireworks in the marriage processions of the Chinese. A ceremony of this kind being meditated on the occasion of the marriage of Bungwan's daughter to Beng Choon, a memorial was presented by a body of Chinese to the Recorder, in Court, in which the memorialists state that they have hitherto been permitted the full exercise of their religious faith and all the rites and ceremonies connected therewith; that according to the custom of China, marriage is a religious rite; that, on the day on which espousal takes place, procession is made through the public streets, being accompanied with gongs and music, and with the discharge of crackers, and that many of the memorialists, natives of China, are willing to make oath that such practice does prevail in their own country, and that the ceremony cannot be properly performed without the use of gongs and fireworks. Twenty two European residents have engaged before the magistrates, to give security to any amount that no breach of the peace shall take place. The settlement is, of course, divided upon the question, the liberals insisting upon toleration and the charter; the other party contending that these gong-and-cracker processions, which may be going on every day, are a great nuisance to the community, the toleration of which offers, moreover, an impediment to the conversion and civilisation of the Chinese. The answer of the Recorder was, that the magistrates had acted in conformity with his opinion, which was, that the beating of gongs and discharging of fireworks in the public streets was a serious annoyance, especially to sick persons; that it was idle to contend that breaches of the peace were to be tolerated by the injunction in the charter that due attention be paid to the religious manners and usages of the natives, and if these required such ceremonies, the parties had but to walk half a mile out of the town, and they might make as much noise as they pleased in the jungle.

The *M. sloop of war Wolf* returned here on the 19th April, from a long cruise along the East Coast. She did not encounter a single pirate vessel, although she from time to time heard rumours of their being in the neighbourhood, and in some places met with evidence of their presence. The steamer *Diana*, which was for a short time in company with the *Wolf*, brought in a Cochín China tope which she preserved from three pirate boats, who were engaged in plundering her when first discovered. The pirate boats she took and destroyed; but their crews effected their escape into the jungle. The intelligence of the Illanoons being abroad is considered untrue or exaggerated.

The *Singapore Chronicle*, of April 1, (G)

states that the *Corsair*, in the course of her trading voyage to Borneo, called at one or two of the Dutch ports on that coast, and confirms the intelligence that not only a total prohibition against the importation of British goods exists at the Dutch outposts, but absolute forfeiture of them with heavy fines if any are attempted to be landed.

A small quantity of Singapore ginger, which is grown by the Chinese on this island, is in course of preparation for shipment to England, on trial.

Dutch India.

Prince William Frederick Hendrik, third son of the Prince of Orange, arrived at Batavia on the 9th ult. on board the *Belona* frigate. H. R. H. is a lieutenant on board the *Belona*. A commission, composed of the heads of the different departments went on board to welcome him and conduct him on shore, where he was received by the Governor-general. The members of the Harmonie gave him a splendid ball, and the Governor-general gave several balls and parties during his stay. H. R. H. had again embarked, and the *Belona* had sailed for the Moluccas. His return is expected in June, when he purposes travelling over Java.

The weather at Batavia had been for some time very boisterous—rain had fallen almost incessantly since December, and the communication with the shipping in the roads had been frequently interrupted for several days in succession, and a great part of the town had been flooded.

There had been no arrivals at Batavia from Padang since the receipt of the unsuccessful attack on Boonjal; but Lieut. Millett (formerly stationed at Rhio), sailed for Padang soon after the receipt of the intelligence, with a miserable reinforcement of about thirty European and a few native troops. Several other officers, each with a few men, had likewise been sent to the aid of the Dutch force at Padang.—*Sing. F. P., Mar. 23.*

China.

Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China.—The second meeting of this society was held on the 10th March; Mr. Jardine in the chair. The report referred to the difficulties the society had to encounter, in unfriendliness, on the part of the Chinese government, to every effort made by foreigners for the attainment of a more social and intellectual intercourse with the people of this empire, and the consequent insecurity of any steps that could be taken, in that country, to print and publish the works

of the society; and in the want of a sufficient number of writers, able to pen such works as the committee is most desirous to see written in the language of that country. Those who are sufficiently conversant with the Chinese language to be able to write it intelligibly are as yet very few; and a variety of other engagements allow to them, even, but little leisure to supply the wants of the society.

The report having been read, Mr. Bridgman made a few remarks on the encouragement which the society may derive from the fact that, whereas, a few years since, the number of foreigners engaged in the study of Chinese in this part of the world did not exceed five or six, their numbers are now greatly increased and are still increasing.

Slave Trade on the East Coast of China.—The *Canton Register* publishes the following letter:

"On the 3d day of the first moon, observed a small junk run close in shore and anchor. Shortly after observed a great many people go down to the boats on the beach, and also two sedan chairs; thought it was some government officer going to embark. Having some of the natives on board, we asked them what was going on, and who all those people were. They replied it was two or three gentlemen going to Formosa with slaves; they had bought them prior to the new year. Women and children, about 150, were embarked on board this small vessel, not exceeding ninety tons burthen. When they had all got on board, a barbarian officer (using the celestial term) went on board the junk, to see how they were stowed away. The hold of the junk was divided into four parts: the aftermost was allotted to the gentlemen, and the other three parts to the women and children. Here they were, poor creatures! stowed very close; the greatest part of them being children from two years old upwards, male and female; and several poor little urchins on deck exposed to the cold winds. The officer took the hatch off to put them below; there was not one that would lay hold of them; and the stench was so great, he was obliged to place them on deck again. The price of the children varied from twenty to fifty dollars each; that of the elder women from thirty to eighty. One stout young woman, about nineteen years old, was offered for sale; they asked fifty dollars for her; the officer made no purchase, but let her take her chance in the new country. We asked some of the men how such a practice was allowed in such a country as theirs; the reply was—'what can the poor people do who have no rice to give their children? it was much better to sell them for dollars than let them starve; and their parents want dollars for the new year.' This abominable practice is carried on to

great extent. Slaves and free emigrants go over to Formosa from the Fokien coast in hordes; the numbers are incredible. The Chinese will soon have the island entirely under their sway; there are several new settlements on the N. E. and E. side of Formosa. The natives give battle sometimes, but invariably are obliged to retreat."

The Ganchang Hong.—It is supposed that the Ganchang (Oancheong) hong will not be able to stand. One of the partners is dead; another (Aming) in the hands of the government, and the remaining partner, Takqua, has not, it is thought, sufficient capital to conduct the business. Ahing, the deceased partner, died a horrible death, like that of Herod. The unfortunate Aming is now in the custody of the Kwangchowtoo. His friends hope that the governor's heart is moved with pity towards him.—*Canton Reg.*, Feb. 21.

Opium Trade.—The *Register* of March 7th mentions a report, that orders have arrived from Peking directing the governmental officers of this province to carry into effect for two years the regulations which they have recommended for the management of the opium trade; at the end of which period, if no ill effects follow, the imperial will is again to be requested.

The *Singapore Free Press*, on the faith of private letters, states that the opium-edict mentioned in the *Canton Press Current* of 25th February as having been received from Peking, ordering the importation of opium for one year as an experiment, had turned out to be a forgery—it was what is called a "red chop," the usual government orders being of the same kind, so that it was at first believed by many to be genuine.

A communication from the Viceroy to the hong, dated 18th March, states that, it having been reported to the Emperor that Capt. Elliott was to assume the management of English merchants and seamen, a despatch had been received from the military board at Peking, announcing that, since he has received a public official commission for the control of the merchants and sailors, though his title and rank are not the same with that of a *Taepan*, the business of controlling does not differ: he is, therefore, permitted, according to existing regulations, as formerly the *Taepan*, to go up to Can-

ton, and manage affairs.—"When he, in future, lives at Canton or at Macao, he ought to conform to the old laws: he is not permitted to exceed the proper time by loitering about, and thus to give gradually rise to irregularities. The high officers are held responsible, and must not permit him to create disturbances; for this purpose they ought to issue private orders to the civilians, military officers and hong merchants to inform themselves occasionally about the true state of things, investigate and watch over him. If he perform his duty improperly, act irregularly, and combine with traitorous natives to disobey clandestinely the laws, he shall be driven back to his country, in order to do away with the source of evil."

It appears from the *Canton Press* of March 18, that the Governor of Canton is bent on the expulsion of several of the older foreign residents named in his former edicts. The *Press* remarks upon the circumstance of about two-thirds of the individuals there mentioned having left Canton of their own accord. An edict had been issued by the Governor of Macao against the shipping in Cum-sing-moon, commanding them to withdraw, and threatening to expel intruders by force. Serious demonstrations were making to prevent the "inner waters" of that harbour from being in future resorted to by our shipping; several commanding positions had been already occupied and fortified with that view, and it was even reported that fire-ships were in preparation for the destruction of the audacious barbarians who should neglect this warning.

An arrangement has been entered into between the Mandarins and the smuggling boats, for the introduction of opium, the fee being considerably increased; there is at present, therefore, no interruption to the trade, but the demand is very limited, which confirms the report of the markets in the interior being very bad.

A correspondent of the *Singapore Chronicle* of April 8th, communicates that the tea trade on the 16th March was almost at a stand-still: none were disposed to purchase teas at that date, and though the hong-merchants were inclined to ship, they had not been able to agree about the advances. It is computed that there will be a deficit between the export of teas for the present and the last year of not less than ten millions of pounds.

Postscript.

A few additional Calcutta papers, and Bombay papers to the beginning of May, have reached us.

A report has been made to Government by Dr. Keir and Mr. Irvine, on the contagious disease which has raged in Rajpootana. Mr. Irvine, who appears to have had the best opportunities of studying the disease, has no hesitation in defining it as the true plague.

Reports prevailed from Madras that Doora Bissoye, the Goomsur chief, who had eluded the British troops, had reappeared at the head of a body of adherents.

The only news of any importance communicated by the Bombay papers, is that of a destructive fire at Surat, which had destroyed three-fourths of the city and an immense property. The *Gazette*, of May 3d, contains intelligence from Mangalore

to the 16th April, which states that all was quiet; but other advices mention that operations were still going on in the Coorg country against the insurgents, who were in some force.

At Poonah, the collector's office had been burnt down, on the 1st April; the fire is attributed to design.

The committee appointed to investigate certain charges of bribery brought by Mr. Baber, collector of Dhurwar, against the native establishment of the political agent at Belgaum, consists of the Hon. Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Greenhill, and Mr. Leggett.

The Rev. Joseph Wolff had arrived at Bombay. He was to deliver a lecture on the state of the Abyssinian church, and of religion among the Jews in Arabia, in St. Andrew's church, on the 10th April.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE, PRIVY COUNCIL,
February 9.

Domum Sing and others, Appellants;
Kasee Ram and Toolsee Ram, Respondents; Mr. *Baron Parke* delivered the judgment of their Lordships.

In this case the action was founded upon an agreement alleged to have been made by the appellants, to pay their equal proportions of a joint debt effected on a common family property. It is clear that that common family property was divided in 1799, and that there were then several agreements entered into; and the first question turns upon the meaning of those agreements. It the meaning was, that the bankers' claims were to be paid by all the five persons in equal proportions, according to the interest they respectively had in the family and that that was to be done by the settlement of the accounts between the parties, the respondents were right in bringing this action against the present appellants for four-fifths of the bankers' account; and that question depends upon the construction of these agreements, which were entered into between the parties after the reference in 1799. Now none of their lordships have any doubt of the construction of these agreements. It appears that there had been disputes between the family with respect to the property acquired by the father, and all these parties agreed to refer the matter to certain arbitrators, and while this arbitration was still pending, that they entered into two agreements. The first is dated 11th June,

1799, and in that agreement the five sons allege that they have made a division of the landed property, and they agree to pay the bankers in equal shares. They further state, that, in case any of them should be unable to do so, and his land should be sold in consequence, from their own shares they will make that good, and that they will without fail liquidate the bankers' demands. Then there comes a separate agreement, in which, after alluding to the demands of the bankers upon which suits were then pending, they go on to provide that, in case there should be other demands, they would leave them to the decision of the arbitrators, and they agreed to abide their decision with respect to their quotas. And then comes the third agreement; and they, having again provided that, though they have divided the estates among themselves, the personal property, including cash, still remains in common, agree that all the debts due to the estate should be equally divided among them; and they stipulate, that the payment of the bankers' demands shall on no account be delayed until the partition be effected; therefore they, as clearly as possible, say that the engagements with respect to the bankers' demands shall be carried into immediate effect, and shall not be delayed by any division of the family property, or by the settlement of the debts which may be due to the family to be divided between them. That being so, the respondents have clearly a right to recover from the appellants four-fifths of all those bankers' demands, unless the appellants can shew some other answer to this right.

Now their first answer is, "We have a set-off against the respondents, because Madho Ram, their father, was indebted to his brother, upon the management of the family concerns; that he received more rents than he had applied;" and that case it was competent to them to make out; but there is not a *scintilla* of legal evidence of their having such a claim against him; and when the Zillah Court referred the case, it is clear that they never at that time brought forward such a claim; and if they have such a claim, neither the decision of the Court below, nor of this Court, will prevent them from enforcing it. Therefore their appeal must fail, on the ground of their not having brought legal evidence of this set-off. And the ground they set up is, that this was referred to arbitration. Now there is no foundation for saying that it was so referred; there is no legal evidence of that; that also must fail. With respect to the last reason assigned in the case of the appellants, that the courts below erred in directing a deduction of four-fifths of the difference between Rs. 1,912 and the original sum: it is quite clear, I think, that there is a mistake in the wording of the decree in that respect, and that the sum was not to be reduced to Rs. 1,912, but reduced by Rs. 1,912. It was not likely that so large a demand as Rs. 8,000 should be reduced to Rs. 1,912; and therefore we must take it that Rs. 1,912 were to be struck off from 8,000; and then the decree was perfectly right in giving credit to the respondent for four-fifths of all sums; and the result will be, that the decree of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut must be confirmed, with costs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

Post-Office.—It has been officially made known at the Post-office, that from the beginning of September mails will be despatched from thence every Saturday, to be forwarded by steam-vessels from Falmouth, for Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, from which place mails will be further detached for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt, and the East Indies, once a fortnight, by her Majesty's steam-packets employed in the Mediterranean, the first of which, under the new regulation, will start from Gibraltar for Malta, on the arrival of the mail from England of the 2d September, the next on the arrival of the mail of the 16th September, and so on with every alternate weekly mail from this country. The letters from Greece and the Ionian Islands will be conveyed from Malta every fortnight by steam-packets, which will start after the arrival of the

mails from England. The letters for Egypt and India will be forwarded from Malta by steam-packets, after the arrival at that island of the mails from England of the first Saturday in the month.

A piece of plate, of the value of one hundred guineas, has been presented to Mr. Waghorn, with the following inscription:

Presented to Thomas Waghorn, Esquire, by G. G. & H. Larpeut, Chairman of the East-India and China Association, at the request and on the behalf of the several Mercantile Houses connected with the Commerce of India and China whose names are subscribed hereto, in testimony of the high sense they entertain of the persevering efforts, for a series of years, made by him in promoting a Steam Communication with India by the way of the Red Sea.

Chas. Cockerill & Co.; Gregson, Melville, & Co.; Palmer, Mackillop, Dent, & Co.; Crawford, Colvin, & Co.; Scott, Bell, & Co.; Morrison, Cryder, & Co.; Baring, Brothers, & Co.; Lyall, Brothers, & Co.; Fletcher, Alexander, & Co.; Walkinshaw & Co.; Gledstanes & Co.; Arbutnot & Latham; Dallas & Coles; Richards, Little & Co.; Magniac, Smiths, & Co.; Finlay, Hodgson, & Co.; Jas Cockburn & Co.; Barclay, Brothers, & Co.; Small, Colquhoun, & Co.; Robt. & Benj. Brown, & Co.; Jameison, Brothers, & Co.

London, 10th August 1837.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF CEYLON.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, conferring the honour of knighthood upon William Henry Rough, Esq. serjeant-at-law, chief justice of the Supreme Court at Ceylon. —*London Gazette.*

COLONEL ARTHUR.

The Queen was, on the 19th July, pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Colonel George Arthur, K. C. II.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Dowling, Esq., to be Chief Justice of the colony of New South Wales; date 23d Aug., 1837.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

3d *L. Drago.* (ordered to India). Lieut. R. B. Hale to be capt. by purch., v. Philips who retires; Cornet R. A. Moore to be lieut. by purch., v. Hale; and H. Wood to be cornet by purch. (all 10 July 37); Edm. Roche to be cornet by purch., v. Ralston who retires (11 do.); H. Hollingsworth to be cornet by purch., v. Moore (12 do.); Qu. Mast. Thos. Adams, from 7th Dr. Gu., to be qu. master, v. Huggins who exch. (10 do.); Serj. Maj. Sullivan to be adj. (with rank of cornet), v. Jones who resigns adjcy. only (9 do.); Geo Cooke to be cornet by purch., v. Stelnbach who retires (14 do.); Capt. J. B. Gough, from 23d F., to be capt. by purch., v. Tucker who retires (4 Aug.).

16th *L. Drago.* (in Bengal). Capt. L. Fyler, from 77th F., to be capt. v. Deverell who exch. (26 July 37).

4th *Foot* (in N. S. Wales). Brev. Col. Gideon Corquerer, from h.p. unattached, to be lieut. col.,

v. England app. to 41st F. (10 July 37); Maj. James England to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Gortreuer who retires; Capt. H. H. Irving to be major, v. England; Lieut. James Espinasse to be capt., v. Irving; Qu. Mast. John Potter to be adj. and ens., v. Espinasse; and Serj. Maj. S. Sexton to be qu. mast., v. Potter app. adj. (all 11 do.).

9th Foot (in Bengal). Brev. Col. Sir E. K. Williams, K.C.B., from 41st F., to be lieut. col., v. Custance app. to 10th F. (10 July 37).

13th Foot (in Bengal). Cadet F. L. Bennett to be ens. by purch., v. Tidy app. to 12th F. (25 July 37).

26th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. Hon. W. G. Osborne to be lieut. by purch., v. Robson whose prom. has not taken place; and Ens. Jas. MacDonell, from h.p. Nova Scotia Fencibles, to be ens., v. Osborne (both 4 Aug. 37).—V.M. Postlewhite to be ens. by purch., v. MacDonell who retires (11 do.).

28th Foot (in New South Wales). Capt. W. G. Cornick to be ens. by purch., v. Swift, who retires (10 July 37).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Ens. Geo. Friend to be lieut. by purch., v. Maclean who retires; and G. B. Shaw to be ens. by purch., v. Friend (both 14 July).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. C. Phillips, from 1st W. I. Regt., to be qu. mast., v. Walsh dec. (25 July 37).

41st Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Col. Richard England, from 4th F., to be lieut. col., v. Sir K. K. Williams app. to 9th F. (10 July 37); Maj. Wm. Booth to be lieut. col., v. Pardon dec.; Capt. J. F. May to be major, v. Booth; and Lieut. J. G. Beddingfield to be capt., v. May (all 11 do.). Ens. John Hadden to be lieut., v. Beddingfield (5 June); and C. A. Marshhead to be ens., v. Dullep (11 July).—Capt. Joseph Simmons to be major, v. May, whose prom. has not taken place (22 Aug.); Lieut. J. G. Beddingfield to be capt., v. May dec. (5 June). Lieut. L. Tallan to be capt., v. Simmons. Ens. T. Burgh to be lieut., v. Tallan; and Cadet John Mann to be ens., v. Burgh (all 22 Aug.).

45th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. E. W. Lascelles to be capt., v. Moore dec. (6 July 37).

46th Foot (in Bengal). Asst. Surg. C. Flyter, from 69th F., to be asst. surg., v. Campbell dec. (4 Aug. 37).

54th Foot. Cadet P. L. C. Paget to be ens., v. Macpherson prom. in Royal Afr. Col. Corps (11 Aug.).

57th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. James Moore, from 2d F., to be paym., v. Green dec. (18 Aug.).

63d Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Giles Fyfe, from 20th F., to be lieut., v. Hill who exch. (22 Aug. 37).

85th Col. C. H. Churchill, of 31st F., to be qu. mast. general to Queen's troops serving in East Indies, v. Maj. Gen. Sir Jeremiah Duxson, K.C.B. (11 Aug. 37).

By a memorandum issued from the Horse Guards, no recruits are to be enlisted for any regiment of cavalry or infantry serving in India until they shall have completed their 25th year.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JULY 21. *Cheshire*, Campbell, from Bombay 3d March; and Cape 11th May; off Liverpool.—29. *Melion*, Pope, from Bengal 12th March; off Falmouth.—*Solus*, Crickmay, from Cape 11th May; off Cowes.—*Matilda*, from Mauritius; off Kinsale.—31. *Behemam*, Tizard, from Bengal 8th March; at Liverpool.—*London*, Hoodless, from Bengal 7th March; off Liverpool.—*Thames Lutter*, Ford, from V. D. Land 7th Feb.; off Margate.—Aug. 1. *Arch*, Simpson, from Mauritius 12th April; at Cork.—2. *Quonies*, Marshall, from Madras 19th March; off Portsmouth.—*Perseverance*, Corkhill, from N. S. Wales 10th March; off Falmouth.—3. *Japan*, Hill, from South Seas; off Swanage.—4. *Esyrtian*, Johnson, from Cape 20th May, off Dover.—5. *Palone*, Gillies, from Bengal 16th March; off Liverpool.—*Colombo*, Beck, from Bombay 4th March, and Colombo 25th do., at Bordeaux.—7. *Orator*, Terry, from Bengal 5th March. off Swanage.—*Fergusson*, Young, from Bengal 4th March; off Kingsbridge.—*Narcisse*, Curry, from Ceylon 28th March; off Portsmouth.—*Florentia*, Deloitte,

from N. S. Wales 11th March; and *Deserunt*, Riddle, from V. D. Land 15th April; both off Brighton.—12. *William*, Clark, from Bombay 6th March; at Liverpool.—14. *Matilda*, Comin, from Cape 14th May; at Deal.—17. *Larkins*, Ingram, from Bengal 29th March, and Cape 10th June; off the Lizard.—18. H. M. S. *Lynx*, Huntly, from Cape 9th June; off Plymouth.—21. *Excell*, Smith, from Bombay 18th April; *Barbara*, Beasley, from Bombay 6th April; and *Statesman*, Rowett, from N. S. Wales 30th April; all at Liverpool.—*Trusty*, West, from China 7th Feb.; off Limerick.—22. *Roberts*, Elder, from Bengal 3d April; *Ingis*, Wise, from China 19th March; *Emphates*, Buckingham, from China 19th March; and *Trinculo*, Rea, from Singapore; all at Deal.—*Deserunt*, Nash, from Singapore 24th March, Mauritius 1st May, and Cape 4th June; at Liverpool.—*Bilton*, Compton, from Bengal 15th March, and Madras 8th April; off Portsmouth.—23. *Bengal*, Marjoram, from Bengal 1st March; *Ellen*, Dixon, from N. S. Wales 27th April; *Bonheer*, Wright, from V. D. Land 14th March; *Sarah*, Newby, from N. S. Wales 29th March, and Pernambuco; *London*, Lamb, from Cape 13th June; *Edgar*, Allen, from South Seas; and *Postland*, Gray, from ditto; all at Deal.—*Adams*, Mills, from Bombay 1st April; at Liverpool.—*Albatross*, Westmoreland, from V. D. Land 22d April; off Dover.—25. *Brooke*, Bleasdale, from Bombay 12th March, off Falmouth.—*Shannon*, Wilden, from Bombay 12th April; off Liverpool.—26. *Caledonia*, Stroyan, from Bombay 6th May; at Liverpool.—*Royal William*, Irving, from Bengal 21st March; at Dublin.—*Patrol*, Dunn, from Cape; at Cork.—29. *India*, Vis, from Batavia 16th May, and Cape 10th June; off Penzance.

Departures.

JULY 22. *Henry Wellesley*, Williams, from N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—24. *Putland*, Conbro, from N. S. Wales; from Clyde.—27. *Gilmere*, Lindsay, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—28. *London*, Bati, for Mauritius; from Bordeaux.—31. *Gauges*, Ardley, for Bombay, (with troops); from Deal.—*Cardroom*, Irving, for Mauritius, and Bordeaux; from Gravesend, Aug. 1. *Copeland*, Crawford, for China; from Liverpool.—*Sussex*, Roxby, for Mauritius; from Bristol.—4. *Anna Robertson*, Hamilton, for China, from Deal.—5. *Windsor*, Henning, for Bengal. *Robert Mait*, Felcher, for Bengal; *Susan*, Newby, for V. D. Land; and *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, for Bengal; all from Portsmouth.—*Juliet*, Wilson, for V. D. Land and New South Wales; from Torbay.—*Murcia*, Furlong, and *Elizabeth*, Cundy, both for Mauritius; from Bristol.—*Anacron*, Lalal, for Bombay; from Bordeaux.—8. *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, for Bengal; from Plymouth.—*Scota*, Campbell, for Bengal (with troops); from Portsmouth.—*Duchess of Kent*, Lamb, for N. S. Wales; and *Singapore*, Lock, for Singapore; both from Deal.—*Patina*, Feathers, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—7. *Brabant Nelson*, Chapman, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Lady Emma*, Hurst, for South Australia; from Deal.—9. *Malabar*, Bax, for Bombay; and *Sesostia*, Yates, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal, both from Portsmouth.—*Elizabeth*, Saunders, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*Maiden*, Hoag, for Cape; from Rungate.—9. *Adewate*, Wilkinson, for Mauritius; and *Guano*, Dolling, for South Australia and South Seas; both from Deal.—*Elevator*, Holderness, for Cape and Swan River, from Portsmouth.—*St. George*, Williams, for Cape and Bengal; from Bristol.—*Conder*, Mai, for Algoa Bay; from Scilly.—10. *Clifton*, Green, for Bengal; from Bristol.—*Athol*, Kirtley, for Mauritius (with troops); from Cork.—*Canute*, Brodie, for Cape and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—12. *Richmond*, McLeod, for Bengal; *Cornwall*, Bell, for Cape and Bengal, and *Hushery*, Buckle, for Batavia and China, all from Deal.—*Sir Charles Forbes*, Leslie, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Kingston.—14. *Thomas Grenville*, Thornhill, for Madeira and Bengal, and *Bardaster*, Verue, for Cape, Mauritius; both from Deal.—*John Campbell*, Paton, for Bombay (with coals); from Llanely.—15. *Wallingford*, Liddell, for Cape and Madras; from Portsmouth.—*Victoria*, Saunders, for Bengal; from Bristol.—17. *Haywood*, Jones, for Bombay (with coals); from Llanely.—18. *Sunuel Baker*, Wild, for Mauritius; from Bristol.—19. *Henry*, Bunney, for Cape; from Deal.—*Thomas Harrison*, Harrison, for Bombay (with coals); from Llanely.—21. *Bland*, Callan, for Bengal; and *Elizabeth*, Highat, for

Bombay; both from Liverpool.—22. *Norfolk*, MacGilldownay, for Mauritius; and *Auriga*, Chalmers, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; both from Deal.—*Neptune*, Nagle, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Kingston.—*Australia*, Forrester, for Cape; from Liverpool.—*Monarch*, MacNeillage, for Bengal; from Glasgow.—*Belhaven*, Crawford, for Bengal; from Greenock.—23. *Arabian*, Cain, for Laureston; from Deal.—*William Wilson*, Miller, for Cape and Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—24. *Paragon*, Coleman, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Atlas*, Hunt, for Mauritius (with troops); from Cork.—25. *Briton*, Harrington, for Cape; from Portsmouth.—*Russarah Merchant*, Moncreiff, for V. D. Land (with emigrants); from Cork.—26. *Barretto Junior*, Saunders, for Madras; *Duke of Angull*, Bristow, for Madras; *Napawno*, Warming, for South Australia (with emigrants, &c.); and *Camilla*, Marshall, for Hobart Town; all from Deal.—*Tinamian*, Battershall, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—27. *Duke of Barchin*, Martin, for Bengal; and *Calyope*, Evans, for Mauritius; both from Deal.—*The Briton*, Beeth, for Madras; and *Berkshire*, Clarkon, for Tellicherry, Cannanore, and Bombay; both from Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Orizotes, from Madras: Mrs. Hortman; Major Hortman; Lieut. R. Gill, 41st Madras N. I.; Lieut. H. T. Hutchins, H. M. 62d regt.; Lieut. H. P. Keighley, 49th Madras N. I.; Lieut. D. Pearson, late 34th Madras N. I.; Esq. Scott; Mr. P. Hanson; Master Ludolph.—From the Cape: John Jackson, Esq., H. C. civil service China establishment; Mrs. Jackson; Miss and two Masters Jackson; John Pearson, Esq., H. M. ordnance.—(The Rev. R. A. Denton was left at the Cape)—Capt. May, H. M. 41st regt. died at sea.

Per Rhada, from V. D. Land: Mr. John Hassell, &c.

Per Thomas Lauer, from V. D. Land: Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster and six children; Mr. and Mrs. Smithson and two ditto; Mr. Storey; Mrs. Baues; Mr. Laycock; Mr. Hallane; Mr. Staples; Mr. Reilly.

Per Lakuna, from Bengal (additional): M. Lashington, Esq., for the Cape; — Phillips, Esq., merchant, from the Cape.—(Lieut. A. Gullanders, 54th N. I., died at sea.)

Per Roberts, from Bengal (additional): Mr. Hastings.—(Col. Beaton, com. gen., died at sea.)

Per Deverett, Riddle, from V. D. Land: Mr. and Mrs. Elliott; Mr. and Mrs. Ford and child; Mrs. Parker; Dr. Kugi; Messrs. Page, Stiehlitz, Murray, Taylor, and Woolbert.

Per Deverett, Nash, from Singapore: Mrs. Saunders; Mrs. Hilaire, Mr. and Mrs. Bourne and two children.

Per Barbara, from Bombay: Capt. Lawson; Capt. Cumberland; Lieut. Norman, 3rd Madras N. I.; Lieut. Mocker; Dr. Fraser; two invalids.

Per Adams, from Bombay: Mr. Miller.

Per Inglis, from China: Mr. S. E. Cousins; Mr. T. H. Middleton.

Per Bolton, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Shaw; Mrs. Middlecoat; Mrs. Prendergast; Mrs. Compton; Capt. Middlecoat, Madras artillery; Capt. O'Leary, H. M. 46th regt.; Lieuts. Montgomery, Bennett, and Prendergast, ditto; Lieut. A. M. Molyneux, 46th Madras N. I.; Cornets F. Burdett and W. Wint, H. M. 13th L. Drag.; Master Middlecoat; 50 invalids, 6 women, and 6 children.—(Lieut. G. F. Walker, 28th Madras N. I., died at sea.)

Per Abbotson, from V. D. Land: Thos. Swayne, Esq.; Mr. W. Dry; Master Arthur Carr.

Per Hugh Lindsay steamer from Bombay: Col. Cheesney; Arthur Hogue, Esq.; G. Fraser, Esq.; G. F. Hodgkinson, Esq.; G. C. Arbuthnot, Esq.

Expected.

Per Captain Cook, from N. S. Wales: Capt. Dryborough; Dr. Arthur Savage, R. N.; Mr. Kinlock; Masters Potter Macquhen and C. Rich.

Per William Bryan, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Roman; Mr. and Mrs. Everson; Mr. and Mrs. Bones and son; Mr. John Mason; Mr. Brown.

Per Ellen, from N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Reid; Miss Milner; Mr. George Wentworth; Mr. Benj. Hill.

Per Lotus, from Madras: Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. Bennett, 34th N. I., &c.

Per Severa, from Bombay: Mrs. James and two children; Mrs. Gateskill; Mrs. Muspratt and three children; Lieut. Col. James; Mr. Muspratt; Capt. Benbow and child; Capt. Jacob. Lieut. Vincent; Dr. Hathorn; Dr. H. Arding; Rev. Mr. Laurie; Mr. Howard; Mr. Plummer; Conductor Briscoe, wife, and two children; Mrs. Wilson.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Richmond, for Bengal: Mrs. Williamson and Misses Fanny, Louisa, Henrietta, and Helen Williamson, family of Major Williamson, Bengal army; Capt. A. Stewart, Bengal army; Alexander MacDonald, Esq., merchant; Richard Tudmarsh, Esq., ditto; Donald MacDonald, Esq., ditto; Mons. Julius Braser.

Per Wellington, for Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Penny; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pehmoller; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Shultness; Misses Gochler and Simpkins; Dr. Franklin; Mr. Smuts; Mr. Rhobus.—For Madras: Major and Mrs. Purton, Madras engineers; Mrs. Douglas; Misses Elliott and Rose; G. Arbuthnot, Esq.; Lieut. Broadfoot, 34th Madras N. I.; Lieut. Douglas, Madras engineers; Messrs. Norton, Johnstone, Cadanhead, Sparks, Podmore, and Kensington.

Per Brotherton, for Bengal: Mrs. Nicolson; Mrs. Colvin; Mrs. Marshman; Mrs. Rose; Misses Davidson, Robinson, Ferris, and Kirkman; Mr. Garrett; Mr. Cheek; Mr. Galloway; Mr. Munro; also several missionaries from the London Missionary Society.

Per Syostia, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal: Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Graehinger; Mr. Kevin; Mr. Melin; Mr. Cadogan; Mr. Wood.

Per Scotia, for Bengal: Col. Ogilvie and two Misses Ogilvie; Capt. and Mrs. Montgomerie; Capt. and Mrs. Guyon; Misses Tweedie, Ferrier, and Boldero; Mr. White; Dr. Tweedie; Mr. Wilson, surgeon; Mr. Stevens; two Masters Wagenteinbre.

Per Carpatie, for Bombay: Mrs. Col. Vallant; Mrs. Dr. Burnes; Mrs. Major Barnes; Mrs. Myhne; Misses M. and E. Vahant; Miss Voyle; Miss Reynolds; Miss Walker; Dr. Burnes, junr., Bombay army; Mr. Myhne; Ensign Dickinson; Mr. Vallant, cadet.

Per Windsor, for Bengal (additional): Mr. and Mrs. Moore; the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher.

Per Thomas Greenfield, for Bengal: Mrs. Col. Hunter, Miss Hunter, and four children; Mrs. C. Smith; Miss Bovey; Mrs. Griffin; Misses Lloyd, Mils, Bovey, and Faithful; Capt. Griffin; Dr. Turner; Mr. Blackburn; Mr. Trevor; Mr. Borchio; Mr. Loveday; Mr. MacKenzie; Colonel Taute, and Lieuts. Jones, Smith, Barnes, Hollingsworth, Cookes, Houlie, and Adams, all of H. M. 3d L. Drags.; Lieuts. Mackinnon, Mitchell, Routh, Smith, Wood, and Sweetenham, all of H. M. 16th Lancers; troops, &c.

Per Duke of Angull, for Madras: Col. and Mrs. Cooke; Col. Napier and party; Mrs. M. Lean and son; Mr. and Mrs. Yates; Mrs. Cleaveland; Mrs. Cooke; Capt. Forbes; Dr. Grant; Mr. Godfrey; Mr. Pollard; Mr. Cholmley; Mr. Jones; Mr. Hamilton; Mr. Buckle; Mr. Seldon; Mr. Bullock; Mr. Cannon.

Per Trun Bithon, for Madras: Col. Breton, H. M. army; Col. Herbert; Major and Mrs. Mitchell, and Miss Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Young; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, C.S.; Miss Colmers; Capt. Simpson, Madras Cavalry; Capt. Nott; Lieut. Mackenzie; Mr. Stone; Mr. St. Aubin; Mr. Smith.

Per Lady Flora, for Madras: Capt. and Mrs. Smith; Capt. and Mrs. Wynter; Capt. and Mrs. Griffith; Capt. and Mrs. Fischer; Miss Whannel; Miss Routledge; Capt. Nott; Rev. Mr. Lewis; Mr. Clogston; Mr. Fairtlough; Mr. Budd; Mr. Parker; Mr. Chapman; Mr. Braine.

Per Duke of Barchin, for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Oxborough, and two Misses Oxborough; Miss McLeod; Mrs. Col. McCaskill and two daughters; Dr. and Mrs. Smith; Major Campbell, Bengal army; J. Storr, Esq.; W. Patrick, Esq.; Capt. Saurin; Mr. Muir, writer; Messrs. Shute, Carrington, Voyle, Lewis, Ravenscroft, Christie, Fitzmaurice, Turner, Davis, Oxborough, Cavenagh, Robinson, A. C. Campbell, and Sheriff.

Per Triumph, for Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Clementson; Mrs. Haines; Capt. and Mrs. Brown; Capt. and Mrs. Moore; Capt. and Mrs. Hobson; Miss Walker; Dr. Clark; Dr. Tawse; Mr. Farquharson; Mr. Jones; Mr. Green; Mr. Phillips.

Per Castle Huntley, for Bombay: Mrs. Col. Whitehill and daughter; Dr. and Mrs. Pinhey; Mr. and Mrs. McMorris; Miss Keith; Col. Manson; Col. Lester; Messrs. Russell, Thompson, Turquand, Strachey, Leith, McLeod, Hughes, and Wilkinson.

Per Cornwall, for Bengal: Col. and Mrs. King; Mr. and Mrs. Goldie; Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie; Mrs. Stewart; Misses Nash; Major Anderson; Mr. Ramsay; Mr. Farre; Dr. Turnbull; Mr. Field; Mr. Grant; Mr. Macfarlane; Mr. Burkinlyoung; Mr. Bolt; Mr. Dick; Mons. Theroult.

Per Baretto Junior, for Madras: Mrs. Waters; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Saunders; Miss Waters; two Misses Dobbs; Mr. Waters; Capt. Smith; Capt. Moore; Mr. Atkinson; Mr. Menars; Mr. Warde. —For Madeira: Dr. Tyser; Miss Tyser.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The *Reliance* whaler, Cockle, was lost on the Island of Soda, Coast of Arabia, 18th Dec. The crew arrived at Bombay 22d Feb. No cargo saved; only a few stores.

The *Isabella*, Hart, from Launceston to South Australia (with stock, &c.), has been totally wrecked near Portland Bay. Crew saved.

The *Victory*, Biden, has been condemned at Manila, and was to be sold on the 15th March.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 5. Mrs. R. Browne, late of Calcutta, of a son.

7. At Little Campden House, Kensington, the lady of Sir Henry Wilcock, of a daughter.

8. At Hampstead Heath, the lady of Capt. Gribble, of a daughter.

9. The lady of C. M. Caldecott, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a son.

— At Brighton, the lady of Major Clark, 54th regt., of a daughter.

Lately. The lady of Capt. Sir Keith A. Jackson, Bart., 4th L. Dragoons, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 26. At Wallingford, Lieut. Cecil Arding, of the 58th regt. Bengal N.I., to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Edward Wells, Esq.

29. At Kennington, William, youngest son of the late Capt. George Owen, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Capt. J. P. Goater, of the 1st or N.H. Militia.

31. Mr. Samuel Shuttleworth, of Bread Street, to Clara, eldest daughter of the late Col. Alexander Hind, of the Hon. E.I. Company's artillery, Bengal.

Aug. 1. At Christ Church, Marylebone, Charles Ginkell London, Esq., of the Bengal Army, to Louisa, fourth daughter of Benjamin Alsable, Esq., of Park Place, Regent's Park.

— At Arbutnot House, Kincardineshire, Wm. James Lumsden, Esq., of Balmiedie, and of the civil service of the E.I. Company, to Margaret, second daughter of the Right Hon. Viscount Arbutnot.

16. At St. Paul's Church, Ball's Pond, Islington, Capt. Richard Apin, Hon. Company's service, to Elizabeth Sophia, younger daughter of the late William Knight, Esq., of Highbury House.

22. At Camberwell, the Rev. John Dyer, secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Jackson.

23. At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, the Rev. Thos. Steele, a.n., of Edgeworth-Town, Ireland, to Sophia Ann, daughter of the late Capt. T. W. Howard, of the Bengal establishment.

Lately. At St. Marylebone Church, Christopher Mardenbrough, Esq., to Louisa Frances, eldest daughter of the late Alex. Wilson, Esq., of the E.I. Company's service.

— At Southampton, E. T. Cotgrave, Esq., Bombay artillery, to Eliza, daughter of the late W. Scott, Esq., of Bath.

— At Edinburgh, Dr. W. Scott, of Newington, to Caroline, daughter of the late Col. W. C. Oliver, Hon. E.I. Company's service.

— The Rev. J. T. Patteson, missionary to India, to Miss Ann Miles, of Yeovil.

DEATHS.

April 13. At sea, on board the *Robarts*, on the passage home, Lieut. Col. W. S. Beaton, 7th regt. L.C., late commissary-general, Bengal army.

30. At sea, on board the *Bolton*, on the passage from India, Lieut. G. F. Walker, 28th regt. Madras N.I.

May 14. At sea, on board the *Larkins*, on the passage from India, Lieut. A. Gillanders, 54th regt. Bengal N.I.

June 15. At Damascus, while on his travels, of cholera, Wm. Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq., of Whitehill, eldest son of the late R. W. Ramsay, Esq., of Whitehill, and of Moray Place, Edinburgh.

July 30. At Brompton, Margaret Antoinette, wife of Henry Veitch, Esq., of Madeira.

Aug. 5. At Warren Point, near Newry, Lieut. A. H. McLeroth, of the 36th regt., of apoplexy, occasioned by a wound received at the siege of Rangoon in 1824.

7. At Boulogne, Emily Jane, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Ruddell Todd, of Portland Place.

12. At Warwick, James Majoribanks, Esq., late of the Bengal civil service.

— At Bath, Walter Balfour, Esq., for many years in the service of the Hon. E.I. Company.

14. The Earl of Cardigan. His eldest son, Lord Brudenell, who succeeds to the title, is at present in the command of a dragoon regiment in India.

22. At Halesbury, Herts, Georgiana Henrietta, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. H. Batten, D.D., aged 13 years.

Lately. On board the *Oronte*, on his passage home from India, Capt. James F. May, of H.M. 41st regt. of Foot.

— At Temple Sowerby, Westmoreland, aged 85, Mary, relict of Patrick Rydome, Esq., the tourist in Sicily.

THE LONDON MARKETS, August 25, 1837.

Sugar.—The West India market is quiet; the demand is moderate, but the holders are firm. The stock is deficient, yet the prices are much lower, in comparison with last year. The prices of Mauritius are supported, though there is little doing. The grocers purchase freely of Bengal admissible to duty. In Manila and Siam, there is nothing doing.

Coffee.—The market is rather flat, though prices are firm. The demand for Mocha is good.

Indigo.—The demand has been very steady from dealers at 4d. to 6d. advance on the last quarterly sale.

Cotton.—The demand for the home trade continues moderate; all descriptions are held firmly for previous prices. At Liverpool there have been speculative purchases to some extent.

Rice is in good request.

Silk.—There has been a brisk demand, principally for the best descriptions of China, and chiefly on speculation at improving prices.

Tea.—Public sales of Free Trade to the extent of 67,000 packages are announced for the 18th of next month. There continues to be a brisk demand for all descriptions, and profits on the last public sale of jd. to 1d. per lb. paid.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices: A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar munda is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar munda equal to 110 factory munda.—Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, April 13, 1837.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.				
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt. 11	0 @ 17	0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md. 5	10 @ 5	12		
Bottles	100	11	8	— flat	do. 5	11	5	13	
Coals	B. md. 0	7½	0	— English, sq.	do. 3	6	3	8	
Copper Sheathing, 16-32	F. md 37	0	37	4	— flat	do. 3	6	3	8
— Brassers'	do. 37	12	38	4	Bolt	do. 3	8	10	0
— Thick sheets	do. —	—	—	—	Sheet	do. 5	8	0	0
— Old Gross	do. 36	4	36	8	Nails	cwt. 9	8	14	8
Bolt	do. 36	0	36	8	Hoops	F. md. 4	12	4	14
Tile	do. 34	6	34	10	Kentledge	cwt. 1	0	1	1
Nails, assort.	do. 32	0	36	0	Lead, Pig	F. md. 7	10	7	12
Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do. 37	12	39	8	— unstamped	do. 7	8	7	9
Russia	Sa. Rs. do. —	—	—	—	Millinery	15	D.	—	—
Copperas	do. 1	12	1	14	Shot, patent	bag 3	2	4	0
Cottons, chintz	pce. —	—	—	—	Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md. 7	7	7	9
— Muslins, assort.	do. 1	0	13	0	Stationery	30	D.	50	D.
— Yarn 16 to 170	mgr. 0	6	81	—	Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md. 6	2	6	6
Cutlery, fine	10 to 25A. to P.C.	30	D.	—	— Swedish	do. 7	2	7	9
Glass	do. 20	D.	30	D.	Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. boxes 50	0	21	0
Hardware	P.C. —	—	—	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd. 5	8	12	0
Hosiery, cotton	30	D.	—	—	— coarse and middling	1	4	4	0
Ditto, silk	15 to 47	D. to P.C.	—	—	— Flannel fine	0	15	1	7

MADRAS, March 15, 1837.

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Bottles	100	@	12	Iron Hoops	candy	35	@
Copper, Sheet	candy	290	—	— Nails	do.	70	105
— Bolt	do.	210	—	Lead, Pig	do.	50	55
— Old	do.	240	—	— Sheet	do.	50	55
Nails, assort.	do.	315	—	Millinery	P.C.	—	30 A.
Cottons, Chintz, &c.	piece	4	320	Shot, patent	bag	3	34
— (Linghams)	do.	2	3	Spelter	candy	40	—
— Longcloth, fine	do.	9	14	Stationery (select)	10A.	—	15A.
Cutlery, coarse	15A.	—	20A.	Steel, English	candy	35	38
Glass and Earthenware	10A.	—	25A.	— Swedish	do.	42	45
Hardware	10A.	—	15A.	Tin Plates	box	16	17
Hosiery	10A.	—	15A.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	do.	10A.	15A.
Iron, Swedish	candy	52	53	— coarse	do.	10A.	20A.
— English bar	do.	28	30	— Flannel, fine	10 to 12 ans. pr. yd.	—	—
— Flat and bolt	do.	28	30	— Ditto, coarse	7 to 8 ans. do.	—	—

BOMBAY, April 28, 1837.

	Rs.	@	Rs		Rs.	@	Rs.
Anchors	cwt.	14	—	Iron, Swedish	St. candy	50	—
Bottles	doz.	1	—	— English	do.	27	—
Coals	ton	10	—	— Hoops	cwt.	6	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32	cwt.	57	—	— Nails	do.	13	—
— Thick sheets	do.	62	—	— Sheet	do.	7	—
— Plate bottoms	do.	60	—	— Rod for bolts	St. candy	27	—
Tile	do.	48.8	—	do. for nails	cwt.	37	—
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	—	—	—	— Sheet	do.	11	—
— Longcloths	—	—	—	— Millinery	15D.	—	—
— Muslins	—	—	—	Shot, patent	cwt.	15	—
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	lb.	0.11	—	— Spelter	do.	8.12	—
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	1.2	—	1.10	— Stationery (select)	15D.	—	—
Cutlery, table	10 D.	—	—	— Steel, Swedish	tub	9.8	—
— Glass and Earthenware	20 D. —	30 D.	—	— Tin Plates	box	17	—
Hardware	P. C.	—	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . . . yd.	—	4	—
Hosiery, half hose	P. C.	—	—	— coarse	do.	2	—
				— Flannel, fine	1.8	—	—

CANTON, March 14, 1837.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece 3 @ 6	—	Smalts	pecul 30 @ 60	—
— Longcloths	do. 3 — 10½	—	Steel, Swedish	tub 3.7	—
— Muslins, 20 yds.	do. —	—	Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 1 — 1.55	—
— Cambrics, 48 yds.	do. 5 — 9	—	do. ex super	yd. 2.5	—
— Bandannoes	do. —	2.30	Camlets at Lintin	pce. 26 — 27	—
Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50	pecul 37 — 40	—	do. Dutch	do. 22 — 28	—
Iron, Bar	do. 14 — 15	—	— Long Ells	do. 81 — 89	—
— Rod	do. 3.50	—	Tin, Straits	pecul 23 —	—
Lead, Pig	do. 6½	—	Tin Plates	box 7 —	—

SINGAPORE, April 22, 1837.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	6 @ 7	Cotton Hkfs. lmit. Battick, dble.	doz.	24 @ 4
Bottles	do.	100	do. do Pullicat	doz.	11 @ 2
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	35 @ 36	Twist, 30 to 46	pecul	52 @ 53
Cottons, Madapolams, 24yd. by 36in. pcs.	24	21	Hardware, and coarse Cutlery	scarce & wanted	
Imit. Irish	24	24-36 do. 1.90	Iron, Swedish	pecul	44
Longcloths 38 to 40	34-36 do.	44	English	do.	4
do. do.	36inedo.	54	Nail, rod	do.	41 @ 44
do. do.	40-44 do.	31 @ 43	Lead, Plg	do.	6 @ 64
do. do.	44-54 do.	9	Sheet	do.	5 @ 54
Prints, 7-11 angle colours	do.	54	Shot, patent	bag	—
do. do.	do.	2 @ 21	Spelter	pecul	6 @ 7
do. do.	do.	21 @ 21	Steel, Swedish	do.	41 @ 51
Cambric, 12 yds. by 45 to 50 in. do.	11	21	English	do.	—
Jacnet, 20	30 @ 44	12	Woolens, Long Ellis	ps.	9 @ 10
Lappets, 10	40 @ 44	1	do. do.	ps.	25 @ 30
Chintz, fancy colours	do.	3 @ 5	Ladies' cloth	yd.	1 @ 2

REMARKS.

Madras, March 15, 1837.—The market for European articles has not experienced any improvement since our last; wholesale by the invoice is quite impracticable, as the public sale-rooms are over-stocked with almost every description. Glass and Earthenware, not in sets, are the only articles which appear to be getting into enquiry at present.

—The metal market has received a supply of iron and copper, but we have not heard of any sales being yet effected.—*P. Cur.*

Singapore, April 22, 1837.—The demand for plain, printed, and coloured Piece Goods has been very languid during the week; no importations since our last. The stocks of low-quality Cambrics are still heavy, and no demand for Siam. Long-cloths, fine 36-inch widths, are enquired for by the China junk traders. Madapolams of suitable qualities are current, and stocks getting much reduced. Grey shirtings, 44 to 46 inch width, of thin quality, for dyeing blue, are in demand. Prints are in rather extensive demand by the junk traders, but low prices offered; say white grounds and large flower patterns; new and favourite styles are scarce. Muslins are in very little enquiry at this season; small lots of Lappets and Spotted Cambrics are bought by the retail dealers as wanted. —Woolens: Long Ellis have been in some enquiry by the Cochin Chinese, but at low prices. In other descriptions of Woolens we have not heard of any transactions.—Cotton Twist, Grey Mule, continues in moderate enquiry.—Metals: Iron,

English Bar, none in first hands; an import of 60 to 70 tons would readily realize our quotation. Swedish Bar, none, and wanted at quotations. Nail Rod scarce, and in demand at dols. 41 to 43 per pecul. Copper Sheathing well supplied, and only saleable by retail as wanted.—*Ibid.*

Canton, March 7, 1837.—Cotton Piece Goods (White) are at present in good demand, and prices are a little better. There is now a little demand for Cotton Yarn, but without any improvement in prices.—Woolens: the reports from the northward are more favourable to the sales of Spanish Stripes, as well as to Cambrics and Long Ellis, if corresponding to Company's packing. The demand here has been more active lately, but with little improvement in prices.—*March 14.* Cotton Piece Goods continue in request.—Cotton Yarn has been lately enquired after for small supplies.—Woolens maintain a steady demand.—Straits Tin, which had suffered a very rapid fall in price, has advanced to our quotation.—*March 25.* Cotton Manufactures share the general dullness of the market.—There was a little briskness in the demand for Cotton Yarn, but it has subsided now.—Woolens: One or two sales of middling quality Spanish stripes have been reported to us, only realizing our lowest quotation.—*Ibid.*

Penang, March 25, 1837.—Suitable descriptions of Piece Goods are now rather scarce in the market; not much business has been doing, holders demanding high rates.—*Ibid.*

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, April 13, 1837.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
First 5 per cent. Loan	Prem. 13 8 12 8	
Second 5 per cent.	0 4 to 3 8	
Third 5 per cent.	3 0 2 8	
4 per cent.	Disc. 2 5 2 10	

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal, Prem. . Co. Rs. 17,066.10 a	17,280
Ditto, New Share, 4,000, Prem.	
Co. Rs.	1,800 a 1,900
Union Bank, P.m. (Co. Rs. 2,700) Co. Rs. 850 a	900
Suppl. thirds. (Co. Rs. 900)	300 a 350

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bill	8 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	5 0 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	5 8 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at six months' sight—to buy, 2s. 2 d.	
to sell, 2s. 3 d. to 2s. 4 d. per Sa. Re.	
to buy, 2s. 0 d. to 2s. 2 d. to sell, 2s. 1 d. to 2s. 2 d. per Company's Rupee.	

Madras, March 1, 1837.

Government Securities.

Non Remittable Loan of 18th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—par to 4 disc.	
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—3½ prem.	
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—2 disc.	
Ditto ditto New four per cent.—2 disc.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months, 2s. 0½ d. to 2s. 2 d. p.r	
Madras Rupee.	

Bombay, April 28, 1837.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 2 d. to 2s. 2½ d.	
per Rupee.	
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 103.12 to 104.4 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sierra Rupees.	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 97.8 to 98 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, 104 to 104.4 Bom. Rs.	
Ditto of 1825-26, 104 to 107.8 per ditto.	
Ditto of 1829-30, 107 to 107.8 per ditto.	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 102 to 102.8 per do.	
Ditto of 1835-36, 96 to 96.8 Company's Rs.	
5 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 114 to 114.8 Bom. Rs.	

Singapore, April 22, 1837.

Exchanges.

On London, at 3 and 6 months sight, 4s. 1d. to 4s. 9d. per Spanish dollar.	
On Bengal, gov. bills, at 30 days, 206 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. dollars.	

Canton, March 14, 1837.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months sight, 5s. per Sp. D	
On Bengal.—Company's Bills, 30 days, 220 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Private Bills, 30 days, 220 Co.'s Rs. per ditto.	
On Bombay, Private Bills, 222 ditto.	
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 4½ to 5 percent. prem.	

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, August 25, 1837.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.							
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Coffee, Batavia .....cwt.	1 16 0	@	3 7 0	Mother-o'-Pearl	2 15 0	@	4 0 0
— Samarang	1 14 0	—	1 16 0	Shells, China } cwt.	0 2 0	—	0 5 3
— Cheribon	2 4 0	—	2 6 0	Rattans	100 0 2	—	0 6 6
— Sumatra	1 7 0	—	1 12 0	Rice, Bengal White...cwt.	0 11 0	—	0 13 6
— Ceylon	2 1 0	—	2 5 0	— Patna	0 14 6	—	0 16 0
— Mocha	2 17 0	—	3 10 0	— Java	0 9 0	—	0 12 6
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 0 31	—	0 0 51	Safflower	1 15 0	—	7 0 0
— Madras	0 0 32	—	0 0 6	Sago	6 0 0	—	9 0 0
— Bengal	0 0 31	—	0 0 43	— Pearl	10 6 0	—	17 0 0
— Bourbon	0 0 52	—	0 0 61	Saltpetre	22 0 0	—	24 0 0
Drugs & for Dyeing.				Silk, Company's Bengal lb	0 9 6	—	0 16 0
— Aloes, Epatia.....cwt.	6 0 0	—	17 0 0	— Orgazine do.	—	—	—
— Anniseeds, Star.....	2 12 0	—	—	— China Tsatiee	0 13 0	—	0 18 0
— Borax, Refined.....	2 0 0	—	—	— Bengal Privilege.	—	—	—
— Unrefined	2 10 0	—	—	— Teyam	0 11 6	—	0 13 0
— Camphire, In chests ..	8 0 0	—	8 5 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....	0 3 0	—	0 6 9
— Cardamoms, Malabar..lb.	0 1 9	—	0 2 9	— Cloves	0 0 10	—	0 2 0
— Ceylon	0 0 10	—	0 1 4	— Mace	0 2 0	—	0 6 9
— Cassia Huds	2 16 0	—	3 5 0	— Nutmegs	0 3 0	—	0 5 4
— Ligna	2 8 0	—	2 18 0	— Ginger	1 1 0	—	1 15 0
— Castor Oil	0 0 31	—	0 0 8	— Pepper, Black.....lb.	0 0 34	—	0 0 4
— China Root.....cwt.	30 0 0	—	—	— White	0 0 73	—	0 1 6
— Cubebs	2 15 0	—	2 19 0	Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.	3 0 0	—	3 8 0
— Dragon's Blood.....	10 0 0	—	—	— Siam and China	1 0 0	—	1 14 0
— Gum Ammoniac, drop..	7 12 0	—	9 10 0	— Mauritius	2 6 0	—	3 5 6
— Arabic	2 0 0	—	4 0 0	— Manila and Java	0 17 0	—	1 15 0
— Assafoetida	2 0 0	—	4 0 0	— Tea, Bohea, Fokien ..lb.	0 11 0	—	0 1 2
— Benjamin, 3d Sort.....	3 10 0	—	8 10 0	— Congou	0 10 4	—	0 2 8
— Animi	4 0 0	—	9 15 0	— Souchong	0 0 94	—	0 3 0
— Gambogium	5 0 0	—	17 0 0	— Capor	0 1 0	—	0 1 4
— Myrrh	3 10 0	—	12 0 0	— Campoi	0 1 9	—	0 2 0
— Oilbanum	2 10 0	—	11 0 0	— Twankay	0 1 14	—	0 1 7
— Kino	0 2 0	—	0 6 0	— Pekoe	0 1 7	—	0 3 2
— Lac Lake.....lb.	0 3 3	—	0 3 6	— Hysonskin	0 1 94	—	0 1 7
— Shell	5 0 0	—	6 8 0	— Hyson	0 1 94	—	0 6 1
— Stick	3 2 0	—	3 5 0	— Young Hyson	0 1 7	—	0 4 6
— Musk, China	0 10 0	—	1 13 6	— Gunpowder, Imperial ..	0 2 10	—	0 4 3
— Nux Vomica	0 8 0	—	—	Tin, Banca.....cwt.	3 15 0	—	—
— Oil, Cassia	0 7 6	—	0 9 6	— Tortoiseshell.....lb.	1 7 0	—	1 14 0
— Cinnamon.....cwt.	0 3 0	—	0 6 0	— Vermilion	0 3 0	—	—
— Cocoa-nut.....cwt.	1 11 0	—	—	Wax	5 10 0	—	6 10 0
— Cajaputa	0 0 4	—	0 0 6	— Wood, Saunders Red ..ton	7 0 0	—	7 10 0
— Mace	0 21	—	0 3	— Ebony	—	—	—
— Nutmegs	0 1 4	—	0 1 6	— Sapan	8 10 0	—	16 0 0
Opium	none	—	—	AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.			
— Rhubarb	0 1 8	—	0 2 6	Cedar Wood.....foot	0 0 6	—	0 0 7
— Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	—	—	—	Oil, Fish.....ton	25 0 0	—	29 0 0
— Senna	0 0 3	—	0 1 0	Whalebone	117 0 0	—	135 0 0
— Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	0 11 0	—	0 16 0	Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.	—	—	—
— Bengal	0 10 0	—	0 17 0	Best.....lb.	0 1 10	—	0 2 3
— China	0 17 0	—	1 1 0	— Inferior	0 0 6	—	0 1 8
Galls, In Sorts	3 15 0	—	—	— V. D. Land, viz.	—	—	—
— Blue	4 0 0	—	—	Best.....	0 1 10	—	0 2 3
Hides, Buffalo	0 0 3	—	0 0 4	— Inferior	0 0 6	—	0 1 8
— Ox and Cow	0 0 3	—	0 0 6	SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.			
Indigo, Blue and Violet..	0 6 6	—	0 7 0	Aloes	1 4 0	—	1 13 6
— Blue and Purple.....	0 6 3	—	0 6 6	Ostrich Feathers, und...lb.	—	—	—
— Purple and Violet ..	0 6 3	—	0 6 6	Gum Arabic.....cwt.	1 5 0	—	1 10 0
— Fine Violet	0 6 3	—	0 6 9	Hides, Dry	0 0 43	—	0 0 64
— Mid. to good Violet ..	0 6 2	—	0 6 9	— Salted	0 0 31	—	0 0 5
— Violet and Copper	0 5 2	—	0 6 0	Oil, Palm	1 10 0	—	1 11 0
— Copper	0 5 6	—	0 5 10	Raisins	7 10 0	—	9 0 0
— Consuming, mid. to fine	0 4 6	—	0 5 0	Wine, Cape, Mad., best..pipe	15 0 0	—	18 0 0
— Do. ord. and low	0 3 10	—	0 4 4	— Do. 2d & 3d quality ..	12 0 0	—	14 0 0
— Do. very low	0 1 11	—	0 3 6	Wood, Teak.....load	9 5 0	—	10 10 0
— Madras, mid. to good ..	0 4 4	—	0 6 0	Wool	lb.	—	—
— Oude, ord.	0 2 10	—	0 5 6				

PRICES OF SHARES, August 26, 1837.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India.....(Stock)....	110	— p. cent.	498,667	—	—	March. Sept.
London.....(Stock)....	53	2½ p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	91	4½ p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures	100	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	99	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
West-India.....(Stock)....	95	4½ p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian(Agricultural).....	33	—	10,000	100	27½	—
Bank (Australasian)	88	—	5,000	40	40	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	91	—	10,000	100	17	—

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUDDER NIZAMUT ADALUT, Jan. 27.

John Saheb, alias John DeCourcy, Pran Rai, and Madhub Rai, charged, the former with taking the law in his own hands, by causing to be apprehended, and afterwards tortured, by heating a *chillum* in the fire, and applying the same, while hot, on the bodies of Ramdhun Ghose, Kunnye Ghose, Hullothur Ghose, and Gopaul Ghose, whereby they have been scorched, and with cutting off the prepuce of the said Ramdhun Ghose; and the two latter, with being accessories before and after the fact, or with holding the above-mentioned persons before and while the said application was being made, and with keeping them in confinement, in several places, for sixteen days afterwards, with a view to suppress the crime. Case referred by C. G. Udny, Esq., officiating session judge of Zillah Nuddea, of which the following are the particulars:

From the evidence for the prosecution, it would appear that four persons, named Hullothur Ghose, Kunnye Ghose, Gopaul Ghose, and Ramdhun Ghose, in consequence of having allowed their cattle to stray into the indigo grounds belonging to the Beerpoor factory, of which the prisoner, John De Courcy, had the management, were, in the month of Pous (December) last, carried from the village of Mahesnugur to the bungalow occupied by the latter at Beerpoor, and there tortured; that a *chillum* and pipe were heated in the fire, and then applied to the persons of Hullothur and Gopaul Ghose by the prisoner John De Courcy, and to that of Kunnye Ghose by Ishur Adhekarree, the dewan of the factory; that a heated *chillum* was also applied to the body of Ramdhun Ghose, and the operation of circumcision performed on him by DeCourcy, with a razor; that the above four persons were held down by the prisoners Pran Rai, Madhub Rai, and others, while these cruelties were inflicted; that they were afterwards chained and confined in the factory godown for several days, when, on intimation being received of an intended visit of the police to the factory, they were removed some distance into the jungle, for the purpose of concealment, and, after some time, taken thence to the Chunderghaut factory, from which they were again, in three or four days, carried back to Mahesnugur (a promise of secrecy having been previously exacted), and delivered over by Pran Rai and Madhub Rai, and other servants of the factory, to the village

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chowkeydar and others. The exact date on which these acts of cruelty were carried into execution is not very precisely ascertained. One of the parties, however (Kunnye Ghose), states, that they were carried to the factory on Sunday, two nights after Christmas; and if this be the case, the date of the occurrence will be the 27th December 1835, or 13th Pous 1842, B.S., as specified in the indictment. On the thighs, posteriors, and other parts of the bodies of Ramdhun Ghose, and his three companions, large circular marks of burns, about two inches in diameter, were visible; smaller marks, of a similar description, three-fourths of an inch in diameter, are also apparent on the persons of Hullothur, Kunnye, and Gopaul Ghose. The two native doctors belonging to the Station Hospital, after examining Ramdhun Ghose, also deposed to the fact of his having been circumcised.

The prisoner John De Courcy, in his defence, calls three witnesses, who depose that, on the whole of the 27th and 28th of December last, they were at the Beerpoor factory, on a visit to the prisoner, and that during that time no persons were brought to the factory, or ill-treated; and that no proceedings of the nature alleged to have taken place could have occurred there without their knowledge. If these witnesses really state the truth, it is difficult to conceive why the prisoner should have omitted to call or name them before the magistrate, when their evidence would have enabled him so easily to refute the charges preferred against him. The circumstance also of the prisoner leaving the district, after the complaint was preferred, has an unfavourable appearance; and the explanation attempted to be given by him on this point, can scarcely be deemed satisfactory.

Both the other prisoners call witnesses to prove an *abhi*, but fail in substantiating their plea. The evidence, however, adduced by Madhub Rai, tends to shew that, on the 27th of December last, he was not in service at the Beerpoor factory.

The *futwa* convicted all the prisoners of the charge preferred against them, and declared them liable to discretionary punishment by *acoobut*. The officiating session judge, not being satisfied with the nature of the evidence or the trial, considered the guilt of the prisoners not fully and duly proved; Mr. Udny was therefore compelled to dissent from the finding of the law officer, and refer the cases to superior courts.

The evidence against the prisoners consists (says the session judge) of the state-

(1)

ments of the injured parties themselves, and the testimony of a witness named Ramcoomar Ghose. The deposition of the latter on the trial, as an eye-witness to the criminal acts of the prisoners, is directly opposed to his deposition on oath in the Fouzdarry, in which he positively denies all knowledge of the transaction; no credit can, therefore, be attached to his assertions. The evidence of the other witnesses also, before the magistrate, and on the trial, involve such essential variations and contradictions, as to render it, in my opinion, unsafe to found upon it a penal sentence against the prisoners, unsupported as it is by other testimony of a consistent and unquestionable character. It is also necessary to state that, on the trial of Domun Singh (another prisoner indicted as an accomplice in this case), the proceedings on which were referred for final orders to the Nizamut Adawlut on the 18th August, these witnesses retract and deny many parts of their evidence on the present trial, given only a few days before, and appear generally to depose with so much vagueness and uncertainty, as to afford an additional reason for the exercise of extreme caution in attaching credit to their asseverations. The evidence of Doolub Rai, charged as an accomplice in this case, but admitted as an approver by the magistrate, was declared inadmissible by the superior court.

Further proceedings were held on the trial in question, at the station of Kishnughur, on the 26th November last.

A free pardon having been granted by Government to Doolub Sheikh, the accomplice in the case, the evidence of that person was taken in conformity with the orders of the superior court under date the 15th October last.

"Considering," says the officiating session judge, "the degree of proof wanting to establish the charge against the prisoner John De Courcy, to be supplied by the testimony of Doolub Sheikh, which corroborates the statement of the injured parties in the case, I have, in concurrence with the law officer, convicted and sentenced him to seven years' imprisonment, without labour and irons. As, however, the deposition of this witness does not criminate the other prisoners, I am still of opinion that they ought to be acquitted; and, therefore, dissenting from the *fatwa* in regard to them, refer the case for the final orders of the Nizamut Adawlut."

The prisoner John De Courcy, not being able to furnish the bail directed to be required from him by the superior court, was placed in confinement by the magistrate until the final disposal of his case by the Nizamut Adawlut.

The Sudder Court (Messrs. W. Money and D. C. Smyth), having duly considered the proceedings held on the trial in

question, saw no reason for revising the proceedings as regards John De Courcy, or for interfering with the sentence of seven years' imprisonment, without labour in irons, passed upon him by the officiating session judge; and deeming the prisoners Pran Rai and Madhub Rai convicted of having been present, aiding and abetting the aforesaid John De Courcy in his proceedings, sentence them to be imprisoned for the term of three years, without irons, from the present date, and to pay each a fine of Rs. 100 within one month from the date on which the sentence may be communicated to them, or in default of payment, to labour until the fine be paid, or the term of their respective sentences expire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERVENTION.

The *Englishman*, of March 14, referring to the affair at Hyderabad mentioned in p. 7, has the following observations: " 'Straws,' says the old proverb, 'show which way the wind blows,' and it hardly required the subsequent open and daring attack on the life of a high European functionary, to prove that the defilement of the mosque was (as it has been ascertained to be in other cases) the act of Musulmans themselves, interested in the exciting a dangerous popular commotion. 'The story of the camp-follower and the Kotwal was, of course, got up to glaze the matter over in the eyes of the European authorities, after Col. Trueman's judicious and determined conduct had baffled the authors of the plan in their attempt to excite the populace. The deep-rooted hatred of English influence is evidently showing itself in deeds of undisguised violence under a Government utterly broken down and effete. Chundoo Loll, who has held the virtual sovereignty of the Nizam's dominions for, we believe, nearly seven and twenty years, is near his end. His Government, described by Mr. Russell in 1820, as 'an administration which has been necessarily one of expedients,' has continued since that period, and up to the present moment, to maintain the same character. He is a man of great talents, which, in conjunction with the support he has received by the British Government, have enabled him to carry on the business of administration, under circumstances which would confessedly have crushed any other than himself, and to cope with which none but himself, of all the public servants of the Nizam, was found in any way capable. The mode of government adopted by him would not, however, appear to be less oppressive than that which characterizes the policy of most native statesmen. It differs only in that he possesses the absolute power of a sovereign under the name of the sove-

reign's chief servant, and that he wields that power with the vigour of intellect to back the influence of authority. The official reports of the diplomatists, who have at various periods filled the office of resident at Hyderabad, agree, however, in depicting him as improvident, extravagant, and capricious, and as remarkable, in common with all the other officers of the Nizam's Government, for the extortion and oppression to which they are 'deeply, senselessly, and insatiably addicted.' 'He rules,' says Sir Charles Metcalfe, 'without a shadow of justice or policy, and that the country is not in a much worse state than it is, proves wonderfully how long a country may go on without both.' The country may go on without both to the end of the reign of Chundoo Loll, but when he is dead or incapable, 'the administration of expedients' must necessarily fall into the hands of some successor, who, without the talent of the former minister, without the support of a well-regulated executive, without the moral aid of even the shadow of justice or policy, will find himself called on to control the lawless inhabitants of a country notorious even in India for its tumults, its internal wars, and murderous usurpations. Hyderabad, itself crowded with a turbulent military population, impatient of restraint, fanatics in religion, ambitious of independence, and daring in attempting to assert it, contains the germ of revolution, which, at any time, and on the slightest occasion, might burst forth and overthrow for the moment, at any rate, the weak and disordered government of the Nizam. The character of the people, and the turbulence of the soldiery, seems to be at this day as violent as in former times. In the short space of thirteen years (from 1750 to 1763), Hyderabad witnessed the murder of three reigning princes, and one competitor for the musnud. There appears to be every reason to anticipate, even in spite of the coercion now exerted, a revival of some of the old spirit on the occurrence of a change in the present administration, a change which must be for the worse, inasmuch as the successor to Chundoo Loll cannot be what he has been; but supposing the improbability of another rising up like him, it stands to reason that, in the absence of systematized government, expedients must at last fail even the most talented of ministers, and that a change in the political condition of the country must occur, however matters eventuate. The question is, will the British Government anticipate the coming evil by any measure of safeguard or prevention? Will it attempt to apply a remedy to the evils which appear inseparable from one subsidiary system, which maintains the incompetent government of a native state, preventing the usual remedy of deposition or revolution, and but half interfering to mitigate

the ill of which the system itself enforces the continuance? Now there is but one of two courses to be pursued—either to leave the people to themselves, to follow out the good old oriental system of throat-cutting a set of chief rulers, one after the other, until he whom superior talent and daring distinguish, contrives to keep his place, and restores order; or else to interfere determinedly in the administration of the country, assuming ostensibly, as in the case of Travancore, the entire management of it, or suspending the authority of the ruling prince, until the evils of his misgovernment shall be corrected, and appointing meanwhile a regency. What has been happily termed 'the inveteracy of misrule' at Hyderabad, will drive the British Government, in all probability, to the eventual necessity of some such interference. The character of the people, and the reputation throughout Hindostan of the place itself, one of 'the eyes of Islamism' (*eyeen ool Islam*), the name given to it and to Lucknow, will of course induce, with greater certainty, the obligation to interpose from motives of interested policy. The present temper of the Mussulman population shows, we will not say the approach of a crisis, but the probability, at any rate, of its occurrence, unless timely means of prevention or mitigation of evil be adopted. Now, as the infatuation of non-interference has happily ceased to influence our Indian policy—as Government appears to be in a position to act with decision, and to maintain its acts by a wholesome show of force, it would seem that this moment was particularly favourable for commencing at once such a series of operations, as in anticipation of the demise of the present minister of Hyderabad might assure the maintenance of order after this cessation of his rule, and lay the basis for a future general system of government in that state more just, more wholesome, and more politic."

It turns out that the statement we copied from the *Hurkaru* (p. 7), under this head, is full of gross misrepresentations. In an authenticated letter, published in the same paper, the description of the effect produced on the natives in camp is declared to be without the shadow of a foundation; the large majority of the Mussulmans of the cantonment treated the matter from the first with marked indifference. The acts ascribed to Col. Trewman, of ordering the troops to their respective parades, and of sending Capt. Justice with one hundred Europeans to remove the pig and purify the place, is stated to be "sheer invention." The writer adds: "There was no tumult nor any appearance of tumult. The impression generally obtaining was, that the act had originated in party feeling among the respective followers of two Cazies, and the only approach to agi-

tation was manifested in the endeavour of each party to attach blame to the other. It eventually appeared that neither was to blame; that the act had resulted solely from private pique on the part of a low caste Musulman, a hospital tory, who imagined himself aggrieved in a decision passed three or four days previously by the head Cazy." These misrepresentations are extremely mischievous.

EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.

A Prospectus is published in the *Englishman*, of March 23, of a Joint-stock Association to establish a regular intercourse between India and the Australian Colonies, for the conveyance of passengers intending to settle there or in search of health, as well as cargoes. Amongst the objects contemplated are the following:—The collection of information connected with the country, in order to induce persons to emigrate, or to purchase property on the spot; affording advice and assistance, even pecuniary aid, to persons wishing to emigrate; ascertaining and supplying the wants of the colonies, as far as practicable; to encourage the emigration of labourers from India, especially the description of Hill people known by the name of Dangahs; the improvement of the breed of cattle, by the exportation of the produce of India, and particularly the introduction of the Cashmere shawl-goat, and fine wool sheep; the promotion of the introduction, growth, and culture of the staple articles of India, such as the silk-worm, sugar-cane, &c. "Though it might not be desirable for the Association to trade upon its own account, yet there would be nothing to prevent the members from individually trading upon their own risk, and it may be presumed that their connexion with the Association would give them facilities which strangers could not so readily command." To effect the objects, it is proposed to raise a capital of one lakh and a half of rupees, in shares of Rs. 500 each. Messrs. Wilson, Frith and Co. are the agents and referees.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this Society on the 1st April, Dr. O'Shaughnessy submitted some observations upon the construction of an extensive galvanic battery, which he is about to manufacture. He stated that, it is proposed to construct, at the Medical College of Calcutta, a galvanic battery of one thousand cups, on Mullin's principle, for the purpose of exhibiting the extraordinary experiments recently described by Mr. Crosse and others, and for carrying on original researches in electro-magnetism and galvanism. The leading object of the proposal is to ascertain the extent of the diurnal variations in electro-galvanic intensity, so remarkable in Mr. Crosse's experiments,

to trace, if possible, the effect of the tropical position on the amount of their intensity, and to compare its variations with the diurnal barometric changes. He has calculated that a sum of Rs. 2,000 will enable him to construct the apparatus required. But as he cannot have recourse to the Government to defray, in connexion with the Medical College, the expense of an *experimental* investigation, he proposes to collect the required sum by a subscription. As a return to the subscribers, he undertakes, on the completion of the apparatus, to give a course of lectures at the Medical College on Voltaic electricity and electro-magnetism, but he wishes it to be distinctly understood, that the battery is to be considered the property of the Medical College. A discussion arose amongst the members, with regard to the propriety of contributing a portion of the Society's funds towards the promotion of such an important scientific object as that proposed by Dr. O'Shaughnessy. The state of the treasury having been enquired into, it was found that the funds never before were in such a flourishing condition; there was a balance of between Rs. 5,000 and 6,000 in the Union Bank, nearly the whole of last year's subscription being still due, and it was stated, that the present yearly receipts exceeded the estimated outlay by upwards of Rs. 1,000.

It was then unanimously agreed, that the Society should head Dr. O'Shaughnessy's subscription list by a donation of Rs. 500.

THE PLAGUE.

The spread of the plague on the western frontier has excited much alarm even at this Presidency. The *Hurkaru* says: "There are in Calcutta many public offices and houses of business, particularly in the Burra Bazar, where communications are almost daily received from the districts where the plague is now raging, and we have not yet heard of any measures adopted to guard against the introduction of the plague in this city by means of such vehicles. Should the disease ever make its appearance in the crowded parts of the native town, no measure would be capable of arresting its progress; removal, separation, and blockade of houses in the Burra Bazar and its neighbourhood, appear to us equally impracticable." The *Reformer* states that the Hindu community believe the disease to be a visitation from Heaven for the political sins of our Government, and that it will spread in spite of all precautions. Sir C. Metcalfe has published an able minute on the subject. The first measure he directs is, the establishment of a cordon of posts along the frontiers, which is to prevent the ingress, into the British territories, of any person from the infected or suspected quarter, without undergoing a quarantine. The precautions prescribed

in carrying this measure into effect, are detailed in the minute, and insisted on with earnestness. Having fully explained the measures he would have the local authorities adopt to prevent the introduction of the pestilence into the interior, he calls the attention of the authorities to the steps which would be necessary in case the disease, notwithstanding the preventive cordon, were to insinuate itself into any of the towns and villages in the interior. Every possible attention to the prejudices of caste is strictly enjoined to the observance of those who are to have the charge of the patients in these establishments; but it is required that no consideration for the rank or the objections of the individuals concerned, be permitted to prevent their separation or removal from relations and houses, on the ground that the safety of the community depends upon these precautions. The local authorities have, however, the option, under cases of necessity, of allowing the inmates of an infected house to continue in it; but then the building is to be strictly blockaded, and guarded as if it were a separate hospital. The difficulties consequent on the requisite separation of near and dear relations from each other, under such direful circumstances, are fully appreciated by Sir Charles; and the only means he can suggest in case of parties refusing to separate is, that the healthy should accompany the sick to the hospitals, and be subjected to the severe rules in force at those establishments. The houses from which infected persons may be removed are to be purified, with all the articles in them. The greatest care is prescribed in keeping the streets and drains of every town and village clean, and all sorts of filth, rags, &c. found in them, or in the houses of infected persons, are to be burned and the ashes buried; for even ashes have been known to convey this dreadful pest from place to place. In case the disease should spread, the inhabitants are to be confined to their respective houses, and have their food furnished to them under the rules prescribed for the hospitals and the towns and villages in which contagion exists, and they are to be cut off from free intercourse with other places, and kept under a strict blockade. Dresses made of oil-skin and tar, and frequent friction with oil, have been found the best preservatives against contagion, when contact with infected persons cannot possibly be avoided. But the grand means of checking and annihilating the plague, is the prevention of contact with infected persons.

The *Reformer* suggests native objections to these measures: "The more we read of the disease now raging in Rajpootana, the more we become convinced of the impracticability, nay, the injurious tendency of some of the measures prescribed by Sir Charles Metcalfe for checking the evil.

The dragging out of children and wives from the houses of wealthy and respectable natives, and incarcerating them in a lazaretto, are measures which, under existing circumstances, instead of producing any good, will be the cause of spreading the contagion more widely: those who ought to be removed will be left at home, and those who should be left at home will be removed to the lazaretto, there to catch the very disease we dread, and thus widen the sphere of devastation. The extortions which would be practised on the healthy as a ransom from the fangs of the quarantine officers, are incalculable. We fear all will, one time or another, be exposed to extortion by these harpies, commissioned by Government to violate the hitherto unseen zenanas of the respectable people. The quarantine laws of the Levant, where the plague is familiar to all, are in many respects unsuited to this country. We therefore trust the Lieutenant-governor will use every precaution to guard against abuses, to which his plans, devised with the best intention, are open."

THE CHURRUCK-POOJAH.

When events of interest or importance, tending to elevate the character of the Hindus in the esteem of the civilized world, fall within the sphere of our observation, we feel a proud delight in placing them on record; but how deep and heartfelt must be our present sense of humiliation, when it becomes our duty to animadvert upon so disgraceful and abominable a rite as that which was performed, aye (we should say) committed during the last week by the great bulk of the Hindu inhabitants of Calcutta. The poor, who compose the majority of the people, are seen year after year, in almost every town of Bengal, to take an active share in the churruck-poojah—a ceremony which, though unenjoined by the revered text of the *Veda*, or the ancient tenets of the *Dharma Shashtra*, has, owing to long usage, and the laxity of morals in the lower orders of the community, been suffered to grow into an annual festival in this part of India. Now it is undeniable that the real mode of devotion, as authorized by the shaster, does not exceed a few days fasting and prayer. The processions, to which we are drawing attention, are altogether unnecessary as a portion of such devotion. They have come down to us from times of semi-civilisation, when a priest-ridden community was to be tortured, that the power and influence of a crafty system might be more firmly impressed and rivetted. It cannot be expected that our rulers will ever interfere, unless we evince amongst ourselves a disposition that they should; and to make that interference effectual, the expression of our wish should be general.

On the afternoon of Sunday last, large concourses of men, females and children, were seen to assemble in various quarters of the city, to witness what they regard as deeds of enthusiastic piety, which were done by the *sunnysases*. These votaries of Siva were then engaged in the *jhappan*, a species of barbarous absurdity perpetrated in the following manner. After having benumbed their faculties by swallowing *subzee*, *dhootra*, or other intoxicating drugs, or by smoking *churra* (*churus*, *gunja*, and opium mixed together), which operate so strongly upon their brains, as to keep these poor wretches for days in a state of idiocy, and to a great extent callous to all external pains. The *sunnysases* then went to bathe in the sacred water of the Ganges, and on their return thronged to the place intended for *jhappan*, where two high bamboos were posted, ten or twelve feet from each other, and one was fastened across their tops with ropes. Having repeated some jargon known by the name of *muntra*, they climbed up to the eminence, and from there, to a height of perhaps no less than fifteen or twenty cubits, they leaped upon the ground, where, to render their fall doubly painful, the space was covered all around with thorns, nails with their pointed ends turned upwards, bonteets, &c.

The second day of the ceremony was celebrated on Monday morning, when the principal roads and streets in the native part of Calcutta were nearly choked up by crowds of *sunnysases*, and of persons who come to gaze with admiration upon their cruel acts of devotion. Here thousands of our degraded countrymen were seen moving in procession in a state of inebriety approaching to madness; some with almost every part of their body covered with thick needles (four or five inches in size), the half of each thrust into their skins, dancing and chaunting at the utmost pitch of their voice the most obscene songs which the vocabulary of vulgarity can produce. Others reeling in drunkenness, with their tongues, thighs, arms, &c. bored and run through with iron bars, bamboos, gun-barrels, snakes, &c. &c. which these self-tormenting wretches kept constantly moving in those wounded parts, deeming it an act of the highest piety to shed their blood for the glory of Siva. To render these pranks of licentious folly still more horrible, they were some time accompanied by a troop of prostitutes, who, with their indecent gestures and unseemly movements, sang in chorus the most dirty couplets that could violate decorum, or offend the ear of modesty. The heart weeps to think that there are creatures claiming kindred with rational men, who are capable of perverting so grossly all the better parts of their nature, as those whose conduct elicited these remarks.

On Tuesday, the third and last day of

the ceremony, at about five in the afternoon, the *sunnysases* went in large groups to the *churruck-gatch*, or swinging post, which is a large piece of timber fixed in the earth, fifteen or twenty cubits high; upon the top of this is fixed horizontally several bamboos, firmly tied together, which form a single compact piece, so arranged as that it can be turned round in every direction: on the extremities of this are attached ropes, one reaching the ground, the other hanging twelve or thirteen cubits above in the air. On their coming to this spot, one of the leading *sunnysases* climbed up the timber, and tied the short rope to a hook which he had pierced through the skin of his back, while another caught hold of the long rope at the other end, and by running swiftly round the swinging post, communicated his velocity to his friend on the top, who continued in that position until he was relieved by another; and thus they finished the abominable ceremony of the *churruck-poojah*.

We have frequently heard of *sunnysases* having been precipitated to the ground while in the act of swinging. Their animated and violent movements, while suspended, causes the skin to burst where the hook has penetrated, and the poor wretches are dashed to the earth, always at the risk, and not unfrequently, with the loss of life. There are at least eight or ten deaths yearly.

These unfortunate beings may plead ignorance and early prejudice as their excuse; but what have their patrons and abettors to say, in extenuation for their offence? Rajah Kallikissen and brothers, Baboos Rajkissen Sing and Asootose Day, are, among the affluent Hindus, the chief encouragers and promoters of the *churruck-poojah* in Calcutta. With due deference to their zeal for current, though false, notions of Hinduism, and their regard for popular rites and ceremonies, let us entreat them to reflect for a moment upon the manifold evils that must arise from the impulse they are giving by their encouragement to barbarities, the most revolting to reason and humanity. Whatever their form of worship may be, whether adoring the one Supreme God, or resting faith on a plurality of deities, their intellect, and the opportunities they have possessed for its cultivation, should have instructed them that there shall be a day of reckoning for every thing done in this life, and it behoves them to consider how they will answer the accusation of having wilfully lent themselves to the wanton and ignominious follies of a blind and cruel superstition.—*Reformer (Hindu paper)*, April 16.

RECIPROCITY OF TRADE.

The following draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 17th April:—

It is hereby enacted, that whenever any

foreign state in Asia or Africa shall permit, within the dominions of such state, the importation or exportation of goods in British vessels on the same terms on which it permits the importation or exportation of goods in vessels belonging to the subjects of such foreign state, it shall be lawful for the Governor-general of India in Council, by an order in Council, to direct that goods may be imported into the territories of the East-India Company, or exported thence, in vessels belonging to the subjects of such foreign state, on the same terms on which such goods are imported into the said territories, or exported thence on British vessels.

POST OFFICE.

A draft of the New Post Office Act, which is to be brought up for reconsideration at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India that may be held after the 16th of July next, has been published. The object of the Act is to equalize the rates of letter-postage at the three Presidencies, to establish one uniform code of Post-office regulations, and to diminish to some considerable extent the newspaper-postage of all the Presidencies. The postage on letters is one anna per tola* for 20 miles, two for 50, three for 100, five for 200, &c., and one rupee for 1,400. Law papers, accounts and vouchers attached, same as letters. Newspapers, pamphlets, and other papers printed in India,—20 miles, one anna, not exceeding 3½ tolas; two annas, not exceeding 6 tolas; three annas, not exceeding 9 tolas; for 400 miles, the charge is two, four and six annas; above 400 miles, three, six and nine annas. On such papers imported, the charge is as follows:—For 20 miles, not exceeding 9 tolas, one anna; not exceeding 12 tolas, two annas; 400 miles, two and four annas; exceeding 400 miles, three and six annas. Parcels, books and packets pay according to weight. The ship postage (in addition to land postage) on letters received or sent by sea, is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 tolas, outward, two annas, inward, three annas; an anna being added for every additional tola. Ship postage on newspapers, pamphlets and printed papers, in covers open at each end, one anna per 6 tolas; and on parcels not exceeding 300 tolas, three annas for 100 tolas, and two for every additional 100 tolas.

The proposed Act appears to have given general satisfaction.

TENURE OF LAND BY EUROPEANS.

The following Act has been passed by the Governor-general of India in Council, on the 17th April 1837:

It is hereby enacted, that after the 1st day of May next, it shall be lawful for any

* 180 grains troy.

subject of his Majesty to acquire and hold in perpetuity, or for any term of years, property in land, or in any emoluments issuing out of land, in any part of the territories of the East-India Company.

And it is hereby enacted, that all rules which prescribe the manner in which such property as aforesaid may now be acquired and held by natives of the said territories, shall extend to all persons who shall, under the authority of this Act, acquire or hold such property.

The following extracts from a despatch from the Court of Directors, dated 1st February, are published with the Act:—

1. “We now reply to paras. 78 and 79 of your letter dated 24th August 1835, No. 2, in which you request our early decision on a proposed law for enabling Europeans to acquire and hold lands in perpetuity or otherwise, in the same manner in which they are now held by the natives of India.

2. “Relating to the provisions of the Act of the 3d and 4th Will. IV., cap. 85, sec. 86, and concurring in the opinions so generally expressed by the Public Boards and officers, in the documents which you have sent us, that it is desirable to encourage Europeans to hold lands in India, we approve of the law which you have proposed, with the substitution of the words of the Act of Gul. IV., cap. 85, ‘Subjects of his Majesty,’ for those of ‘Persons of whatever nation,’ not doubting that you will take care, under the imperative authority of the 85th clause of that Act, to make such provision as may be required for the adequate protection of the natives of India.

3. “In reference to the holding of lands by aliens, on which subject your Government has addressed us in a letter dated the 1st August last, we intend to reply to you in a separate despatch.”

The *Friend of India*, in commenting upon this Act, indulges in the following strictures upon the proceedings of the Court of Directors, as if the Board of Control had nothing to do with the matter.—

“In the present instance, a subordinate body, created by vote of the Legislature, has ventured with absolute impunity to dispense with an Act of Parliament for three entire years; and to dispense with it in so palpable and deliberate a mode, as if it was intended to draw the attention of the public to the transaction. A twelve-month after the orders in Parliament ought to have been made the law of India, the draft of a regulation, embodying this enactment, was promulgated in this country; but it had scarcely seen the light, before it was placed in a state of suspended animation by specific orders from home. The draft was transmitted to England in August 1835, and arrived, it is presumed,

some time in January 1836; after which, it remained unnoticed more than twelve months, for it was not till February 1837 that the Court of Directors wrote out to their Governor-general in Council, granting permission for the enactment of the proposed regulation. The despatch of the Directors, dealing as it does with an Act of Parliament of paramount authority, is a most singular document. The Court have therein published to the world, that the reasons which induced them to concede the question of European colonization in India, were, the Act of Parliament and the recommendation of their own Boards and officers. Is not this tantamount to giving to the opinion of the Boards a higher authority than to the orders of the supreme Legislature? Does it not encourage the idea, that if the advice of these local functionaries had been opposed to the Act of Parliament, the Act would not have been carried into execution at all? It wears the unpleasant appearance of an intention to degrade the authority of Parliament. Any attempt on the part of the Court of Directors, who stand mid-way between the Parliament which created them, and the officers whom they have created, to represent these bodies as being in their view entitled to equal consideration, is, to say the least, highly injudicious. The Court only injure their own dignity, when they lower the estimation of that body to which they owe their existence. An Act of Parliament is in its nature imperative, and should not thus have been placed in association with the reports of Boards, which the Court of Directors are at liberty at any time to reject."

ORPHAN ASYLUM—THE THEATRE.

The papers state that the Ladies' Committee of the Orphan Asylum have declined to receive Rs. 600, the produce of the performance of *Rob Roy* and *Honest Thieves*, offered for the benefit of the institution, by the Cameronian Regiment (privates of the 26th Regt.), who had got up the play, and that the reason assigned for such refusal, refers to the means by which the sum was raised. It is added, that "the views which have actuated the Committee in the present instance, are participated in by others, under whose dictation it is reasonable to suppose they must have acted." The *Reformer*, without entering upon a defence of the theatre, either on moral or religious grounds, observes, that it is patronized in all civilized countries, visited by all ranks, and made the means, sometimes simultaneously with the pulpit in Great Britain, of collecting, in times of distress, charity for sufferers of every description. But it further urges the absurdity of rejecting contributions from such a source for a deserving charitable institution by persons

who derive their subsistence from revenues raised in a heathen land, and from people sunk in idolatry and superstition, nay, from votaries at the shrines of Jugurnath and Gya. "Is it because, in the one case, their personal interests are concerned, and in the other, only the interests of a public institution under their management?"

It is stated in one of the papers, that "a high dignitary of the Church" had instigated the refusal, with a view to discourage theatrical representations, and that the Committee were raising the amount amongst themselves, so that the Asylum should suffer no pecuniary loss.

The money has been presented to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire.

ALLUVIAL LANDS.

The *Reformer*, in a learned and able argument, has contended that by the Hindu law, as well as by the law of England and the Roman Civil law, all alluvial increments belong to the individual to whose lands they are annexed; and that the regulations, which declare all sorts of alluvion formed subsequently to the Permanent Settlement, to be the property of the State, and chargeable with assessment, are a violation of the most solemn pledges given to the people of India, not only by the local Government and the Court of Directors, but by the nation, through its Ministers and Parliament.

ANATOMY IN INDIA.

The ease with which subjects are obtained, offers great facilities for the study of anatomy in India. Mr. McRae, assist. surgeon, Horse Artillery, Muttra, in a paper published in Mr. Corbyn's *India Journal of Medical Science*, recommending the establishment of private dissecting rooms in the Upper Provinces, for the prosecution of anatomical studies during the cold weather, observes: "The subjects are procured from the river by a small party of sweepers, who get Rs. 2 when they bring us a subject, and the same when they take the fragments away, to be again consigned to the Jumna. Although the existence of such an establishment is well known at the Station, it has never given offence to any one; all appearing to be well aware of the nature of the institution, and the advantages to be derived from it."

MILITARY COLLECTORS.

We learn that Government have it in contemplation to appoint a considerable number of military collectors of revenue in Oude—we presume as a prelude to bringing that ill-administered portion of India more directly under our control. We think there is more probability in this

report, than in another, which has more than once been circulated, to the effect that it was intended forthwith to pension off the present ruler of the state in question, and to amalgamate the country with the possessions of the Company. We have no doubt that it would be better for the inhabitants if this change were to be effected; but we apprehend there are difficulties in the way of an arrangement of this nature, and that it has been found more advisable to retain the nominal sovereignty in its existing possessor, while the virtual power is lodged in those to whose care the administration of public affairs is entrusted. Whichever method be adopted, we trust that we shall have reason to congratulate our military friends on the improvement in their prospects, which will be occasioned by this expected requisition for their services, in a branch which will give scope to their dormant talent. Considering their numbers, there are few appointments of any value which are open to them in the regular line of their profession; and it is good policy, as well as economy of the most efficient description, to depute them on duties for which their energy of character, and the salutary dread which it inspires among the native population, peculiarly adapt them. We perceive that, in the other Presidencies, recourse has been freely had to the employment of military men in civil capacities in the long-settled zillahs; but as yet, on this side of India, the experiment, in order not to trench on the claims of the civil branch of the establishment, has been confined to the settlement of newly acquired tracts of country, and we believe it has been attended with considerable success.—*Englishman*, May 10.

JURISDICTION OF NATIVE JUDGES.

A memorial to the Governor-general in Council, signed by eighty of the principal merchants and zemindars in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, expresses much dissatisfaction with the project of law to render all cases referrible to the principal sudder ameen, with a distinction in regard to those only which, under regulation 16 of 1797, are, through the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, appealable to the King in Council, which may be appealed direct to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; in all other cases, the appeal will be to the Zillah judge, from whose decision there is only a special appeal to the Superior Court. The objections of the memorialists rest chiefly on the nature of the existing rules which regulate the admission of special or second appeals, and on the want of confidence which they feel as to the judicial qualifications of the individuals to whom the functions of district judge and, more particularly, of principal sudder ameen, are now entrusted.

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 24. No. 94.

They urge that the vast majority of litigations turn on issues of fact, and they contemplate with alarm "the serious ill-consequences likely to arise from the great increase of erroneous judgments not revocable in appeal," which will inevitably result from the proposed law. Under these circumstances, they entreat that the projected law may be abandoned, or that it may be qualified with one of the two following amendments: "Let all judgments of the principal sudder ameen, under the proposed extension of their powers, be appealable direct to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; or, secondly, Let the grounds for admission of second appeals be extended so as to embrace erroneous judgments in facts as well as law."

The *Friend of India* remarks: "It is a serious drawback upon the value of the new law—which so far as the property of natives is concerned, commends itself to the judgment—that the interests of Europeans, which frequently involve principles of English law, should not be brought for final decision to the only Court in which they can obtain a full and equitable examination. The native ameen, however well acquainted with the transactions of their fellow-countrymen, can form no correct judgment in causes far beyond the sphere of their legal attainments, which arise out of a system of law of which they know nothing, and the documents connected with which they cannot comprehend. The appeal which is allowed from them to the civil judge cannot be deemed satisfactory. From the constant fluctuation of society in India, this office is frequently filled, *pro tempore*, by young men of very limited experience, and wholly ignorant of the principles or practice of English law. In these circumstances, a European suitor cannot anticipate that ample measure of justice which he is entitled to expect from Government."

THE CASE OF MR. MAXWELL.

The *Agra Ukhbar*, of March 25, with reference to the case of Mr. Adam Maxwell (see pp. 8 and 46), states that, on reviewing the papers, it appears that Mr. Maxwell was not tried on the charges contained in Capt. Manson's letter, but the following charge. "Adam Maxwell charged with having, from the month of January to the 20th April 1835, attempted, by false and fraudulent means, to exact the sum of about Rs. 11,500 from Maharajah Bajee Rao, of Bittoor."

The deposition of the ex-peshwah, on oath, is given in the *Ukhbar*. "Questioned by the Sessions Judge.—Did you or did you not last year send for Mr. Adam Maxwell to come to you? A.—In the (K)

first instance, Gunjun Sing came to me, and said that through Mr. Adam Maxwell he had been introduced to Brigadier Churchill, and that they were desirous of being serviceable in restoring me to my country. After this, Nuzzif Ally came to me, and on the part of Brig. Churchill and Mr. Maxwell had some conversation regarding my kingdom. After this again, Mr. Maxwell came to me one night, and had some conversation with me, and said, Gen. Churchill would endeavour to restore me to my former dominions. *Qu.*—Did you make any engagement with Mr. Maxwell to go to Calcutta as your vakeel or mookhtar; and did you give him any order to proceed to Calcutta? *A.*—I neither appointed him my vakeel or mookhtar, nor did I give him any order to proceed to Calcutta. However, I said to him, to take counsel between themselves on the subject, and inform me of the result, and then I would let them know my wishes. *Qu.*—Did you agree to give Mr. Maxwell any salary, or make any other arrangement on this account? *A.*—No. *Qu.*—Were any rupees paid by your order, and if so, in what manner and under what circumstances? *A.*—I paid Rs. 11,500, in this manner. Nuzzif Ally came to me and said, that Mr. Maxwell had expended all his money in making preparations to go to Calcutta,—would I give him some money? I replied, I had given no order for him to make preparations for going; however, when Oomrao Ally came to me, I reflected it would be as well if these things were not made public, and I gave Rs. 11,500. The bill or list which Oomrao Ally brought, had an English signature to it. Some time after, this bill or memorandum I gave to a Baboo in the employ of Mr. Caldecott, the magistrate; I made a note of the person's name to whom it was given. *Qu.*—For what reason did you send for Ram Chunder, Subadar, and inform him of what had taken place in this transaction? *A.*—Oomrao Ally required a further sum of Rs. 4,500 from me, and for this reason I sent for Ram Chunder, Subadar, and told him to inform the commissioner (Capt. Manson). A *chit* had come to Gunjun Sing relative to these matters, from Oomrao Ally. Gunjun Sing, Kooshama Baba, and Ram Chund, Mahrattah (A. D. Cs. to the Peishwa), came together to me, and said they required Rs. 4,500 more, and explained what was in Oomrao Ally's *chit*, viz. a complaint that Oomrao Ally had received only Rs. 7,000, and that Gunjun Sing, Kooshama Baba, and Ram Chund had taken Rs. 4,500, and that these Rs. 4,500 should be sent, and if these were not sent, he would complain to the commissioner.

"Questions by Mr. Maxwell, the defendant.—*Qu.*—Why did you send for me? *A.*—Gunjun Sing informed me that

Mr. Maxwell had spoken to Gen. Churchill in his presence regarding the affairs of my kingdom, and for this reason I sent for you. *Qu.*—During our interview, did you not inquire of me what occupation I followed, and what friendships I possessed with persons in civil and military employ in Cawnpore and in Calcutta? *A.*—I inquired of you on whose account you came, and you replied on the part of Brig. Churchill. I then asked you with what gentlemen you were on terms of friendship. *Qu.*—Did you not instruct me to go to Calcutta as your mookhtar, to obtain the succession to your *guddee* for your two natural children? *A.*—For this work I did not employ you as my mookhtar, nor did I give you any order to go to Calcutta. *Qu.*—If you did not appoint me your vakeel or mookhtar, how came it that, without any *chit* or order from me, you gave so much money to Oomrao Ally on my account? *A.*—Gunjun Sing, Kooshama Baba, and Ram Chund, Mahrattah, came to me and showed me a bill, and explained it to me, and told me that Mr. Maxwell's signature was to the bill, and that Oomrao Ally was the brother of Nuzzif Ally, and Gunjun Sing explained the Persian to me. *Qu.*—Did Oomrao Ally ever come to you before on Mr. Maxwell's account? *A.*—No, he never did; but Nuzzif Ally was formerly the thanadar of Bittoor, and Oomrao Ally is his brother. *Qu.*—You have said above you gave these Rs. 11,500 from reflecting it would be as well if these things (circumstances) were not made public—to what things (circumstances) did you allude? *A.*—To what had passed relative to my restoration to my raj, which I did not wish made public; for this I gave so much money."

The *Ukhar* then enters into some details which, as they are not stated to have formed part of the evidence in the case, are irrelevant. It states that the ex-peishwah, at the interview with Mr. Maxwell, complained of grievances, and of being snubbed; that he declared that the agency he wished Mr. Maxwell to undertake was unconnected with politics; that other agents, whom he had supplied with ample means, had abused his confidence; that the subadar, Ram Chunder Punt, exercised a tyranny over him, and an influence with the Commissioner; that he obliged Mr. Maxwell to take an oath of secrecy, and told him that the object of the mission on which he was desirous Mr. Maxwell should proceed to Calcutta, was "to procure the consent of Government for two adopted children of the Maharajah's to succeed to his pension, or such part as would enable them to live respectably."

On the very showing of the *Ukhar*, there is enough to satisfy any reasonable mind of the culpable character of Mr. Maxwell's intercourse with the ex-peishwah.

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, April 17.

The second criminal sessions for this year was opened by the Chief Justice. In the course of his charge to the grand jury, his Lordship drew their attention to the death of a gentleman (Mr. Lys) who had long been an officer of the Court (holding the appointment of coroner), and the circumstances leading to his death; and having addressed some observations to the jury, with reference to the case generally, and the ingredients necessary to constitute a charge against any person on that account, and the character of the charge itself, he dismissed them with observing, the Court would be ready to afford such further aid as should be required.

On the following day, the grand jury made a presentment, to the effect, "that George Lys, Esq., late coroner of Madras, came to his death in consequence of James Shell, an assistant apothecary, having, by great negligence and inattention, supplied, in the dispense department of the Hon. Company's Public Dispensary at Madras, the extract of belladonna, instead of the extract of sarsaparilla;" in consequence, the clerk of the Crown received instruction to prepare an indictment against the said James Shell for manslaughter.

The bill was subsequently presented, and found.

On the 20th, the trial took place, which terminated in a verdict of "guilty" being returned; but in consequence of the recommendation of the jury, the sentence passed upon James Shell was, "to be imprisoned for twelve calendar months."

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIGADIER CONWAY.

The death of Brigadier Conway, "the father of the Madras army," has created a strong sensation throughout the whole community. It took place on the 13th May, from cholera, at Nakrykul, about fifty miles from the Kistnah, on his route to Hyderabad.

It appears that the brigadier reached Bompechuriah, a station about twelve miles on this side of Nakrykul, on the 12th, and shortly after arriving at the bungalow, feeling, as he said, a little unwell, and as a timely precaution, he took eight grains of calomel; after which he ate a hearty breakfast. About the middle of the day, he complained of exhaustion, and lay down. He suffered severely from the effects of the medicine, during the day and night, but felt himself well enough to continue his journey the following morning (the 13th), and to ride the latter part of the march. He arrived at Nakrykul weak and exhausted, and received from the apothecary

attending him, a draft to stop the effects of the medicine. He breakfasted at ten with his party, and shortly after that meal was taken with spasms in his feet and hands and his stomach; these continued throughout the day. His attendants administered every relief in their power, by rubbing him on the different parts as they were attacked, and the apothecary from time to time administered ether, &c. About three o'clock a messenger was sent to Guntoor, about forty miles distant, for a medical man. The brigadier opposed this, saying that before the doctor could arrive, he should either be gone or much better. Until six o'clock in the evening, he continued sensible, occasionally dozing, but repeatedly awaking with the pain of the returning spasms. He did not speak during this time. At about six o'clock, he fell into a sleep, and only awoke again once before he breathed his last. He expired without a groan or a struggle about eight o'clock. By means of great exertions, his remains were consigned to the earth next day, about twelve o'clock.

The late brigadier was appointed cadet of infantry of the season 1793. He arrived at Calcutta on the 5th January, and at Madras the 5th October, 1795, having during that intermediate period been detained at Calcutta on duty. Since that period, with the exception of about five months' absence to the sea-coast on sick certificate, in 1795, and a month on furlough in 1832, he was never absent from his duty, nor had any furlough either to Europe or in India. He served in the infantry from 1795 to 1799. In 1796 he commanded a corps of European artificers formed for the siege of Colombo. In 1797 he commanded the light company of the 2d Madras European Regt., on the Manilla expedition, and was selected by Gen. St. Leger, who commanded the division of the expedition at Penang, to act as adjutant to the 3d battalion, and returned with it to the coast, with a view to his removal into the cavalry, there being a prospect of a war with Tippoo, and the European regiment being destined to garrison the Moluccas. After the Mysore campaign, he was sent to Arcot and appointed adjutant to the 6th Regt. L. C., a newly raised corps. He acted as riding-master, as well as adjutant; performed the duties of cantonment adjutant and post-master of Arcot; was reviewed with his regiment, and marched to join Gen. Dugald Campbell on field service in the ceded districts, within eleven months from the date on which the first drafts joined the regiment. In 1809, he was selected by Sir George Barlow to be adjutant-general of the army, having previously held the deputy adjutant generalship of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force for four years. In 1812, he introduced into the army and organized, under the auspices of Sir Sa-

muel Auchmuty, the Rifle and Light Infantry Corps—the value and utility of which arm of the service is sufficiently well known. In the war against the confederated Maharratta chieftains, in 1803, 4, 5, 6, he acted as brigade-major of the cavalry brigade with the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and frequently acted during the campaign as secretary and brigade-major to Col. Stevenson commanding that force. On the 31st October 1828, Col. Conway was deputed by the Madras Government on a special mission to Bengal, to enquire into the comparative state of the armies of the three Presidencies, and returned on the 2d April 1830. On the 8th November 1831, he was appointed by Government to inspect and report upon the Silladar Horse of the Mysore Government, and to examine the accounts and arrears of pay due to them. On the 3d February, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier, and appointed to the command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

The campaigns and expeditions on which Brigadier Conway was employed during his long and eventful period of service, may be thus summed up, *viz.* expedition to Ceylon in 1796, under Col. James Stuart; expedition to Manilla in 1797, under Major-gen. Sir James Craig; Mysore campaign, under Major-gen. Harris, in 1799; campaign in the Ceded Districts, under Major-gen. Dugald Campbell, in 1801-2; campaign against the confederated Maharratta chiefs in 1803-4-5, and part of 1806, under the command of Major-gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley, Colonels Stevenson, Halliburton, and Lang, respectively; campaign against Rajah Mahopet Rani, who had rebelled against the Nizam in 1807, under the command of Col. T. G. Montresor. In 1815, he served with the army of reserve assembled on the Tombuddra, under the personal command of his Exc. Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Hislop, commander-in-chief. In 1817-18, he served in the campaign against Holkar and the Pindaries with the army of the Deccan, under the personal command of Sir T. Hislop.

Few officers of the Indian army have been present at more battles, sieges, &c. than the late Brigadier Conway. In 1796 (Feb. 12), he was present at the battle of Colombo, in the siege of that place. In 1799, he was present at the battle of Malavally and various other skirmishes and affairs of out-posts, and in the same year at the siege of Seringapatam. In 1801-2, he shared in all the forced marches with Gen. Campbell in the Ceded Districts, and at the different assaults and affairs during that service. He was detached in command of a squadron of cavalry, and a few companies of infantry, to blockade the Polygar forts of Tippoo Reddy Pillay, Shaiklepoo and Warsapoor in the Cumnum District, but finding it impossible to execute

any orders, owing to the jungle running close up to the wall, he took advantage of the gates being open to surprise the fort of Tippoo Reddy Pillay, by riding into it a little before day-light, at the head of a havildar's party of cavalry, supported by his squadron, and after some opposition, made the garrison prisoners. He marched again in a few hours, and found the fort of Shaiklepoo evacuated. He then pursued his march during the night, about thirty miles, and having by surprise occupied an inaccessible breach in one of the bastions of Warsapoor, by a dismounted party, the garrison surrendered at day-break. In 1803, he was engaged in several affairs and skirmishes with the enemy at different periods of the campaign. He was employed to reconnoitre the enemy's camp on the 8th and 10th September, and led (as a guide) the columns which made the night attacks on Scindiah's camp, in the vicinity of Budnapoor. He accompanied the storming party of Jaulnah, and commanded the party which took possession of the town of Berhampore. He was present at the sieges of Jaulnah, Asseerghur, and Gwalghur—battle of Argaum—with Col. Stevenson's division on the flank of Sir Arthur Wellesley's division at the battle of Assaye. In 1804, he was present at the sieges of Chandore, Galna, and the assault upon Jasselgaum; commanded an extensive convoy from Madras to Aurungabad, consisting of young officers, recruits, remount horses, medical and military stores, clothing, &c. &c. for the armies in advance, and was joined at Hyderabad by ten thousand Brinjaries with rice—the timely arrival of this convoy enabled Cols. Wallace and Halliburton, with their respective divisions, to open the second campaign, and he was on this occasion honoured by the acknowledgments of the British Resident at the Court of Hyderabad. Finally, in 1817, he was present at the battle of Mahidpoor, and the storming of Talnair.

The above are the principal actions in which this highly distinguished officer was personally engaged. His pride as a man and as a soldier was gratified by many and most flattering testimonials of service in every part of his career, and from the most distinguished commanders of the day. By the Duke of Wellington (then Sir Arthur Wellesley) he was recommended to Lord William Bentinck (on the former leaving India), as an officer who had rendered him important services during the campaign. By the same eminent commander he was thanked in general orders, besides receiving several personal acknowledgments of the approbation with which he viewed the gallantry of his conduct. He was thanked at the head of his detachment, after one of his brilliant exploits (the surprise of Tippoo Reddy), by Gen. Campbell, “for the spirit and decision

with which he had drawn the maiden sword of the 6th Light Cavalry." He possessed private letters of acknowledgment from Sir John Abercrombie, Lord Hastings, and Sir John Malcolm. His name was recorded on several occasions on the minutes of Government, in which his name appears with the approbation of successive Governors and Commanders-in-chief, and of the Court of Directors; and on his death-bed Sir Alexander Campbell left him, as the last legacy he bequeathed in this world, his high and valuable testimony to his services. On the 19th June 1819, he received the honorary distinction of the third class of the Order of the Bath.

Such is a brief statement of the services and career of Brigadier Conway, C.B. The Madras army will long preserve, with affection and respect, the memory of an officer whose distinctions were gained in their ranks, and whose heart's desire was the honour and happiness of the army, at the head of which he so long held one of the most responsible offices. We need not attempt to add the feeble tribute of our praise to the memory of one whose worth as a man, and member of society, is the theme of every tongue, and whose military career has been marked by the approbation of the Duke of Wellington.

A meeting of the friends of Brigadier Conway was held at the College Hall, on the 20th May, his Exc. Sir P. Maitland in the chair, when it was unanimously resolved, "That a subscription be entered into for the purpose of erecting a monument in the cathedral church of St. George, in Madras, to the memory of Brigadier Conway, and of placing a tomb over his remains at Nackrykul."

The sum immediately subscribed was Rs. 3,135.

At a meeting at Trichinopoly, on the 24th May, Brigadier Fane in the chair, it was resolved, that a monument be placed over the place of interment of the late brigadier, and a full length portrait of him be placed in the Madras Club-house, and that his remains be removed to Madras. The latter proposition seems to meet with concurrence at the Presidency.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society took place on the 14th April, when it was resolved, "That the application to Government for pecuniary assistance be renewed, with an intimation that unless their request be granted, the Society will be compelled to relinquish the Experimental Garden; and they entertain a sanguine hope that Madras will not be made an exception to the other presidencies."

A letter from Janoopra Kurta Tripli-

cane Ramasamy Moodelliar, dated Mysore, March 16, inclosed Rs. 500 as a donation to the Society.

THE REV. MR. THOMSON.

Several reports have lately reached us of some considerable fracas having occurred at a general meeting of the committee of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and, though the discussion of the Society's transactions may generally be left with greater profit to its authorized managers, still, as the first blush of the present affair leads to a strong suspicion that a respectable missionary has been harshly and unjustly dealt by, it may not be without its value to show, that committees, having public objects in view, and supported by public contributions, are amenable to public censure when they allow the exercise of their possessed power to overstep the bounds of discretion and justice.

The subject leading to the commotion we have above noticed in the Society, has been the expulsion of the Rev. Mr. Thomson from the charge and superintendence of the Vepery schools. The movement party—for there is one in piety as well as politics—on the occasion, was composed of most of the lay members of the Society, fortified by the Rev. Mr. Tucker and the Rev. Mr. Cotterill, and the vanquished defenders of Mr. Thomson were all the remaining clergy of Madras. The question had already been warmly discussed in the sub-committee and the select committee, but without success, the forces here being equal; and ultimately it came to the last memorable debate before a general meeting of the committee, which may more properly be called of the subscribers. Here the worldly war was carried on *con amore*, and a very warm discussion engaged the party present from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M., ending in our lay friends carrying the day by a numerical majority. The world will be curious to hear what the Rev. Mr. Thomson's offences have been, that can have called down upon him this continued and persevering attack—we shall give them as they have been reported to us, in more than one quarter. One party accused him of not being sufficiently pious; another said he had not his heart in the business; a third cut him up for not distributing tracts in Vepery; again, a committee-man had called at the school at half-past four, and found him gone (the appointed hour for the school breaking up is four); he had taken fifteen days to prepare a report, which might have been completed in one; that our late Bishop had expressed himself to some person in terms of disapproval of Mr. Thomson;

and finally, some old story was attempted to be raked up about dissatisfaction with him while in Tanjore.

This may only be a partial version of what transpired; but we have not been able to learn that any charge of a specific nature, or differing essentially from these frivolities, could be brought against the Rev. Mr. Thomson. The numerous body of clergymen who supported him, and who did so as much, we believe, from the favourable knowledge of the man as the entire absence of any tangible and specific charge being laid at his door, should at least have sufficed to induce a pause, and ulterior reference to dispassionate and unprejudiced persons, ere advantage of numbers was taken to pass an edict of expulsion, calculated seriously to affect both his character and reputation. If Mr. Thomson have really been oppressed, as present appearances lead to the supposition of, he is entitled to a public support, which we hope will be readily accorded to him.—*Spectator*, April 26.

We publish the lists of the division on the question of ejecting the Rev. Mr. Thomson. One remark to his prejudice was, that he did not sufficiently understand Greek and Hebrew; to remedy which, the victorious party propose Mr. Kohl to replace him, who does not understand English! This is a whimsical kind of consistency.

For Mr. Thomson's expulsion: Rev. Mr. Cotterill; Peter Cator, Esq.; J. Thomas, Esq.; J. F. Thomas, Esq.; T. M. Lane, Esq.; Capt. Rowlandson; A. P. Onslow, Esq.; A. F. Bruce, Esq.; Mr. Nailer; Mr. DeFries; Mr. J. Wilson.

For his retention: The Ven. the Archdeacon (V.P.); Rev. Mr. Spring; Rev. Mr. Darrah; Rev. Mr. Trevor; J. C. Morris, Esq.; H. J. Chippendall, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Denton, recorded his vote previous to his departure for the Cape.—*Ibid.*, April 30.

We understand some very lengthy charges are in course of preparation against Mr. Thomson; so much so, as to have occupied all the available hands in a certain public office, not quite a mile distant from the New Court House, the greater part of yesterday and much of the day preceding, to fair copy, for the purpose of being sent in circulation; we entertain, however, a very different opinion of the probable result to that entertained by some of the leading members of the "movement party."—*Courier*, April 27.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The first half-yearly report of the Chamber of Commerce contains a brief report of the committee's proceedings, and concludes: "The sugar, bonding,

opium, and mint questions, all of them involving very deeply the mercantile interests of this presidency, have all come under your committee's review, suggested naturally by circumstances which have arisen since the formation of the Chamber; and the committee cannot but consider it most fortunate that the Chamber has been formed in time to meet these large and important questions, as they successively arose. The successful result of one of their representations has been noticed in this report, and (notwithstanding the unfavourable reply that has recently been received from the Supreme Government on the opium question), your committee indulge a well-grounded hope that the equally strong remonstrances that have been made upon the other subjects noticed above, as well as the future representations of the Chamber, will be productive of results equally beneficial to the commercial interests of Madras."

The successful representation was on the subject of bullion, the Government having sanctioned the establishment of a dépôt at Madras for the purchase of bullion at the ordinary mint rate, that is, with a seignorage of two per cent.

THE BURMAN EMPIRE.

H.M.S. *Conway*, which arrived from Trincomallee the other day, put to sea on Thursday last, under orders from the Supreme Government. Her destination is Rangoon, whither also the *Andromache* had received orders to proceed, it being apprehended that the death of the King of Ava may lead to some disturbances in that kingdom; in which case, the presence of these war ships will be found of some consequence: but, under any circumstances, their presence at such a time cannot but be attended with some benefit to the mercantile interests of the place.—*Cour.*, May 1.

ACCIDENTS AT THE SURF.

On the 27th May, a boat from the *Vansittart** was struck by a heavy surf, and Mr. Phillips, an officer of the ship, was thrown overboard and lost. A boatman supported Mr. Phillips for several minutes; and, although a catamaran was within two paddles' length of them, it could not gain the point where the sufferers were struggling. Mr. Phillips' brother (in the civil service) was on the beach, a witness to the heart-rending scene. Mr. Phillips' body was cast ashore, somewhere near Ennore—so it is reported: we are informed some hundreds of dollars were found about his person.

On the next morning, Col. Pasmore,

* Another paper states that the vessel was the *George the Fourth*, and a third, the *Abercrombie Robinson*.

late holding a diplomatic situation at Persia, C. Queiros, Esq., Captain Dunbar (the master of the *Clairmont*), Mrs. Dunbar, and a native servant of the Colonel's, got into an accommodation boat, from the *Clairmont*, which had just come to an anchor from Bombay. The boat had passed the first surf, when a mighty wave took her at the stern, and brought her right ashore with great velocity. The receding surge drew after it the boat, which broached to, in which perilous situation she was deserted by her crew; another surf, taking her on her broadside, upset her, and before any assistance could be rendered, Col. Pasmore, Mr. Queiros, and the servant, were drowned. Medical assistance was rendered to Col. Pasmore soon after his body had been recovered, but it was unavailing. Mrs. Dunbar received an injury on her face, but otherwise escaped unhurt. We are informed that she has charged the boat people with having plundered her of some sovereigns, and a gold chain she wore around her neck. The beach authorities have already entered into an investigation of the late distressing occurrences.—*Mad. Gaz.*, May 31.

The *Spectator* states that, in the last case, "in the morning, the surf was very moderate, and boats were, in consequence, allowed to go off to the shipping. As the day progressed the wind got up, the surf assumed an alarming appearance, and the boats were in consequence summoned to the shore. How many returned, or at what time they reached the shore, we do not know; but, from all we can learn, the signal, stating that there was danger in landing, was hoisted before a boat, which remained alongside the *Clairmont*, left that vessel. In that boat were Lieut. Col. Pasmore, Mr. Queiros, Captain and Mrs. Dunbar, and a native. They appear unhappily not to have attached any very great importance to the threatened danger; and considered that, if the boat could get ashore at all, as the signals had summoned it to do, they might as well be in it. The boat passed the outer surf; shortly after a violent surf struck her, she broached to, the whole of the boatmen immediately jumped out of her, and the consequence was, that the boat lay a powerless victim to the next impetuous surf, which, coming broadside on, capsize and dashed her to pieces, precipitating all the unfortunate passengers into the water. It may be judged how near this was to the shore, when we mention that some sailors, gallant tars, who were on the beach, ran to the female whom they saw struggling at the verge of the waters, and dragged her out; we are sorry to add, that Mrs. Dunbar has received some very severe injuries. Capt. Dunbar was pulled out, quite exhausted,

by some of the boatmen and people about the place. The ill-fated Col. Pasmore was drifted down towards Royapooram, and pulled out, after having been immersed upwards of a quarter of an hour. Two medical gentlemen from some of the ships in the roads were on the spot at the time, and used every means to restore animation, but without effect. Mr. Queiros and the native have not been heard of since."

The *Courier* of June 1st says: "We understand a very strict investigation has been or is in course of being made into the circumstances connected with the late melancholy loss of life by the upsetting of boats conveying persons on shore from ships in the roads. An explanation, or what is termed "particulars derived from numerous depositions taken at the Marine Police Office," has been published in the *Conservative*; but which, though it does acquit the boatmen of some of the charges alleged against them, leaves much of their conduct unaccounted for, respecting which, we incline to the opinion, much information might have been obtained had a coroner's inquest been held; and that it was not, does seem to us very strange. As regards the master-attendant, we contend his absence from the beach, on Sunday, was inexcusable; his presence, it is true, might not have prevented the melancholy accident, but on every occasion of the weather being such as to warrant his warning persons on board ship of communication by boats with the shore being suspended, he ought not to be absent from his post; his services may be required, and should not be sought for in vain."

The *Gazette*, June 3d, mentions that "the current of public opinion ran high against the crews of the boats," and observes that it is suspicious that none of the boatmen were lost. "It is notorious," it adds, "that they are the greatest rogues in the world, and would not scruple for a rupee to throw a victim overboard, if it could be done without jeopardizing their lives. The roughness of the sea, and the unsettled appearance of the weather, were favourable opportunities, not to be thrown away. The loss of Mrs. Dunbar's bag of sovereigns, and the acknowledged theft of her bracelets, go considerably to raise a suspicion that Mr. Phillips, Col. Pasmore, Mr. Queiros, and the servant, came to their death by means of the most suspicious appearance." "Two boatmen held Mr. Phillips up, and a catamaran, which, we can declare on oath, was not many yards from him, either could not, or would not, make up to the spot where he was struggling; and, singular to say, they left him to perish, and picked up the peon, and had him conveyed ashore in the catamaran. Could the two boatmen have robbed Mr.

Phillips under water, and despatched him, according to the maxim that 'dead men tell no tales?' "We think the boatmen are inadequately paid for their labour, and unless they resort to pilfering whatever they can lay their hands on, they must necessarily starve. To a common massula boat, ten men are the complement of the crew, each of whom receives forty cash, or half a fanam. The boat-office charges one and a quarter rupee for each trip, deduct for ten boatmen annas six and pice eight, a balance of annas thirteen and pice four is shared between the boat-owners and the Government. And we would ask, is forty cash a sufficient remuneration for the hard-working boatmen? There are one hundred boats, and there are times when scarcely ten are in demand daily. How are such people to live, but by robbery? In fact, the Custom-house coolies, peons, boatmen, conicopillays, *et cetera*, are all one clan, and they understand how to play into each other's hands."

THE "CONVERTED" PANDARAM.

We understand that the Tanberan,* who was christened some months ago in the Wesleyan chapel, Black Town, by the name of Wesley Abraham, left the Mission House, Royapetta, clandestinely on Friday morning early, taking with him the Bible which was given to him at his baptism. The *Circulator* of Monday states that he went amongst a body of respectable natives on Friday night, and in the presence of the whole assembly, threw off the dress with which he had been provided, after his supposed conversion, and took that of a Pandaram. — *Herald*, March 22.

Wesley Abraham, the Pandaram, who some time ago renounced Heathenism, and was baptised in the Wesleyan chapel in town, by one of the missionaries of that connexion, and who subsequently was seen making merry with his former Hindoo associates, and taking part in the praise and worship of the gods of his fathers, recounting their many virtues and wonderful exploits, and chanting their praises, it would appear, has again found his way back to the missionaries, and would fain have them believe, that his leaving them was the result of treachery and force on the part of others, and that he availed himself of the first opportunity of returning to them; but it remains to be seen if the missionaries are to be gulled into a belief of his "well-studied tale," and deign to regard him as if he had manifested no "longings after the flesh-pots of Egypt." The *Philadelphian* expresses a hope "that he henceforth

may be steady in his profession of the Christian faith;" we hope he may, much as our fears have a different tendency. The idea of his "temporary alienation" having been the result of *force* is preposterous.—*Courier*, May 2.

METEOROLOGY OF MADRAS.

The result of the meteorological observations for May, at the Madras Observatory, as given in the Almanac printed at the Male Asylum Press, is as follows:

"The south wind, which is mentioned as peculiar to the two last months, continues to the middle of this month, relieved sometimes by a land-wind from the west or south-west; in this interval, gales of wind of extreme violence have occasionally been experienced, commencing their career at the N.W., and veering to every point of the compass; about the 16th, the regular land or hot winds set in, which are moderated in their effect towards the end of the month by occasional showers."

We have now reached the 26th, and of course are drawing towards the end of the month, but "no land or hot winds" have yet made their appearance; and how far other parts of the usual meteorological appearances in May have been realized in the present year, it is not necessary we should say a word; nor is it hardly necessary for us to observe that, throughout the month, the weather and appearances have been altogether at variance with general observation for years past, and are beginning to engage the attention of the learned among the brahmins.—*Ibid.*, May 26.

INSURRECTION IN CANARA.

The files of Madras papers, received during the present month, down to the beginning of June, enable us to complete our stock of intelligence respecting the insurrection on the western coast, which was communicated by an overland despatch in July last.*

The reports brought to the presidency in April were alarming. It soon appeared, however, that, though an insurrectionary feeling had broken out into overt acts of hostility, and the civil and military authorities at Mangalore, having but a handful of troops at their disposal, were in great peril, Major Dowker not only succeeded in repelling the attacks of the insurgents with a trifling loss, but, after they had been repulsed in two assaults, he became the successful assailant, killing, wounding, and taking prisoners a considerable number, including a leader, obliging those who could get away to take to their boats, in endeavouring to reach which many were drowned.

* See vol. xxii. p. 101.

* See last vol. p. 293.

The *Spectator* gives the following particulars respecting this affair:

"There are two provinces within the Canara range, which formerly belonged to the Coorg Rajah, having been ceded to him for services rendered in a past year to the British army, and which, reverting to us after the late war, were placed under the charge of the collector of Canara. They are inhabited by a peculiar and bigoted sect of people, termed Moplas, said to be of Persian origin, who have always shown themselves a disaffected and turbulent race. Of late, this spirit has been more conspicuous, and the Moplas, principally instigated by a pretender to the Coorg kingdom, have endeavoured to foment disturbances in the latter country. The Coorgs, however, who enjoy a peace and tranquillity under our rule before a stranger to them, showed no inclination to adopt the lesson, and in fact themselves brought notice to our officers of the attempt; upon which Capt. I. e. Hardy, of the 36th, drove the Moplas from the district. Thus foiled, they appear, headed by a pretender, to have organized plans of revolt in their own provinces; and, some hostile demonstrations having been observed in the Mangalore district, the civil authorities called on Major Dowker to seize this individual, and disperse a body of insurgents reported to be assembled at Bellarypet. Major Dowker accordingly proceeded with 150 men of the 2d regt., and three officers, to effect this object, accompanied by Mr Lewin, the collector. He moved to Pootoor, whither the pretender had betaken himself; but here the insurgents were found not to be the despicable rabble expected, and he was attacked by a body whose numbers are vaguely stated at 10,000 men, and forced to retire on Mangalore, losing on the retreat, which was effected with much difficulty, fifty-nine men. The party reached Mangalore on the 4th April, closely followed by the insurgents, who soon after regularly invested the place. At this time the brig *Eamont* providentially entered the roads, and observing a signal of distress at the flag-staff, sent her boat ashore, into which were put the ladies residing at the place, and carried on board the brig by Mr. Bird and Mr. Dumergue, the zillah judge and his assistant. These gentlemen were obliged to remain on board, the strength of the intervening body of insurgents preventing their again joining the troops. Lieut. Cotron, of the cavalry, who was on board the brig, with a very proper military feeling, had landed in the first instance, and joined the force. The captain sent on shore two six-pounders from his vessel, but it is doubtful whether they ever reached Major Dowker. This occurred on the 5th, and, immediately after

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landing the guns, the *Eamont* set sail for Cannanore. At the time the conflict was going on, but before the brig cleared the roads, she saw the powder magazine blown up, the houses in the town break out in flames, and at the same time the fire of musketry ceased. On reaching Cannanore, the circumstances were reported, and a strong detachment of Europeans and natives under Lieut. Col. Green was immediately sent off by Brigadier Allan to the relief of the place. The Mangalore district is one of considerable extent, but has lately had only one regt. for its protection, the 2d N. I., and that broken up into small detachments, leaving only three companies for the protection of Mangalore. The 27th N. I. started from Bangalore towards the scene of action; one-half of H. M. 39th regt., one-half of the horse-artillery force at the same station, and two or three squadrons of the 6th light cavalry, followed; the whole under the command of Lieut. Col. Williamson. The 36th regt. at Mercara moved on to the top of the ghaut, and the 19th N. I. marched from the French Rocks to occupy their post at Mercara. Troops at other stations, Bellary, Trichinopoly, &c., were ready to move as occasion might point out a necessity. Seven hundred Coorg peons volunteered to march down against the Moplas."

An express from Major Dowker, commanding at Mangalore, dated the 10th instant, details the whole of the particulars from the first attack of the rebels up to the period of the despatch; these are most highly creditable to this gallant officer, and the officers and men under his command. The public are already in possession of the details up to the 6th instant. It appears that they were again attacked on the morning of the 7th; but the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter, whilst, on the part of Major Dowker's detachment, there was only one sepoy killed and four wounded—one since dead. On the evening of the 6th, that previous to the attack, he was joined by Lieut. Back, with a reinforcement of about sixty firelocks by sea, from Honore; he had also received a mortar, with a detail of Gohundanze artillery, by sea, from Cannanore, so that he was in high force, and expected to be joined by Col. Green and his party the following morning. The six-pounders landed from the bark *Eamont* were of the greatest service to him during the attack on the 7th, having scoured the compound and the enemy's post around him, and having enabled him to dislodge them with great effect. The treasure was all safe. — *Herald*, April 17.

The reinforcement under Col. Green reached Mangalore on the night of the (L)

11th, and encamped on the parade-ground.

On Monday, intelligence arrived from Coorg, stating that he had proceeded to reconnoitre the Bisley ghaut, attended by Coorgs, and followed by the 36th N.I. On arriving there, he found the insurgents encamped in numbers, and well-armed. While reconnoitring the party, at the ghaut, he was informed that a subadar (an official exercising conjoint civil and military authority in the Coorg country), named Madheo, had gone over to the enemy, with a body of Coorgs. This evidence of treachery induced him to carry the 36th regt. back to Mercara; and instructions were sent to Col. Williamson to visit Mercara, on his way to the Bisley ghaut, with the detachment from Bangalore. The commissioner in Mysore reported that an Arab horse-dealer, taken near the ghaut, stated several bodies of Arabs to be on their way down from the Hyderabad country to join the insurgents.

The above-named instance of disaffection in the Coorgs gave rise to much speculation and discussion. Yesterday, however, it was made to wear a different complexion. A despatch arrived from Col. Cubbon, dated the 16th, by which it appeared that the Upper Coorgs were still staunch and faithful; the subadar, who had gone with his party over to the enemy, was a man of no note, and whose district, being in the immediate vicinity of the disturbed Canarese provinces, was calculated to excite some fellow-feeling in his mind. The dewan, Bapoo, the officer of leading consideration in the Coorg country, had, on the contrary, shown an excellent disposition, and had brought 1,000 men and ten days' stores to garrison Mercara, at which place the 36th regt. had already arrived. Some have assumed that this counter-movement is attributable to the approach and reported composition of Col. Williamson's detachment; but, from all we have been able to learn, the inhabitants, armed and unarmed, of strictly Upper Coorg, have betrayed no grounds upon which a suspicion of disaffection could be based.—*Spectator*, April 19.

The intelligence from the westward continues to wear a favourable complexion. Reports from Mercara, of the 16th inst., state that Dewan Bapoo had brought over 230 out of 250 Coorgs, and seized the ringleaders by whom they had been induced to side with the pretender. The trifling remainder, who remained untaken, were individuals of no consequence. Subadar Nandiah, who is stated to have been forcibly carried away by the rebels of Canara, had returned to Coorg, having been released by the pretender at Soolyah.—*Ibid.*, April 23.

Col. Williamson's detachment arrived

at Oochingy on the 22d inst., and moved down the pass on the 23d. That officer and Col. Green were in communication with a view to concert a combined operation against the rebels. Dewan Bapoo, with his choice band of gallant Coorgs, had advanced into Canara, and after slight opposition from parties posted along the road, whom he dislodged, had taken possession of the town of Soolea. The advance of the Coorgs on one side, and the approach of the troops on the other, had struck terror into the rebels, and *saure qui peut* was the order of the day with the pretender and his adherents. The occupation of this post by the Coorgs cut off the retreat of the insurgents towards some of the most inaccessible parts of Amasoolea, and had the effect of driving them towards our troops entering Pootoor from the other side. The gallant conduct of the Coorgs, and their attachment to our interests, is beyond all praise.

We have been favoured with the following account of the movements of the 19th N.I.: "The 19th regt. had originally got as far as Hassan, on route to Bisley, when it received a pressing letter from the superintendent of Coorg, desiring that it would march as rapidly as possible on Mercara, which place was reached on the 17th, after three days' hard work. On the morning of the 18th, word was sent in that a party of about 1,000, posted about five miles from Mercara, and which place it was their intention to attack, were desirous of coming to terms, and about one P.M., bodies of them were seen approaching with bundles of matchlocks and knives. The terms were, that the Coorgs should deliver up the Canarese, and the head men among them, who accordingly were brought in, and are now prisoners in the fort. Col. Williamson's force reached Oochingy on the 22d, and were to move on the following morning towards Bisley; news had, however, been received that the stockade there had been evacuated. A price has been set on the heads of Assarumpara and some of his principal men; he, the chief, they say, is posted in Amasoolea, with about 2,000 followers, and is become confoundedly down in the mouth. It is to be hoped the business may be terminated before the monsoon, which commences in about a month more. The 19th regt. found the greatest difficulty in procuring carriage, and never could have moved but for a supply of elephants and camels most timely supplied from Hoonsoor. The regt. was ordered in the morning of the 23d to be in readiness to march at an hour's notice; but the destination was unknown."

Another letter, speaking of the recent movements in Coorg, mentions that the 36th regt. had returned opportunely to

Mercara, after their visit to the Bisley ghaut, as it was found that a plan had been concerted between the insurgents and a disaffected talook, south-west of Coorg, to get possession of the fort that same night. The activity of Dewan Bapoo soon persuaded the people to disarm; and the subadar and five other disaffected chiefs were seized and sent in. The fort was speedily put in a good position of defence. On the 16th, intelligence was brought that the whole of Yedanaad had risen, and, joined by some Canarese from below, was coming to attack it. This party halted, however, at a respectable distance; and ultimately begged for terms, which was granted on their giving up their arms, their chiefs, and all the Canarese who had joined them.—*Ibid.*, April 30.

Assist. Surgeon Palmer, his lady, and child, respecting whose fate serious apprehensions were entertained, they having fallen into the hands of the insurgents in Canara, are safe; Dewan Bapoo, with his party of Coorgs, having overtaken the insurgents *en route* to Uddoor, and succeeded, not only in putting them to flight, but in releasing Dr. Palmer and family from captivity. They had been in the hands of the insurgents eighteen days.—*Cour.*, May 5.

The Dewan Bapoo, in consequence of information that the pretender was in the neighbourhood of Bellarypet, pushed on with his Coorgs to that place, and was found in peaceable possession of it by Col. Green's detachment on its arrival there. Col Williamson had come up with the pretender's party near Cadab (which place he found in flames), and had taken two elephants. The pretender had previously dismissed the greater part of his people, with a present of Rs. 3 each, and was reported to have fled to Nuggur. He practised a clever *ruse*, in order the better to effect his escape and gain a good start of his pursuers. Equipping a Jainier to represent himself (of course "a hairy man, with a dark bamboo complexion"), he mounted him upon a horse, furnished him with umbrella, attendants, tom-toms, and horns, and instructed the man to hold himself at a respectable distance from the Coorgs, sufficient, however, to give them a good view of his person, and gain the belief of his being the pretender himself, seeking a parley with them. The deputy played his part successfully, and in the mean time, the real Simon Pure was making the best possible use of his heels in an opposite direction.

The meeting of the gallant Bapoo and his band with Col. Green's party was cordial and gratifying; the latter made the conduct of the faithful Coorgs the just theme of their praise and of compliment to their leader, and our 'erst foes loyalty

tendered their services for any duty. Five public servants had been released, the paishcar, three moonshees, and one gomastah of the Bellary cutcherry, which was effected by the attack of the Coorgs on the pretender's party.

Col. Williamson forced the Bisley pass on the 24th ult., after a slight resistance, and the descent of his force into the low country has had the effect of allaying the insurrection in the vicinity of the Bisley ghaut. The villagers were fast returning to their houses, having given up most of the chiefs of the rebels in that quarter; and the country at foot of the Talmer ghaut was in a similarly favourable state. All the public servants captured by the insurgents from the commencement of the 'rising' have now been released.

The Government have written a handsome letter to Capt. Burtul, of the *Esamont*, and presented him with a sum of Rs. 2,000 for his services at the time Mangalore was threatened by the rebels; and have further offered either to replace the guns left by him at that place by others from the arsenal, or to liquidate their value to him.—*Ibid.*, May 10.

The pretender to the Coorg musnud—the individual who has caused so much stir in the Camra province—has been at last seized, and is now in "durance vile." His capture was effected by a native district officer of Coorg, on the 13th inst. The vigilance of Bapoo and his indefatigable party of Coorgs would not allow him a resting-place; to elude their search, he was repeatedly obliged to change alike his dress and his purpose, until he sought shelter in a village in the north of Coorg, bordering on Mysore, when a district officer of Coorg discovered him and took him prisoner. Throughout this whole affair, the Coorgs themselves have contributed most toward neutralizing the efforts made on behalf of the pretender, and rendering them altogether a failure. Bapoo and his party have behaved nobly, and merit much at the hands of the governing authorities, nor do we think their services will pass unnoticed or unrewarded.—*Cour.*, May 22.

It would appear that, notwithstanding the gallant bearing of Major Dowker and his handful of sepoy's at Mangalore, on the occasion of the several attacks on that place by the Moplas, we regret to learn there was more than one whose presence was of the utmost importance on that trying occasion, who either accompanied or followed the ladies on board ship, and there remained. How and in what way the wounded were attended to, we have not heard; but it has been communicated to us, that the circumstance to which we allude is now before the Government, and being so, we doubt not it will be fully

inquired into and satisfactorily disposed of.—*Cour.* May 16.

Mangalore, by all accounts, was most gallantly defended by the handful of native troops collected there, aided by the civilians of the station, with Mr. Lewin at their head. An idle report, that Messrs. Bird and Dumergue had quitted the place voluntarily during the siege, is, we learn, on unquestionable authority, utterly without foundation. It appears that these gentlemen had been deputed by their brethren to proceed to the relief of their ladies and families, who had been embarked in haste from Mangalore on board a pattamar, which, during the night, was run aground by the crew of the vessel, and lay in a very exposed and perilous condition. In the course of the ensuing day, they were, by the exertions of these gentlemen, got on board another boat, and from thence to the *Famout*. Messrs. Bird and Dumergue, on returning from them, were assailed at their entrance into the harbour by a heavy fire of musketry from the banks of the river, and from boats which pursued them, and were compelled to put about and re-cross the bar, and, the *Famout* having then long sailed, to run for Cannanore.—*Bombay Gaz.*, May 6.

The unprotected state in which the province appears to have been left, has given rise to much animadversion in the papers of the three presidencies. "Here were 250 men," says a Calcutta paper, "without artillery, without any defences of position, natural or artificial, exposed to a sudden irruption of upwards of 5,000 insurgents, who, if unskilled in the science of disciplined warfare, had yet been well-practised in fighting, and there can be little doubt that they must have succeeded, with whatever loss, in annihilating the little band, bravely as they fought and skilfully as they were commanded, but for the application of means entirely unlooked for and uncalculated upon."

A writer in the *Madras Spectator*, from Cannanore, who seems well-informed, has shown the unprovided condition of the field force under Col. Green. He quotes a letter from the principal collector of Canara to Col. Green, dated 20th April, which says: "You will see by the second letter from the major of brigade, that the proposition of sending back the troops to Bombay is negatived. The insurrection of which it speaks is, I think, the natural result of the state of inactivity of the force under your command, and has not, in the slightest degree, taken me by surprise. It is my duty to state to you my opinion, that you ought to march on Belarypett without delay, or on such parts of the district as may be in the hands of the main body of the insurgents. It is

also my opinion, that you have sufficient troops for the purpose; if not now with you, with such as you may draw from Mangalore."

Col. Green writes to the major of brigade, Malabar and Canara, 21st April: "It is with regret I have to bring to the notice of Brigadier Allan the extreme inefficient state of the force for want of carriage; there are no draught or carriage-bullocks procurable for the guns, howitzers, and ammunition attached, which are obliged to be carried on coolies, who may be expected to run away on the first shot that is fired; there are also no carriage-bullocks procurable for the transport of the tents for the European soldiery of the Bombay establishment; neither sufficient draught or carriage-bullocks can be procured in the Canara district; from these causes, I am concerned to say, the force labours under every disadvantage."

Extract of letter from the principal collector of Canara to Brigadier Allan, dated 25th April, says: "It is quite plain that scarcely any thing has been done, and that the troops under command of Col. Green, many of whom have been a fortnight, or thereabouts, in the province, might as well, for any benefit hitherto derived from them, have been almost as well out of the district; the general tardiness of operation has given the enemy every opportunity of gaining strength, and there is little doubt that a work which, shortly after the arrival of Col. Green, might have been effected without great difficulty, will not now be compassed but at considerable risk. The troops which marched to Buntwall have not as yet advanced more than thirty miles from Mangalore, and are still distant from the main body of the insurgents, Pootoor and Belarypett, not less than thirty-five miles. The monsoon is approaching, and the season of sickness is at hand."

Letter from Col. Green to the major of brigade, dated Opanungody, 25th April: "The troops bore the fatigue and the annoyances of the march with praiseworthy perseverance. From the want of efficient carriage, the sepoy carried the mortar a great part of the way."

Extract of a letter from Brigadier Allan to the deputy assistant quarter-master-general, Mysore division, dated Cannanore, 28th April: "These, I trust, will at once clearly show the injustice of ascribing the blame of inactivity to Col. Green, as the principal collector in Canara has done. I have no hesitation in giving it as my clear conviction, that the carriage supplied to Col. Green is both insufficient and ill-adapted for the service on which he is now engaged."

Extract of a letter from Brig. Allan to the principal collector of Canara, dated 26th April: "In reply to your letter

dated 25th, and received this afternoon, complaining of the tardiness of movement of the force under Col. Green, I have the honour to offer to your serious consideration the following remarks. The establishment at this station has hitherto been supplied with no means whatever of transport, not even a bullock to drag the guns, nor, as you are well aware, does the coast afford any but coolies, and these being necessarily pressed on occasions such as the present, take every opportunity of deserting, especially when the troops may be engaged with an enemy. Under this very heavy disadvantage, Col. Green marched hence, at a few hours' notice, with his small force, for the relief of Mangalore, which he accomplished, and soon found himself, by the arrival of troops from Bombay, at the head of a force sufficient to act on the offensive against the insurgents. He then urged his want of the means of transport for guns, ammunition, provisions, &c., without which it was impossible for him to advance, with any hope of beneficial results therefrom. He, however, took on a part of his troops, and occupied Buntwall, whence also he advanced to Surpaudy, about thirty miles from Mangalore; having duly represented to you his want. At the time of my last despatch from Col. Green, at Surpaudy, dated 22d of this month, I learn that even the small party of Bombay troops had not then been able to join him for want of carriage, and that Col. Green had been obliged to send back one hundred men of his then small force to help up the guns; and that the coolies he had with him in camp were deserting as fast as they could find opportunity. I would then appeal to your candour, if, under these circumstances, the blame of the tardiness of their movement can be justly laid on Col. Green. He was not supplied with suitable means, and was compelled to wait for them, and not risk the disaster which must have ensued had his force met with any resolute opposition, in advancing through such a country without guns or proper supplies of ammunition and provisions. There never could be a doubt that the work of quelling insurrection in a country so strong by nature as that of Pootoor and Umrsooleeay could not be accomplished without much difficulty and danger; but this only rendered it the more imperatively necessary for Col. Green to wait for efficient means of enabling his force to act with vigour and celerity, so as at once to overcome the many obstacles which must oppose him; and no one, I am confident, feels more regret than himself at the delay which want of transport has unavoidably caused; although he has left upwards of half the native force behind at Mangalore and in its vicinity."

The writer in the *Spectator* asks where should they have been had the Coorgs failed us in the hour of temptation? "I do not mean to say," he continues, "if they had not shed their blood in putting down the rebellion in the Company's provinces, or if they had arrayed themselves in the ranks of these insurgents; but simply if they had remained passive; if they had only allowed the rebels to find shelter among their mountains, and to make that vast natural fortress, the Coorg country, their rallying point and asylum? Ask any who accompanied the expedition of 1834. The troops would have been engaged in the ignoble business of thief-catching for the next two years, and the replacing the shot and shell that would have had to be 'written off' would have made the fortune of the Porto Novo foundry. The news of the rebellion reached Madras on the 9th April, an express from Madras to Hoonsoor, the Company's farm (where above one thousand head of cattle are kept), might have been sent in two days; the distance from Hoonsoor to Cannanore, *via* the Heggalla ghaut, is eighty-three miles; six miles thence to Mangalore is eighty-nine miles, which cattle could do by forced marches in eight days, which would have made the day of their arrival at Mangalore the 19th April. Col. Green left Cannanore on the 6th ult., and arrived on the night of the 11th at Mangalore; allowing eight days for a halt, for restoring confidence to the inhabitants, and for making the necessary dispositions for the security of the town, &c., he might have commenced offensive operations on the 20th April, without a moment's loss of time, instead of remaining so long inactive. But even had Coorg Proper, *i.e.* Upper Coorg, revolted, so as to have rendered it impracticable to send the bullocks by the Heggalla ghaut, carriage and supplies might have been sent to Mangalore by water along the coast, or down from Mysore, through one of the half dozen different passes into Canara, in an equally short time. But there is no use in multiplying instances: every one acquainted with the resources of the country knows perfectly well, that there was no difficulty in making such arrangements as should have, by the 20th April, thoroughly equipped the Mangalore force for field service. Col. Allan says, very truly, that no one felt more regret than Col. Green, at the predicament in which want of transport placed him; no one who knows the gallant officer can doubt his being most heartily disgusted at it. Whether the promulgation, at the time of the paper-saving minute, proved consolatory to his irritated feelings, I am not at liberty to mention. The chances are, that he did not consider the human mind possessed of such amplitude that (like the

arms of Briareus) it could grasp simultaneously a variety of subjects, or that, while it was engrossed in the contemplation of urgent and momentous matters, such as the extrication of Mysore from all its financial difficulties, by a project for saving to that state no less than four sheets of foolscap per annum, it could also be engaged in the trifling and unimportant occupation of furnishing his force with supplies. It is only to be hoped that the good Colonel did not forget the dignity of command so much, on perusing the document, and seeing how those were occupied whose duty it was to assist him, as to hold up both hands and say, with a groan that might be heard all over the camp,

"Nero fiddled while Rome was burning."

TREATMENT OF A SEPOY.

A report has gone the round of the papers, which, at a first view, makes considerably against a British officer of the Company's service, who is represented as having acted towards a sepoy under his command in a manner we hardly believe possible. If, indeed, he did make use of his sword in the way set forth, we cannot but suppose there must have been some cause given other than that made known, and which will give a different feature to the whole case to what it would, under the report alluded to, appear to bear. We allude to the report of a sepoy of the 4th N.I. having been cut down by an officer, his head being nearly severed from his body. An investigation into the whole case has, we understand, been ordered, and, pending its progress, we consider it due to all parties, but particularly the officer charged with committing the act, that it should be as little subject to newspaper discussion as possible.—*Cour.*, May 23.

TAXATION IN THE NEILGHERRIES.

The Madras papers state that Government has ordered an assessment on all the petty cultivation of the Neilgherry hills, and that the consequence has been, that the place is fast falling into its former state; the little gardens, that had given employment and support to many, and furnished the tables of the visitants with a plentiful supply of superior vegetables, being abandoned.

HUMAN SACRIFICES IN GOOMSOOR.

Extract of a letter from Mr. H. Ricketts, Commissioner and Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals in Cuttack, dated the 23d February.

"I went from my camp to pay my respects to Mr. Russell, and heard from him that an extensive system of human sacrifice had been discover-

ed among the Kunds of Goomsoor, and several intended victims rescued. Returning to the Duspullah Kunds, I soon found the system was not confined to Goomsoor. Several victims were discovered and seized. The Kund chiefs then promised, if I would abstain from using force, all should be at once given up. I agreed, and all were brought to me. Being close to the territory held by the Kund chiefs of Boad, I thought the cause sufficient to justify my going out of my jurisdiction, and I went into the country of Mahadeb Kunwur and Mibgun Kunwur, who hold all the Boad Kund forests and hills. The victims first heard of were again forthwith seized; the rest, as in Duspullah, were given up, and I brought away altogether 2½; eight girls and sixteen boys.

"I made many inquiries from the Kund chiefs and others respecting the custom. They sacrifice to the earth, to the *Muttee*. They suppose good crops and safety from all diseases and accidents to be procured by this slaughter. It is considered peculiarly necessary where *huldee* is the crop which engages their care. They coolly reasoned with me as to the impossibility of the *huldee* being of a fine deep colour without this shedding of blood. They will not knowingly sacrifice a Kund or a Bramhun; with these two exceptions, victims of all ages and colours, of every religion and both sexes, are equally acceptable; but fat are more efficacious than thin, and those in their prime than the aged or young.

"The victims are purchased at from Rs. 60 to 130 each, of persons of the Paun and Harree classes, who sell them as being their own children; but there are evidently all classes among those rescued. These miscreants steal them, and then sell them for slaughter to the Kunds. The children, after having been purchased, are often kept for many years. When of age to understand for what purpose they are intended, they are chained; two had been years in chains; one so long, he could not recollect ever having been at liberty. With the exception of being thus confined, they are well treated, having as good and as much food as the Kunds themselves. When intended victims are kept till they attain maturity, they are sometimes allowed to cohabit, their children being also victims, and the father and mother slaughtered when required.

"I was not successful in acquiring any good information as to the frequency of these sacrifices. One Kund of about forty-six years of age told me he had witnessed full fifty; others equally old would acknowledge to having been present at two or three only. Victims are found in the houses of the village sirdars only; mere

rytus are not permitted to slay victims; indeed, they have not the means, for a considerable expense falls on the master of the horrid feast.

"Very contradictory stories are told of the manner in which the ceremony itself is conducted. The most common appears to be, to bind the victim between two strong planks or bamboos, one being placed across the chest, the other across the shoulders. These are first of all strongly fastened at one end; the victim is then placed between them. A rope is passed round the other ends, which are long enough to give a good purchase, they are brought together, and the unfortunate sufferer squeezed to death. Life still ebbing, the body is thrown on the ground, and chopped in two pieces below the bamboos with hatchets. Some accounts say, that after the performance of several savage ceremonies and feasting, the divided corpse is buried unutilized; others say, that as soon as divided, those in attendance fall on and cut each a piece, which is carried away to be buried in his own land.

"Several admitted that in Goomsoor they were cut up alive, and though no one would allow that to be the practice on this side, I believe it at least occasionally is, for they acknowledged their belief, that if the body was buried whole, the benefit of the sacrifice would not extend farther than the lands of the person who found the victim; whereas, if distributed, the benefit was commensurate with the width of the distribution; it is not to be credited, therefore, that the Goomsoor custom prevails only on the other side the ghats. However, all this is more a matter of curiosity than any thing else. They are killed by some means or other, and the most interesting question is, by what means can these sacrifices be prevented for the future?"

Extract of a letter to Mr. H. Ricketts, Commissioner and Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals in Cuttack, dated 14th March 1837.

"His lordship has perused the detail given by you of the system of human sacrifice prevalent among the Kunds with feelings no less of horror than surprise. He is well aware of the difficulty of dealing with a description of crime which, however unnatural and revolting, has been sanctioned by long usage as a national right, and confirmed by the gross delusions of the darkest ignorance and superstition. The working of a moral change among the people, by the progress of general instruction, and consequent civilisation, can alone eradicate from among them the inclination to indulge in rites so horrible. But though the entire suppression of the practice of human sacri-

fice among this wild and barbarous race must be the work of time, yet much may be done even now, and no proper exertion should be omitted towards checking the frequency of the crime by the terror of just punishment. His lordship is fully prepared to sanction the use of judicious measures in aid of the power of the raja of Duspullah, whenever that chieftain shall have discovered the commission of this crime in any of his villages. Immediate injunctions should be issued, not to him only but to all other tributary rajas, having nominal authority over a Kund population, expressive of the views of the British Government, and of its determination to do all in its power for the effectual suppression of this atrocious practice. You will be pleased to report upon every instance in which, in your opinion, the British power, in support of that of the rajas themselves, may be exerted without the hazard of serious embarrassment and disturbance.

"The Governor is not disposed to accord his sanction at once to your proposal for the annual progress of a military force under an officer vested with the power of summary punishment for the purpose of suppressing human sacrifices. This point may be considered and decided on before the commencement of the ensuing cold season.

"Should it appear by the failure of the contemplated measures of interference, that the chiefs of the Kunds are either unable or unwilling to exert themselves effectively for the maintenance of order and repression of crime, the expediency of the occupation of the country, or of some part of it, by British troops, may become a question for consideration."

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRE AT SURAT.

The fire at Surat, noticed in our last Journal (p. 52), broke out on the 24th April, and continued for two days, destroying, according to some reports, five thousand houses, but according to others, four times that number. The loss of property has been represented as immense, accompanied by the loss of several lives; the misery, distress, and destitution of the inhabitants of Surat, consequent on this calamity, are great indeed. The Government, on being made acquainted with the catastrophe, placed Rs. 50,000 at the disposal of the principal collector and acting judge at Surat, who had been appointed a committee, to be advanced on loan or otherwise to the sufferers, as the committee should consider most in accordance with the benevolent designs of Govern-

ment; and further, all duties leviable on articles of food and building materials, imported into and exported from other places for Surat, are to be remitted, while a premium on grain imported into Surat for the consumption of the place, has been authorized.

A public subscription had been set on foot for the relief of the sufferers, and nearly a lakh and a half of rupees had been subscribed at the date of the latest accounts; towards which, the native community had contributed with a liberality the most creditable. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the moment he heard of what had occurred, despatched a vessel with rice and other necessaries of life to the extent of Rs.20,000, for the use of the unfortunate sufferers; and two Parsees at Surat, sympathizing with the sufferers, have, ever since the fire, at their own expense, fed some thousands daily,—those Parsees are Bomanjee Bahaw Nugguree and Ardaseer Bhadr. A public meeting had also been determined upon, to take into consideration the best means of affording relief to the sufferers.

The calamity is said to have originated in a small quantity of ghee accidentally falling into the fire, when a woman was preparing her evening meal, the flame of which, ascending to the roof, ignited the building. Owing to this happening in the most populous part of the city, where the houses were chiefly of wood, which the recent hot winds had rendered dry and combustible, and a high wind rising at the time, the fire spread with unexampled rapidity, and it became absolutely impossible to get it under. This will be the more readily imagined, when it is stated that the fire, within a few hours from its commencement, must have covered an area of at least three miles, and that there were only six or seven engines to play upon it.

DISTURBANCE BETWEEN HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

We have been informed upon very good authority, that a most serious disturbance has taken place at Bhwendy, and is the subject of much speculation among the natives as to the course of conduct that the authorities will adopt with respect to those concerned in the outrages. It appears that Saturday last, being the feast of the *Mohorrum*, as well as a Hindoo festival named *Ramnourie*, the Mussulmans of Bhwendy menaced the Hindoo population of that place, by holding out threats, in the most abusive language, of the manner in which they would beat every Hindoo whom they would find forming the procession called *chebeena*, which consists in parading the images of the several gods in a palkee, accompanied by music. The Hindoos, apprehensive of these threats being put

into execution, abstained from the observance of the customary procession; but upon the following day, the Hindoo musicians, who had heretofore been in the habit of joining the celebration of the *Mohorrum*, refused their attendance; the coolies of the same religion would not carry the *taboots*, and all combined in absents themselves from the Mahomedan procession. The Mussulmans, enraged at this, violently entered five temples, destroyed the images, assaulted the Brahmins and other Hindoos who were present, to such a degree, that it is reported one man lost his life; and having polluted the shrines, by spitting upon them, and committing other nuisances, they entered several dwelling-houses, beat the inmates, and treated many females in a manner so indecent, that we find it impossible to stain our pages with its description. The tumult lasted for a considerable time, till some parties of Hindoos ran to Callian, to call for the assistance of the authorities. The komaydsar of that place accordingly repaired to Bhwendy with a small force, and having written to Mr. Giberne at Tamah for a party of Seelbundes, whom he speedily obtained, succeeded in apprehending about 150 of the rioters. On the same night a similar affray, but of less atrocity, occurred at Bassein. These cases are now undergoing due investigation by the local authorities, who, we trust, will show that the impartial toleration in religious matters, which the Government is desirous of conceding to every description of its subjects, is not to be infringed by any sect whatever with impunity.—*Bombay Gaz.*, April 26.

THE NAHROO, OR GUINFA WORM.

The disease termed *dracunculæ* prevailed during the last year to a considerable extent in the regimental hospital of the 1st Grenadier Regiment at Dharwar, and in the town and districts adjoining. During the hot weather, in April and May, the tanks were dried up, and the supply of water from the wells was very scanty. On the setting in of the monsoon, June 21st, the admissions into the hospital increased. The ground to the westward and northward of Dharwar is a red ferruginous soil, and to the eastward an extensive plain of dark deep loam. The water in all the tanks is of a red ochry appearance, and of a similar colour in many of the wells. Mr. Forbes (*Corbyn's Indian Journal*) states, that one man in the hospital had fifteen worms exposed to view. He speaks of the innumerable quantity of animalculi contained in the *Nahroo*, or Guinea worm, as truly wonderful. "I examined," he says, "a *Nahroo*, that had been easily extracted

from its superficial bed, and found it to contain myriads of active young. In fact, the whole extent of the animal, with the exception of a transparent half-inch at one of the extremities, appeared to be the matrix of its countless offspring."

TRANSIT DUTIES.

The merchants and other inhabitants of Bombay have addressed to the Gov. Gen. in Council a petition, praying for the abolition of the town and transit duties, and for various improvements in the roads of that presidency. The main grounds upon which this application is based, are the declaration of Government of an intention to extend the abolition of the duties complained of to the other presidencies, the greater incapacity of Bombay to sustain their burthen, and the injustice of withholding from one presidency the relief which is afforded another. The petition has 258 signatures of the European and native merchants resident in Bombay, attached to it, and was accompanied by a letter from the Chamber of Commerce, strongly advocating the prayer of it.

The *Bombay Gazette* says: "We have heard it currently reported in the mercantile circle, that the Bombay Government is not disposed to view with a friendly eye the efforts now making in this place to procure a remission of the transit duties on the same footing as in Bengal and Agra; and, moreover, that instead of tacitly allowing the Supreme Government to take its own way, since it will not urge upon its notice the claims of this presidency, it is proceeding in a course of active opposition against its interests."

MILITARY DISCUSSIONS.

A discussion, conducted with some acrimony, has taken place respecting an act of Sir John Keane, the commander-in-chief. A private in the 15th N.I. was charged before a court-martial with highly irregular conduct, "in having used, both in and out of the regimental orderly-room, most insubordinate language." The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him "to suffer imprisonment with hard labour for one year." The lieutenant-general approved and confirmed this sentence, adding, "and the prisoner to be discharged from the service." This addition, it is contended, is illegal, being the sentence of the Commander-in-chief, not of the Court.

Burmah.

Extract of a letter, dated Moulmein, March 25:

"You will have heard of a civil war at
Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 34. No. 94.

Ava, between two of the principal nobles of the country. For a long time past the king has been incompetent to manage the affairs of the kingdom from mental derangement, and the queen and her brother Mengthagayee, have held the reins in their own hands, and directed the car of state much according to their own will.

With this ascendancy of Mengthagayee the king's brother has not been well pleased, and has probably felt that, being so near of kin to his majesty, the weight of government ought to fall chiefly on his own shoulders, at least until the young heir apparent shall arrive at a suitable age to assume the regency. The prince of Thaya-wottee (the king's brother) has, therefore, determined to appeal to arms, to force Mengthagayee from his present position and authority. The two parties have collected their respective adherents, to the amount of several thousands each, and blood has been shed. The prince has erected his standard at Moktsobho, about thirty or forty miles to the northward of the capital, which is said to be a position of some strength, and the residence of his present majesty, and depôt of the royal treasure for a short period during the late Burmese war, and the birth-place of Aloungpura. Here the prince has hurled defiance at the queen and her brother, and challenges them to try the issue of a battle; the challenge, it is said, dare not be accepted, as the latter have not the fullest confidence in the troops which they have summoned to their support. The prince is popular in the kingdom, and in many respects deservedly so. He is more liberal in his principles and more enlightened than the Burmese nobility generally are, and it may be expected that his success would impart to the government a milder aspect of despotism. He has professed himself friendly to foreigners, and is subject to less jealousy of British influence than his compeers. The other party, however, have the advantage of being already in possession of regal power and the treasury of the state. According to the latest accounts, it is very doubtful in whose favour the scale of victory will turn. The country is much agitated by the question at issue. Whichever party succeed, the question will not be decided without some of those specimens of severe cruelty which mark the progress and the end of barbarian civil commotions. The prince has declared that he entertains no hostile intentions towards the king, or his rightful successor to the throne. Our resident at Ava, Colonel Burney, remains unmolested: but what negotiations with him and our Indian Government may not arise from this state of things? A timely and well conducted mediation may go far to impress upon the country a still greater respect for the cha-

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acter of the British Government. There is no foundation for any fears that the trade for British vessels will be interrupted. At present the town, with the province attached, is under the government of an adherent to the queen and her brother, whose continuance or downfall will depend upon the state of parties, adverse or otherwise, at the capital. It will be for the interest of both parties, during their contest with each other, to encourage and protect the trade at Rangoon, and consequently, there is little reason to fear that foreign merchandise in the town, under any event, will be subject to loss or depreciation.

"Since writing the foregoing, I have heard a report that the Pagah princess and her sister, both sisters of the Prince of Thayawottee and consequently of the king, have been put to death by the queen and her brother. The unfortunate princesses were probably strongly suspected of, or actually detected in correspondence with the hostile prince. If this report be true, it affords evidence that Mengthyayee feels himself strong, and prepared to take the risk of severe measures on the prince's relatives and friends."—*Engsm., May 3d.*

China.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cumsingmoon Harbour.—The viceroy has issued an edict (March 16), setting forth that, whereas foreign ships were not allowed to anchor in the harbour of Cumsingmoon, in the district of Heang-shan, having received the Emperor's commands to investigate into this matter; and the gentry and aged inhabitants of that neighbourhood, fearful that the foreigners belonging to the ships anchored there, will land, and cause trouble and annoyance, and hence give occasion to some serious affair, having joined in a petition to take up the matter, he orders that,

"Hereafter, when the foreign ships bound for Canton arrive, they must either enter the port, pay the duties, and trade, or anchor (for a time) off Lintin, and other places in the offing; but the harbour of Cumsingmoon is in the forbidden ground of the inner waters, and ships must not on any account enter and anchor there: for such acts will be direct infringements of the fixed regulations." He adds that "the cruisers are collecting like clouds, and have orders to drive away (the ships) with great severity."

Opium Trade.—The following is a translation of so much as is original of the second report of his Exc. on the subject of the late orders and measures respecting the foreign merchants in Canton, and the opium trade.

After detailing the circumstances con-

nected with his first report, dated on the 29th of Dec., it proceeds as follows:

"We (the governor, lieutenant-governor, and hoppo) have already made secret enquiries, and ordered the hong merchants to investigate and return a report; and Howqua and his colleagues have reported as follows:

"We hong merchants only do business with the ships which enter the port and come to Whampoa. We have ever obeyed the regulations, and given bonds that those ships do not bring opium; and, consequently, their holds are always searched; we most assuredly would not dare to make experiments with the laws with our bodies, nor make arrangements for others to deal in opium. But in the outer waters there are four thoroughfares, and eight passages; and the traitors on the coasts form connexions and deal in opium, and this cannot be prevented; and it is impossible for us to extend our vigilance to these places. As to the foreign dwellers in the Powshung hong, Merwanjee is not now one of them; but Jardine, Dent, Turner, and Whiteman, all come from the ports of India (are connected with the trade of the country ships): Innes is an Englishman. All of them have been in Canton for ten or six or seven years; and Framjee and Dadabhoj are also from India; Gordon is an American. Framjee came to Canton last year; and Dadabhoj and Gordon arrived this year, and they separately dwell in the different foreign factories. All those foreigners have given us written replies, saying, that hitherto they have always been tranquil in conducting their trade; and that they do not export sycee silver, nor are they connected (with the natives) in selling opium, nor have they received money and given opium orders, &c. If such had been decided by the examination, they would be willing to be deemed guilty. But the number of our ships are not the same; and the time of managing our trade, whether soon or late, is also different. Whiteman requests to be allowed to return at the end of the present year; Framjee in the first moon of next year; Gordon in the third moon; all are willing to give a bond to return to their country. Innes and Dadabhoj, the former at the end of the present year, and the latter in the first moon of next year, will go and stay for a while in Macao, where they can conveniently manage their business. But Jardine, Dent, and Turner, having ships constantly arriving, it is absolutely necessary for them to remain in Canton to attend to their business; and they were apprehensive it would be difficult to finish by the third or fourth moon of next year; and they, therefore, earnestly entreated to wait for that time, when they would repair to Macao and

manage it; then they would quickly return to their country, and so forth."

"Such is the report of the hong merchants, as it came before us.

"We find that opium, at the present moment is very abundant, and the price of sycee extremely high. The stores of opium arise from the combinations of traitorous natives. This is an indisputable fact. It is proved that the hong merchants have stated in their report, that they do not act as go-betweens in the smuggling of opium, and that the foreign merchants also do not receive money and deliver opium orders: this is difficult to be believed; still, as we have not yet obtained any proof that they are playing the traitor, we, therefore, cannot act on mere rumour only, and conclude them guilty, which would have the appearance of intentionally causing annoyance and distress.

"As to the foreigners who have hitherto frequented Canton, only the English have a very extensive trade. Lately, because the company has been dissolved, and *Taepans* do not come, each foreign merchant manages his own business. Jardine's trade, and that of others, is very extensive, and winter is the busiest time. To order them now abruptly away would not look like a compassionate regard. Former governors, in their several reports on the fixed regulations, have represented that, at times, the goods of foreigners are not sold, and that it would be hard dealing to drive those ships out of the port; the foreigners were, therefore, allowed to dwell in Macao for a short time, until they had finished their business, and to engage their passage, and return in the succeeding year: this has been the practice for many years, which is on record. Now Jardine, Dent, and Turner, have dwelt in the provincial city for many years; it will be difficult to allow of longer delay. We have ordered all of them down to Macao in the 2d moon of next year, and to quickly finish their affairs and go home; not the least delay or opposition will be allowed. When the time is arrived, and they are not gone, whether they have linked themselves on with natives, to engage in the nefarious transactions of opium-dealing, an immediate and strict examination must be made, and the heaviest punishment inflicted; by which the laws will be manifested, and the practices put a stop to," &c.

The governor then alludes to what Heukew said in his report, as to the conduct of the foreigners in Macao; that they were carried in Chinese chairs by Chinese bearers, and that they intrigued with the native women. He says he ordered officers down to enquire, and described the chairs and bearers used by the Portuguese, from their report. Chinese bearers are forbidden to the foreigners;

the Chinese defended their hiring themselves from their poverty. He then says, that though there is a communication between the families of foreigners and native poor women, it is not for the purpose of fornication; should any be detected it will be severely punished. He then touches on the ships frequenting Macao and Cumsingmoon, and finally concludes that the Government will be active in explaining and maintaining the old regulations, and making strict prohibitions, by which the fear-shaking hearts of foreigners will be made strong.

"As the dispositions of the foreigners of every nation are crafty, and the native traitors are avaricious after gain; although, at present tranquillity reigns every where, and there is not any disturbance, still the opium trade and the export of sycee must be entirely cut off by our most strenuous efforts: we are now giving our whole minds to effect this, besides sending up this report, respecting the subjects which we were ordered to investigate."—*Canton Reg.*, April 4.

The "Fairy."—Advices from Manilla inform us that the brig *Fairy* has been discovered foundered in the sea of Santa Maria, in forty fms. the tops of her masts being about two fms. under the surface of the water. Two (if not more) of the mutineers have been apprehended in Yloilo, who have confessed their crime; and stated that the men, who left in the boats on the coast of China, took the larger part both of the gold and silver.—*Canton Reg.*, March 21.

New Hong.—It is said that a new Hong, with four partners, is to be licensed.

Aming.—The *Register*, of April 4, says, that the unfortunate Aming died in prison—it is reported by swallowing opium.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, May 8.—John Bingle, Esq., of Puen Buen, Hunter's River, a magistrate, was indicted for stealing several head of cattle, on the 30th day of December, at Invermein, the property of Jesse Coleman; the second count charged the prisoner with stealing cattle, the property of the Crown: and Mr. William Wear, superintendent to Mr. Bingle, was indicted for aiding and assisting in the said felony.

It appeared from the evidence in this case, which occupied the Court the whole day, that Coleman (since deceased) and Drover, two convicts, with tickets of leave, were tenants of Mr. Bingle, and the latter was his stock-keeper. They had many head of stock on their farms. At

the end of 1835, these men were brought before the bench of magistrates for illegally branding and slaughtering cattle; and upon investigation, the charge was proved, the men were deprived of their tickets and their cattle were ordered to be sold for the benefit of the Crown. Mr. Bingle was to collect the cattle, and carry the sentence into execution, and the charge against him was, that some of the cattle or their proceeds came into his possession improperly. The principal witness was Drover.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Sydney Stephen, for the defendant, asked whether there was matter to go to a jury; Acting Chief Justice Dowling was of opinion there was. In the defence, it was insinuated that political motives had prompted the prosecution.

The jury retired for about an hour, and, on returning into Court, delivered a verdict of *Not Guilty*, the foreman adding:—"In returning this verdict, the jury cannot wholly deny that the conduct of the prisoners has been marked with much impropriety."

On the 1st April, Chief Justice Dowling read some charges brought by Mr. Sydney Stephen, the barrister, against the Attorney-General and Mr. Therry, relating to professional business, their engrossing of which in Court, he contended, was injurious to their public duties and prejudicial to the bar. His Honour pronounced the charges wholly unfounded and altogether frivolous. Mr. Stephen then applied for copies of the statements of the Attorney-General and Mr. Therry, which were denied, the matter having been decided. Mr. Justice Burton observed:—"You made a statement just now, that it would be better if the Court could forget. You had better go home, and not let us see you any more this day."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dismissal of Mr. M'Leay.—The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Alex. M'Leay, has been dismissed from office by Governor Bourke. An address to Mr. M'Leay, on the occasion, signed by six members of council, eighty-six magistrates, and upwards of 500 respectable inhabitants, (and accompanied by a piece of plate,) contains the following passages:—"Your unexpected removal from office, having deprived the colony of your services as colonial secretary, we, the undersigned members of council, magistrates, merchants, landholders, and other inhabitants of the territory, beg to express our deep sense of the ability and zeal, with which you have for so many years discharged the duties of your high station. When we

reflect on the efficient manner in which those arduous duties have been fulfilled, and the urbanity invariably displayed in their performance, we feel that you are equally entitled to the reward and approbation of our most gracious sovereign, and to the grateful admiration and respect of the inhabitants of this colony."

The reply of Mr. M'Leay states:—"Although the loss of office, under the circumstances in which I have for some time held it, is no subject of regret to me, yet I must confess, that the very uncourteous manner, in which I have been dismissed, has given me more pain than I have ever before experienced during the long course of my public service. It may be expected that, on this occasion, I should state some circumstances connected with my dismissal; but I regret to say that I am still considerably in the dark on this subject, and I have no desire to impute blame where I am not certain of its being merited. Some of the governor's personal friends, while they admit that I have cause to complain of the manner in which I have been treated, have recently taken pains to have it understood, that it is entirely the act of the secretary of state; and in the present state of my information, it is not for me to say how far this is, or is not, reconcilable with what has passed between Sir Richard Bourke and myself on the subject. But as it appears that I am charged with having been systematically, or at least, generally, opposed to Sir Richard's government, I think I shall be pardoned for here observing, that on one question which was introduced into the legislative council, during its last session, I certainly did divide against the governor; but this was about five or six months after the appointment of my successor, and on no other occasion whatever have I voted against the government. Nor have I, excepting on three other occasions, which it is unnecessary now to specify, ever expressed a sentiment differing from any measure proposed by his Excellency. Conscious that, in this respect, I have done my duty, and satisfied by your kind letter that such is the opinion of almost every individual in this community, whose good opinion is worth having, I shall now contentedly retire into private life."

An address from the civil officers of the colony, including the Bishop, the Hon. Mr. Riddell, and Mr. Justice Burton, requests that Mr. M'Leay will allow his portrait to be taken, "for the purpose of being placed in some appropriate situation in the colony, as a lasting memorial of our regard and esteem for your private worth, and of the grateful sense entertained by us of the co-operation we have always experienced from you in conducting the business of our respective departments."

Dress of Convicts.—We have repeatedly brought under public notice, the gross impropriety of permitting convicts to dress in the preposterous manner hitherto allowed them, but without as yet being the means of effecting a change in this system of penal discipline, which we consider to be of paramount importance. In England, the convict is provided with a particular clothing, which shows at once the man to be a convict. But he no sooner sets his foot on this blessed soil, than he gets, in outward appearance at least, metamorphosed from the prisoner to the gentleman, as if the country he is exiled to for his crimes, is to be to him a desirable place of residence, instead of one of penal restraint. Such is unquestionably the fact in hundreds of instances, and this is the way in which transportation is made "worse than death!" Double and treble convicted scoundrels are allowed to infest our streets with long coats and Wellington boots, and this it is that has in a great measure rendered it absolutely necessary to authorize convict constables to apprehend free men, if they suspect them to be runaways; making it really difficult from outward appearance to distinguish the one from the other. Some very recent instances, that have come under our observation, have served to show us that the love of dress is carried to as great an extent among the male prisoners, as among the female. We have seen them dressed most fashionably! How truly singular will such an announcement as this sound in the ears of our English readers! It will show them that, under the present fostering local government, the life of the convict is in many respects an enviable one; that in nine cases out of ten they better their condition by being sent to Botany Bay. We do unhesitatingly affirm that, take them as a body, they are far better off than the labouring class of the mother country.—*Syd. Gaz.*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Trade.—By the table of the value of the exports and imports during the year 1836, published in Ross's Van Diemen's Land Annual for 1837, it appears that the value of the colonial exports amounted to £418,913, being an increase of £108,795 over the year 1835. The colonial imports have increased from £492,294, in 1835, to £558,459, in 1836. This statement leaves a favourable balance in the latter compared to the former year, for whereas the exports have increased to the value of £418,795 additional, the imports have only increased £66,165, being a difference between the two of £42,680. Still there remains a

considerable debt to be liquidated by the colony.

Emigration.—A government notice, dated April 19, states, that his Majesty's government have recently had under consideration the expediency of discontinuing the present system of female emigration, and of substituting for it a plan by which labourers and mechanics, with their wives and families, may receive, out of the funds arising from the sale of crown lands, such assistance as may enable them to proceed hither. "The experiment was accordingly partially tried, by sending several families in the *William Metcalfe*. That vessel arrived in the month of January last; the most minute inquiry was instituted by the local government, in order to ascertain whether, in this first attempt, the success of the measure had been such as to encourage its continuance. The reverse has been found to be the case; and this result, in pursuance of the instruction of his Majesty's government, has been communicated to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, who has requested his Exc. to report fully upon the subject of emigration. Under these circumstances, the Lieut.-Governor has, with the advice of the Executive Council, requested his Majesty's government to suspend emigration to this colony, until after his Exc. has submitted a plan, by which it may be conducted more in accordance with the ascertained wants of the inhabitants, and the actual demand for the various descriptions of labour."

The following project is published, with the view of obtaining the suggestions of the colonists generally, before any definitive measure is recommended to his Majesty's government:

That an agent, responsible to the local government, shall be sent to England, to reside there, and take the exclusive charge of emigration to this island; that so long as the present demand for well-conducted female servants remains, the agent shall engage annually three hundred of such as may, in his opinion, be most likely to find employment in the colony; that, the demand for mechanics and farm servants and other labourers, being, upon the whole, much less active and certain, the agent shall not engage any such, except at the special request of persons who may apply for his assistance through the local government; that parties, desirous of procuring servants of any description, may have them selected, either by the agent, or by their own friends, in any part of the United Kingdom; but that, in the event of the latter alternative being preferred, the approval of the agent shall be necessary before the bounty can be claimed; but the government agent will not be authorized to incur any expense on account of such special selections

beyond the amount fixed by the bounty; that the agent shall have the exclusive charge and responsibility of providing for the embarkation, conveyance, and victualling of all classes of emigrants coming out under the bounty; that the agent shall embark about thirty emigrants at a time in such of the vessels, regularly trading between this colony and the United Kingdom, as carry a surgeon, and are commanded by masters of approved character and discretion, who will undertake to be responsible for the due protection especially of the females; that, to defray the passage of a married couple, no greater bounty will, in any case, be allowed than £40; to defray the passage of any young woman, between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, £17; and that one-fourth at least of that amount shall be retained until after they have been debarked, and shall be payable only in the event of their having been duly protected during the voyage; that if the conduct of the master towards the emigrants be approved by the local government, he shall receive for each young woman a gratuity of £1; that the surgeon shall receive £1 for each young woman or family, who may have been under his care, if his conduct be in like manner approved.

PORT PHILLIP.

Messrs. Gellibrand and Hesse.—We give the following from two highly respectable correspondents.

"The distressing absence of Mr. Gellibrand and Mr. Hesse, caused me, when at Port Phillip, to travel from the settlement to Geelong, in order to obtain the most authentic information of every thing connected with their fate. I place before the public all the information I could collect from Mr. Cowie and Mr. Stead, who went in search of Messrs. Gellibrand and Hesse. The last station at which these gentlemen slept was at Capt. Pollock's, on leaving which they proceeded, accompanied by Aiker, a guide, for a station of Capt. Swanston's, upon the river Leigh, as it was supposed Aiker knew where to ford the river. The junction of two rivers, the Byron and the Leigh, where they form the Burwan, is the place near which the ford was thought to be, and that junction was not more than nine miles from Capt. Pollock's. Messrs. Gellibrand and Hesse, with Aiker, travelled the entire of that day, after crossing the river, without coming to the station of Mr. Swanston, and Aiker states, that, during the course of the day's journey, he mentioned to Mr. Gellibrand he was sure they were going wrong, but Mr. G. was of a contrary opinion. The following morning, Aiker declined going any further in that

direction, and determined upon returning back to Capt. Pollock's, where he arrived the middle of the following day. The absence of Mr. Gellibrand from the settlement, where he was expected to arrive from Geelong, created there considerable alarm; and until a fortnight after he left Capt. Pollock's, those of his friends, who were in Geelong, had no conception but that he must have reached the settlement. A few days after his non-arrival at the settlement became known, a party, consisting of Mr. Cowie, Capt. Pollock, Mr. Stead, Mr. Roadnight, and Mr. Armytage, went in search, taking with them the man Aiker, to conduct them to the spot where he had parted with Messrs. Gellibrand and Hesse. In travelling this route, the party found that, instead of crossing the Leigh river, Messrs. Gellibrand and Hesse, with Aiker, crossed the Byron, upon the bank of which they slept, thinking it to be the Burwan—which, no doubt, was the first cause of their losing their way. The party in search proceeded from this spot, traced the marks of Mr. Gellibrand's and Mr. Hesse's horses about six miles further up the bank of the river, where they crossed about four miles of plain into a thick wood; here they continued to follow the marks of the horses for about six miles further when all traces were lost. These tracts were in a westwardly direction, and in the opposite course to the settlement; the distance from Capt. Pollock's to the place where the traces disappeared being about fifty miles. The party travelled the wood for an entire day in various directions, and returned, after an absence of eight days, without making any further discovery. A second party proceeded on the 31st ult., to the wood. The party consisted of Messrs. T. Gellibrand, Malcomb, Bolger, Dr. Cotton, and another gentleman, accompanied by Buckley, two natives from the neighbourhood of Geelong, a constable, and three prisoners of the Crown; since which period, up to the 5th inst., no information had reached the settlement from that party; but on the 4th inst., a native had reported that two white men and their horses had been killed by a hostile tribe."

The other correspondent writes as follows:—

"After Messrs. Gellibrand and Hesse parted from Mr. Sinclair, they went to Capt. Pollock's station, and from thence, or the vicinity, took a guide to accompany them in search of some land Mr. Gellibrand wished to examine, and after going some considerable distance, the guide wished to alter the direction, but Mr. Gellibrand persisted in continuing in their then route, and the guide left them. Many days after, Messrs. Cowie and Stead went with the same guide to the place where he parted from Messrs. Gel-

librand and Hesse, from whence the party traced their horses nine miles; when they lost their track, near the junction of two rivers in the neighbourhood of the Karakoi tribe—the most murderous near Port Phillip, and in a state of ferocious exasperation, caused by the shooting of their chief. A tribe of more friendly natives, residing between the Karakoi hunting-grounds, on the Barabul hills, and the settlement, have very recently reported that Messrs. Gellibrand and Hesse have been tomahawked by the Karakoi tribe, and their horses speared at no great distance from the place to which the horses had been traced by Messrs. Cowie and Stead; and a party has been sent with the friendly natives in search for the bodies of the unfortunate gentlemen. Amongst all the vices of the New South Wales aborigines, in and about the settlement of Port Phillip, it appears they are free from the detestable vice of falsehood; therefore their statement is the more credible.—*Col. Times*, April 22.

Governor Bourke has directed the name of "Port Phillip" to be altered to that of "Hobson's Bay," and he has further ordered that the site of two towns be laid, one, on the western shore of the bay, to be called "William's Town," the other, on the right bank of the Yarra river, which discharges itself into that bay, to be named "Melbourne."—*Syd. Gaz.*, April 15.

WESTERN AND SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA.

H. M.'s sloop *Victor* arrived on the 6th from the settlements of Southern and Western Australia. She arrived at Gage's Roads, Swan River, on the 16th of March. The crops at Western Australia had proved abundant. Wheat was selling at 4s. 6d., 5s., and 5s. 6d. the bushel; beef and mutton averaged 1s. per lb. One thing was only wanting towards rapid improvement, and that was want of labourers. Parties had been sent to survey the country between Perth and King George's Sound. Sir James Stirling was anxious concerning the practicability of such a route, being of the greatest benefit to the colony.

Left Gage's Roads on the 25th March, and arrived at Princess Royal Harbour, King George's Sound, on the 3d of April. At King George's Sound the land was improving. Sir Richard Spencer had lost a great quantity of sheep; but, at the time of arrival, they were improving in health.

Left the land on the 9th, and arrived at Kangaroo Island on the 15th April. This part of the Southern Australian Company's settlement was yet but poorly provided in the shape of habitations;

abundance of stores and provisions was still exposed. Very few persons had houses, the greater portion residing in tents.

Left on the 17th, and anchored the same evening in Twofold Bay. The foundation of the new city and port of Adelaide was begun, and about half a dozen houses built; the settlers had tents to shelter themselves. The brig *Rapid*, from Launceston, had arrived on the morning of the 23d, with Judge Jeffcott on board, also cattle and machinery for the Company; water was very scarce at Adelaide.

Left on the 25th, and arrived at Encounter Bay on the 26th. A company for the purposes of whaling and sealing is established near this place. — *Sydney Herald*, May 8.

Polynesia.

The following account of vessels lost, and their crews murdered by the treacherous islanders in the South Seas, has been handed to us by Capt. McDonald, of the whaling barque *Vittoria*, lately arrived. "The captain of the American schooner *Awashawk*, Capt. Coffin, with the first and third officers and eight of the crew, were killed by the natives of Barrington island; the second officer took the vessel on to Owhyhee. From the schooner *Victoria*, Capt. Dorset, the first officer, trading master, and six of the crew, were cut off at the Piscadores. The schooner *Esanuh*, Capt. Rogers, had the first officer and three of the crew killed by two Malays, who formed a portion of the crew; the supercargo and second officer were both severely wounded, but succeeded in driving the Malays overboard, and shot them in the water. The schooner *Andorés*, Capt. Scott, and fifteen of the crew, were cut off by the natives at Strong's island. The captain and nine of the crew went on shore, leaving on board fifteen or twenty of the natives, the schooner being in no state of defence. The captain had not been more than an hour on shore, before, running to the beach, he hailed the vessel, and requested the mate to load the fire-arms. At that moment, the natives on board and on shore made a simultaneous attack, and killed all the crew but the mate and a boy, whom they succeeded in driving overboard; they then slipped the chain, and beat the vessel out of the harbour, and took her to the island of Ascension. It is supposed this was done at the instigation of the white men residing on shore. The brig *Waverley*, belonging to the king of the Sandwich islands, missing, supposed to be cut off at Strong's island, as the large guns fired on the *Andorés* were supposed to be the guns of the *Waverley*."—*Syd. Gaz.*, April 13.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

SYSTEM OF REWARDS TO EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

Fort William, April 10, 1837. — The following paras. of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor-general of India in Council, under date the 19th Oct. 1836, and his Majesty's warrant therein referred to, are published for general information :

Our Governor-general of India in Council.

Para. 1. We have received from the Secretary at War, a copy of his Majesty's warrant regulating a system of rewards by a distinctive mark of merit, and by additions to the rates of pay and of pension on discharge, to be obtained by the well-conducted soldier.

2. We forward a copy of this warrant,* and we desire that you will take immediate measures for bringing it into operation in his Majesty's forces serving in India.

3. We also desire that such of its provisions as may be applicable to the European soldiers of our service, viz. those specified in clauses 1, 2, 3, 12, 13, 14, and 15, may be introduced without delay into our service.

4. We shall give directions that all soldiers hereafter to be enlisted into our service, whether for the artillery or the infantry, shall, from the 1st of Nov. 1836, be enlisted on the terms specified in the above-named warrant, and all soldiers now in our service, who may be willing to relinquish the additional pay to which they are entitled by length of service, shall likewise be allowed the benefit of the above-named regulation.

We are, &c.

William R. — Whereas, it has been represented to us, that it would materially tend to the encouragement of good conduct in the army, if a reward, to be attained only by the well-conducted soldier, were substituted for the additional pay now granted to soldiers who have completed certain periods of service ; our will and pleasure is, that all soldiers who shall enlist into our service on or after the 1st day of Sept. 1836, shall have no claim to additional pay after any period of service ; but that a reward of additional pay for good conduct, shall be granted to such soldiers under the following rules.

1. Soldiers who shall have completed seven years' service, shall be entitled to claim 1d. a-day, and to wear a ring of

lace round the right arm, provided their names shall not have been entered in the regimental defaulter's book for at least two years immediately preceding such claim.

2. Soldiers who shall have completed fourteen years' service, shall be entitled to claim a further reward of 1d. a-day, and to wear two rings of lace round the right arm, provided they shall have been uninterruptedly in the enjoyment of the 1d. a-day for at least two years immediately preceding such further claim.

3. Soldiers who shall have completed twenty-one years' service, shall be entitled to claim a further reward of 1d. a-day, and to wear three rings of lace round the right arm, provided they shall have been uninterruptedly in the enjoyment of the 2d. a-day for two years immediately preceding their claim to the third penny.

4. Soldiers who by their good conduct shall have obtained the distinction of one or more rings, shall be entitled to have the full rate of that good conduct pay of which they shall have been in uninterrupted possession for five years immediately preceding their discharge, added to the rate of pension, whether temporary or permanent, to which they may have a right under the provisions of our warrant of the 7th Feb. 1833.

5. Soldiers who have been in the possession of some one or other of the rates of good conduct pay for five years uninterruptedly, but who have only been in possession of either of the higher rates for some period not less than two years immediately preceding their discharge, shall be entitled, if discharged with two rings, to an addition of 1½d., and if discharged with three rings, to an addition of 2½d. as an augmentation of the pension to which their services will entitle them.

6. Soldiers who shall have been in the uninterrupted possession of good conduct pay for at least three years immediately preceding their discharge for disability, or by reduction, and who shall not have acquired claims to pension, or who shall be entitled only to temporary or conditional pensions, shall have their names registered at Chelsea Hospital, and upon their attaining sixty years of age, shall receive, as a reward for their former good conduct, a pension of 4d. a-day if discharged with one ring, and of 6d. a-day if discharged after having been twelve months in possession of two rings, and these rewards for former good conduct shall also be extended to soldiers who may be permitted to obtain free discharge at their own request, as an indulgence, after certain pe-

* Dated 18th Aug. 1836.

riods of service, as described in the 10th article of this warrant.

7. All soldiers now in our service, who enlisted since the 1st March 1833, shall have the option of relinquishing all right to the additional pay of 2d. a day to which they are now entitled after the completion of 14 years infantry, or of 17 years cavalry service, and shall then be entitled by their good conduct to claim the 1d. a day after seven years service, and shall be, in all respects, entitled to all the advantages both of good conduct pay while serving, of pension on discharge, and of deferred pension which are hereby granted to soldiers henceforward enlisting.

8. All soldiers now serving, who enlisted on or before the 1st March 1833, shall, by relinquishing their right to additional pay for length of service, be entitled to claim all the advantages of good conduct pay while serving, which are hereby granted; but as the warrants which were in force at the time of their original enlistment give them a right to higher rates of pension, on discharge, than those which are to be granted to men enlisted after the 1st March 1833, they will not be entitled to have their good conduct pay added to their pensions on discharge.

9. In special cases, however, of men enlisted on or before the 1st March 1833, who by their good conduct have obtained the distinction of one or more rings, and who after short service may be discharged for disabilities, or by reduction, either without pension, or with temporary, or conditional, or permanent pensions (not exceeding those granted for similar disabilities and services under our Warrant of the 7th Feb. 1833), the good conduct pay may, by the consent of our Secretary at War, be added to their pensions; and such men, if not placed upon permanent pensions, may be registered at Chelsea for the deferred pension, under the same rules as the men enlisted after the 1st March 1833.

10. Soldiers who shall have obtained the distinction of one or more rings, and who may be permitted to purchase or to obtain free discharge at their own request, shall be allowed free discharges upon the following terms, instead of those prescribed by the warrant of our late royal brother, of the 14th Nov. 1829, and our warrant of the 7th Feb. 1833, but the conditions, limitations, and regulations for granting discharges by indulgence, laid down in the said warrants, shall, in the cases of all other soldiers, remain in full force.

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Under 5 years service ..	£30	£20
After 5 years service, and with 2 years absence from the Defaulters' book ..	25	18
After 7 years, with one ring ..	20	15
After 10 do. ..	15	10
After 12 do. ..	10	5

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 24. No 94.

After 14 years, with one ring ..	£5	Cavalry. Infantry. Free.
After 16 do. ..	Free, with the right of registry for deferred pension of 4d. a day.	
After 16 years, with two rings, having possessed the second at least 12 months.	Free, with the right of registry for deferred pension of 6d. a day.	

11. Soldiers enlisted since the 1st March 1833, who are in the enjoyment of two or three rings and of the good conduct pay, may obtain permanent pension as an indulgence, at the rate fixed in the warrant of 7th Feb. 1833, two years earlier than other men who have not earned this distinction, and may, further, receive the same amount of good conduct pay which would have been added to their ordinary pension, under the rules laid down in this warrant, if they had been discharged as unfit for further service, or by reduction.

12. As it is our will and pleasure that this reward shall be strictly an honourable distinction, to be conferred only upon the well-conducted soldier, the commanding-officers of regiments are strictly enjoined to enter in the regimental defaulters' book the name of every soldier, who, in consequence of any misconduct whatever, shall have been confined in the guard-house, or subjected to any punishment, and the commission of every offence which shall impose upon the commanding officer the necessity of recording the soldier's name in the regimental defaulters' book, shall render the man ineligible for this reward for two years from that date, and if he be already in possession of this distinction, shall deprive him of his ring and good conduct pay for one year; and a second recorded offence within twelve months shall render two years of uninterrupted good conduct necessary to obtain a restoration of such reward.

13. The soldier having two or three rings, shall, in like manner, for the first and second recorded offences, forfeit one ring, and the good conduct pay allowed with it for one year for each offence; and if a third offence be recorded against him in the regimental defaulters' book within twelve months, he shall forfeit all claim in consequence of his previous good conduct, and shall only be entitled to obtain a restoration of his honourable distinctions by subsequently serving with uninterrupted good conduct for two years to obtain one ring, for four years to obtain two rings, and for six years to obtain three rings.

14. Any soldier who, by having been recorded in the regimental defaulters' book, shall have been adjudged to have been guilty of an offence by which he is to forfeit the whole or a part of his reward for previous good conduct, shall, if he denies the commission of such offence,

(N)

have the right of an appeal to a court-martial.

15. A soldier may, for a first offence of a serious nature, be adjudged by the sentence of a court-martial, to forfeit all or any part of the advantages he had derived from his previous good conduct; either absolutely, or for a longer or shorter period, according to the circumstances which shall have appeared in evidence.

16. The distinction and rewards granted by this warrant, will be extended to corporals and drummers, both as regards pay and pension; but sergeants and other non-commissioned officers will not be allowed, while serving, any addition to their established pay, but on their discharge they may, for peculiarly good conduct, on the special recommendation of our general commanding-in-chief, and by the consent of our Secretary at War, communicated to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, be allowed additions of 1d. 2d. or 3d. a-day to their pensions, provided that the aggregate pension shall in no case exceed, for a sergeant 1s. 10d., for a quarter-master sergeant 2s. 1d., and for a sergeant-major 2s. 4d. a-day.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this 18th day of August 1836, in the seventh year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.
(Signed) Howick.

NATIVE ARMY—"ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA"—"ORDER OF MERIT."

Fort William, April 17, 1837.—Recommendations submitted by His Exc. the late Governor-general and Commander-in-chief in India, Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, for improving the condition of the native soldiery, having received the consideration of the Hon. the Court of Directors; the Governor-general of India in Council has high gratification in announcing to the army that the following resolutions have been passed by the Honourable Court, and they are hereby published for information in General Orders:

"1st. For the reasons urged by you in support of the measure, we authorize you to grant an extra allowance of one rupee a month to every native private in the army after 16 years service, and an additional rupee after 20 years service; such increase of pay must, however, be dependent on good conduct.

"2d. For the reasons given in support of it, we also sanction the proposed institution of the two Orders of Honorary Distinction for the native soldiery, with the titles and personal distinctions recommended.

"The 'Order of British India,' (to be given to soobadars and jemadars, for long and honourable service) is to consist:

"The first class, of 100 soobadars, with an allowance of two rupees a-day each, in addition to their regimental allowances or retiring pensions, and

"The second class, of 100 native commissioned officers, with an allowance of one rupee a-day each, in addition to their usual allowances and pensions.

"Three-sixths of these appointments are to be allotted to the Bengal native officers, two-sixths to those of Madras, and one-sixth to those of Bombay.

"The 'Order of Merit,' for distinguished service in action, is to be prospective only, as recommended, and divided into three classes.

"Every commissioned or non-commissioned officer or soldier of the native army, who obtains admission into the 'Order of Merit,' will receive

"In the 3d class, 1-3d of his full pay, over and above the pay or pension he may otherwise, by the rules of the service, be entitled to;

"In the 2d class 2-3ds of his full pay, in addition to his ordinary pay or pension, and

"In the 1st class, double pay, or full pay in addition to his ordinary pension."

His Lordship in Council directs, that the additional pay for length of service, authorized in the first of the foregoing resolutions, shall have effect from the 1st proximo, and muster-rolls of troops and companies are to exhibit the dates of enlistment opposite the names of such men as are entitled to the increase.

As the reward of additional pay is only to be conferred on well-conducted native privates of the line,* commanding officers of corps are strictly enjoined to exclude the undeserving from the benefits thereof, and such men as may not in the first instance merit the distinction, or who may hereafter forfeit it by misconduct, are to have a remark to that effect inserted against their names in the muster-roll, and a report of the circumstance made to head-quarters, for the information of His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, whose concurrence in the propriety of the exclusion will be final.

The details of the rules and regulations established for the "Order of British India," and "Order of Merit," and the measures to be taken for the immediate nomination to the former class of deserving native officers, will be published hereafter.

His Lordship in Council desires, that the increase of pay, the reward of prolonged service and good conduct, as well as the institution of the honorary distinctions specified above with their pecuniary advantages, may be particularly explained to every native corps of the line at the

* Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Sappers and Miners.

three presidencies, paraded for that purpose.

May 1.—In continuation of General Orders, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council directs, that the following rules and regulations be established, for the "Order of British India" and "Order of Merit," the institution of which has been sanctioned for the native portion of the Indian army.

"Order of British India."

This order is to be conferred by the Governor-General of India in Council, on native commissioned officers of the Indian army, for long, faithful, and honourable service.

The 1st class is to be composed exclusively of subadars and the corresponding grades in the irregular cavalry, and limited to 100 members,* with an allowance of two rupees a-day each, in addition to regimental allowances or retiring pensions.

The 2d class of native commissioned officers indiscriminately, with the same limitation as to number,† and an allowance of one rupee a-day each, in addition to their usual allowances and pensions.

The native officers on whom the Order of British India may be conferred, in the first instance, will be entitled to the extra allowance going with that distinction, from this date.

The insignia of the order to consist of a gold star pendent from a sky-blue ribbon, one inch and a-half broad, to be worn round the neck on the outside of the collar of the coat, on full-dress parades and other occasions of particular ceremony. In the centre of the star is to be inscribed, in English only, "The Order of British India."

Subadars of the 1st class will receive the title of "Sardar Bahadoor," and native officers of the 2d class that of "Bahadoor."

A descriptive roll, specifying, in a column for remarks, the general conduct, character, and services of every subadar and jemadar in the armies of the three presidencies, will be immediately forwarded, (and a similar roll transmitted annually on the 1st of May) by commanding officers of corps respectively, through the prescribed channel of military correspondence, to the secretary to the government of India in the military department, for the information of the Governor-General in Council.

In forwarding these rolls, His Exe. the Commander-in-chief in India, and the commanders-in-chief at Fort St. George and Bombay, are respectively requested to offer such recommendations grounded on the statements of conduct, character,

* 50 for Bengal, 34 for Madras, and 16 for Bombay.—Total 100.

† 50 for Bengal, 33 for Madras, and 17 for Bombay.—Total 100.

and services of each native officer reported upon, as may facilitate the selection by the Supreme Government of the most deserving of them, for a participation in the honorary rewards and solid emoluments attached to the order. The rolls from Fort St. George and Bombay will be transmitted through the local governments of those presidencies.

Native officers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry of the line, of the sappers and miners, and of the irregular cavalry of Bengal and Bombay, are eligible for admission into the Order of British India.

The number of both classes being fixed and permanent, every vacancy, which may occur after the completion in the first instance of the whole promotion, will be filled up by the Supreme Government from the rolls recorded in their secretary's office.

Vacancies can only occur from death or removal for misconduct, and admissions into the order will be announced in general orders by the Government of India.

"Order of Merit."

The object of this institution is to afford personal reward for personal bravery, without reference to any claims founded on mere length of service and general good conduct.

The order is to consist of three classes; the two junior to be distinguished by a badge of silver, and the senior by a badge of gold, in the shape of a military laurelled star, bearing in its centre, the inscription, "the reward of valour."

This badge is to be worn on the left breast pendent from a dark blue ribbon with red edge.

3d Class. Is to be obtained by any conspicuous act of individual gallantry on the part of any native officer or soldier in the field or in the attack or defence of fortified places, without distinction of rank or grade.

2d Class. Is to be obtained by those only who already possess the third, and for similar services.

1st Class. Is to be obtained in like manner only by those who already possess the third and second classes.

Admission to each of these classes is to be obtained upon application to the Governor-General of India in Council, with whom alone the competency of conferring the order rests.

The original recommendations must particularly specify the act of gallantry for which the soldier is supposed to have claims to this high distinction; and the preparatory steps to obtaining it, are to be as follows:—

After an action, in which particular acts of gallantry have been performed, which may be considered as entitling a soldier to the "Order of Merit," a representation of the circumstance is to be made through

the commanding officer of the regiment, by the captain or officer commanding the troop or company, to the general officer commanding the division, who will order a court composed of Europeans and native officers, and consisting of one field officer, two captains, and two subadars, (the proceedings to be conducted by an officer of the judge advocate-general's department, if available,) before which the individual recommended will be brought, when witnesses will be called and examined as to what they saw the soldier perform in the action referred to.

Should there be any failure of proof, the claim is not to be allowed; but on the other hand, should the particular gallantry of the soldier recommended for the distinction appear to have been conspicuous and undoubted, the report of the court will be forwarded in Bengal, through His Exc. the Commander-in-chief in India, and at each of the other presidencies through the commander-in-chief and local government, to the Governor-General of India in Council, who has, nevertheless, the power of rejecting the claim, for reasons to be recorded at the time.

A record in each case of the particular act of gallantry for which the star has been conferred, will be kept in the office of the secretary to the government of India in the military department, and a certificate from the functionary detailing the grant of the order and its concomitant advantages, will be given to each individual on his admission to, or advancement in it.

Admission into the Order of Merit will confer on a member an additional allowance, equal in the 3d class to one-third, in the 2d to two-thirds, and in the 1st to the entire of the ordinary pay of his rank, over and above that pay, or the pension he may be entitled to on retirement.

The widow of a member will be entitled to receive the pension conferred by the order upon her husband, for three years after the date of his decease; and in the case of a plurality of wives, the first married is to have the preference.

No claim founded on acts of gallantry, antecedent to the date of this general order, shall be considered admissible under any pretence whatsoever.

RETIREMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Fort William, May 1, 1837.—In continuation of G. O. of the 5th Oct. 1836, the following paragraph of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor-General of India in Council, dated the 23d Nov. last, is published for general information:—

"We have to announce that we have extended to the medical branch of our army, the benefits of the regulation, com-

municated to you in our military despatch dated the 11th May 1836, allowing officers who are compelled to quit the service by wounds received in action, or by ill-health contracted on duty, after three years' service in India, to retire on the half-pay of their rank; on the production of the usual certificates that their health will not permit them to serve in India."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

May 9. Lieut. S. R. Tickell, 31st N.I., attached to Ramghur Light Infantry Bat., to be a junior assistant to agent to Governor-general on South Western Frontier, and to be stationed in the Colhan.

10. Mr. J. F. M. Reid to officiate as a temporary judge of courts of sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut, in place of Mr. Wigram Money, proceeding to Singapore on leave of absence.

Mr. R. Macan to officiate, until further orders, as registrar of courts of sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut, in room of Mr. Reid.

12. Mr. H. T. Raikes to officiate as magistrate and collector of Halaore, during absence of Mr. T. C. Scott, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Garstin to relieve Mr. Raikes from charge of offices of magistrate and collector of Jessore; retaining current duties of his office of officiating additional judge of that district.

Mr. F. Cardew to officiate, until further orders, as magistrate and collector of Jessore.

The Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to attach to the Bengal Presidency, Mr. T. C. Trotter, writer, reported qualified for the public service.

Mr. E. Stirling, of the civil service, reported his return from England on the 1st May, and is assigned to the North Western Provinces.

Mr. T. C. Loch, writer, is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Mr. W. Woolen has been permitted to resign the Hon. Company's civil service from the 1st May.

Mr. John Jackson, of the Hon. Company's Financial Agency at Canton, retired from the Hon. Company's service on the 22d Nov. 1836.

BY LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF N. W. PROVINCES.

April 20. Mr. D. H. Crawford to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Muttra.

22. Mr. Hugh Rose to officiate as deputy collector of Cawnpore from 17th April.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, March 23, 1837.—Capt. R. Becher, assist. qu. mast. gen., attached to Sirhind division, directed to proceed by water from Kur-naul, and to assume charge of qu. mast. general's office at presidency.

Fort William, May 1.—Lieut. N. D. Barton, 6th L.C., to have rank of capt. by brevet from 1st May 1837.

The resignation of Lieut. E. L. Ommanney, of engineers, of his situation in great trigonometrical survey, accepted by His Lordship in Council, and that officer placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

May 8.—26th N.I. Ens. C. W. Duffin to be lieut., v. Lieut. R. Wright resigned, with rank from 12th Jan. 1837, v. Lieut. John L. Taylor prom.

32d N.I. Ens. T. S. Horsburgh to be lieut., v. Lieut. J. Woods retired, with rank from 19th Sept. 1836, v. Lieut. W. Mitchell prom.

Assist. Surg. A. McKenzie Clark to be surgeon, from 1st May 1837, v. Surg. R. Grahame, transf. to invalid establishment.

Cadet of Artillery G. H. Clifford admitted on estab. and prom. to 2d-Lieut.—Cadets of Infantry T. F. Hobday, G. B. Hobson, J. F. Garstin, and C. A. Nicholson, admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. W. F. Sealy admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

May 15.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. J. A. Biggs to be col., Maj. C. Graham to be lieut. col., Capt. T. Lumden to be major, 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. F. Day to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. R. Smyth to be 1st-lieut., from 27th April 1837, in suc. to Col. C. Parker dec.—Super-num. 2d-Lieut. C. A. Green brought on effective strength of regt.

Cavalry. Major E. J. Honeywood to be lieut. col. from 18th April 1837, v. Lieut. Col. W. S. Beaton dec.

7th L.C. Capt. R. A. Stedman to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Halhed to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet R. J. Hawthorne to be lieut., from 13th April 1837, in suc. to Major E. J. Honeywood prom.

Super-num. Cornet L. H. Hardyman brought on effective strength of cavalry.

24th N. J. Ens. A. J. W. Haig to be lieut., from 8th May 1837, v. Lieut. H. Maynard retired on half-pay of his rank.

The undermentioned officers of Regt. of Artillery to have rank of Capt. by brevet, from dates expressed, viz.—Lieuts. R. Guthrie McGregor, J. Hoahan, H. M. Lawrence, J. H. McDonald, S. W. Fenning, J. Fordyce, and G. J. Cookson, 10th May 1837.

Mr. J. Drummond admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

Permitted to Resign the Service.—May 8, Cornet W. H. Hepburne, 5th L.C., at his own request, from 20th May.—15, Capt. J. H. Vanrenen, 25th N.L., at his own request.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—May 8, Lieut. H. Maynard, 24th N.L., at his own request, on half-pay of his rank.

Lieut. H. C. Baddeley, of the 61st regt. N.L., has been dismissed the service by sentence of a general court-martial.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—May 8, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. Raban, 40th N.L.—Lieut. J. S. Harris, 30th N.L.

FURLOUGHs.

To Europe.—May 8, Cornet John Staples, 7th L.C., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—May 1, Capt. D. Sher-riff, 40th N.L., for two years, for health.

To Hills north of Deyrah.—May 8, Lieut. James Ramsay, 35th N.L., deputy assist. com. gen., for seven months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

APRIL 23. *Bengal Packet*, Stewart, from London; *Mag. Merittes*, Skinner, from Cape; *Allison*, Burnett, from Bombay and Ceylon; and *Coca*, Gordon, from Madras.—24. *Cruader*, Wickman, from Liverpool; *Hindoo*, McGill, from Liverpool; *Tapley*, Mallory, from London; and *Fanny*, Sheriff, from China.—26. *Sultana*, Powell, from Bombay, &c.; and *Jenet*, Holmes, from Madras.—27. *Earl Powis*, Spittal, from Liverpool.—30. *John Marah*, Clucas, from Bombay; and *Cowajee Family*, Wallace, from China and Singapore.—MAY 1. *Eugene*, from Boston.—2. *Catherine*, Rose, from London and Madras; and *Eleanor Laidman*, Mackie, from Liverpool.—3. *Lady Kenmare*, Davison, from Madras and Ganjam.—9. *Lenoch*, Seager, from Bombay and Colombo.—14. *Kyle*, Fletcher, from London.—15. *Hibernia*, Gillies, from London, Cape, and Madras; and *Francis Smith*, Edmonds, from London.—17. *Olympus*, Cowl, from London; *Hope*, Cockbain, from Liverpool and Cape; *Ino*, Wheelan, from London and Isle of France; and *Ans*, Pybus, from China.—18. *Mary Hartley*, Priestman, from Liverpool, Cape, and Madras; and *Tamerlane*, Mackellar, from London.

—*Lyander*, Carrie, from London.—*Frankland*, Webb, from Liverpool.—30. *General Kite*, Foord, from London and Madras.—31. *Dauntless*, Pindest, from London; *Gunga*, Younghusband, from Liverpool; and *Elizabeth*, Kelso, from Glasgow.—JUNE 1. *Crown*, Tonsbury, and *Dorotha*, Fairhurst, both from Liverpool.—2. *Elvira*, Gill, from Liverpool.—3. *Jupiter*, Ramsay, from Liverpool; *Charles Hartley*, and *Elizabeth*, both from Mauritius.

Departures from Calcutta.

MAY 11. *Rosabella*, Green, for Boston.—15. *Sir Herbert Taylor*, Poole, for Mauritius.—16. *John Hepburne*, Robertson, for Moulmein.—22. *Jane Blane*, McAllister, for London.

Sailed from Saugor.

APRIL 20. *Antonio Pereira*, Young, for Singapore and China.—20. *Mary Somerville*, Jackson, for Liverpool.—24. *Mary Ann*, Andersson, for Mauritius.—25. *Brenda*, for Boston; *Mavis*, Reynell, for China; and *Earl of Clare*, for Bombay.—26. *Eudora*, Addison, for Hobart Town.—27. *Comak*, for Liverpool.—29. *Thalia*, Graham, for Liverpool.—May 2. *Brigand*, for Penang and Singapore; and *Cavendish Bentinck*, for Bombay.—7. *Earl Grey*, Talbert, for Mauritius; and *Caledonia*, Synners, for Bombay.—10. *Fortitude*, Wilton, and *Sarah*, Pearson, both for Mauritius; and *Margaret*, Spain, for Moulmein.—11. *Lady Fitzherbert*, Perrier, for Mauritius; *British Monarch*, Purvis, for Mauritius; *Elizabeth*, Manook, for Moulmein.—12. *Galling*, Smith, for Mauritius; and *Arcturion*, Cawthra, for Penang and Singapore.—14. *Britannia*, Lewth, for Mauritius.—15. *La Belle Alliance*, Arkoll, for Madras, Cape, and London; and *Gentoo*, Black, for London.—22. *Hindoo*, McGill, for Liverpool.—23. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, for London; and *Bengal Packet*, Stewart, for China.—30. *Tupley*, Mallory, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 5. At Arrah, Shahabad, the lady of S. H. Bolton, Esq., C.A., surgeon, of a son.

19. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. W. Barr, artillery, of a daughter.

April 1. Mrs. J. Rebelro, of a daughter.

2. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Charles Darby, 52d N.L., of a daughter.

3. At Noncolly, Mrs. Baker, of a son.

5. At Sulkea, the lady of James Mackenzie, Esq., of a daughter.

— Mrs. S. G. James, of a daughter.

27. At Cawnpore, Mrs. C. C. Greenway, of a daughter.

May 3. At Patna, the lady of S. Davies, Esq., civil surgeon, of a daughter.

7. At Calcutta, the lady of Brev. Capt. Ffrench, 11. 38th regt., of a daughter.

8. Mrs. J. J. Fleury, of a daughter.

9. At Calcutta, Mrs. Aviet, relict of the late Mr. Gentloom Aviet, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Joseph, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of William Jacob, Esq., of a son.

— At Benares, Mrs. Wm. Bryant, of a son.

10. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. R. Fraser, of a son.

11. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Richard Lloyd, Indian Navy, of a son.

— At the new Tannery, near Bankipore, Mrs. D. J. C. Johnston, of a son.

12. Mrs. D. Parick, jun., of a daughter.

13. Mrs. C. W. Lewis, jun., of a son.

15. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. James Ranulo, of a son.

16. At Calcutta, the wife of Monsieur Welter, of a son.

17. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Gray, of a son.

— Mrs. Thos. Lackersteen, of a daughter.

— Mrs. John Andrews, of a son.

18. At Ballygunge, the lady of A. G. Glass, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 28. At Seetapore, R. J. Taylor, Esq., C.S., to Eliza, widow of the late R. N. Barnard, Esq.

29. At Calcutta, Mr. J. C. Nickels to Miss A. L. F. Gonsalves.

May 1. At Kurnaul, W. W. Apperley, Esq., 4th Lancers, to Catherine Esther, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. N. Wallace, 53d regt.

— At Kurnaul, M. R. Onslow, Esq., adjutant 4th Lancers, son of Sir H. Onslow, Bart., to Eliza Antonia Wallace, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Wallace, commanding 53d N.I.

10. At Calcutta, Capt. Charles A. Beaumont, H.C.'s Marine, to Miss Ann Judith Fielder.

11. At Calcutta, J. C. Pritchard, Esq., of the Cuttack Salt Agency, to Miss Catherine Paterson.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. James Joseph Turvey to Miss Sarah Sukkas.

13. At Chandernagore, Mr. Anthony Baptist to Mademoiselle Harriet Philippe, grand-daughter of Capt. John Veal, deceased.

15. At Calcutta, Nicholas Charles Biale, Esq., to Cordelia Matilda, eldest daughter of Charles Cornelius, Esq.

17. At Calcutta, Mr. Alexander C. Jones, youngest son of T. Jones, Esq., of London, formerly of the E.L.C. Service, and a grandson of the late Col. W. Burton, Bengal military establishment, to Louisa, relict of the late Mr. Charles Davenport.

DEATHS.

March 25. At Benares, in progress to Calcutta, William Wilson, M.D., surgeon on the Madras establishment.

20. At Calcutta, Miss C. Noble, daughter of Capt. Dobie, of the country, Chx, aged 23.

April 27. At Simla, Colonel J. A. Parker, of the artillery, 4001.

30. At Calcutta, Miss Anna Phipp, aged 35.

May 4. Mr. W. R. S. Howe, aged 29.

6. At Chinsurah, Master P. N. D'Orsario.

10. At Calcutta, Mr. Alex. Le Blanc, aged 19.

14. At Howrah Hospital, Mr. James Young, aged 44, late a chief officer of the country service.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. John Wilkinson, assistant to Mr. Myers, engraver, aged 24.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, April 18. May 5, and May 9, 1837.—The following movements are ordered :—

The 18th N. I. to march from Madras to Bangalore, to be there stationed.

The 45th do. from Palaveram to Madras, to be there stationed.

The 15th do. on its return from Penang, to be posted at Vellore, instead of Trichinopoly, as ordered 30th Aug. 1836.

The head-quarters of the 2d Native Veteran Battalion from Wallajahbad to Nellore, to be there stationed.

The Drum-boy Establishment from Wallajahbad to Arcot.

The sick details of corps on foreign service from Wallajahbad to Arcot.

SERVICES OF BRIGADIER CONWAY.

Fort St. George, April 21, 1837.—Brigadier Conway, C.B., having received permission to proceed to assume the command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council feels it to be a grateful duty, to express the high sense which the Government must ever entertain of that officer's eminent and distinguished services in the high and confidential station which he has now vacated.

Brigadier Conway has served with

singular zeal and energy as adjutant-general of the Madras army, for the unexampled period of twenty-eight years, during which time, with indefatigable activity, extensive experience and information and distinguished gallantry, he has had a prominent share in all the most important events connected with the progress of the British power in India.

The services rendered by Brigadier Conway, no less to his country than to the army of Fort St. George, have frequently received the highest testimonies of approbation, and the Right Hon. the Governor in Council can only now again record the sense which is entertained of them by Government.

Head-quarters, Choultry Plain, April 21, 1837.—It affords the Commander-in-chief sincere gratification to record his entire concurrence in the sentiments of approbation which have been expressed by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, in G. O. of the 21st inst. towards Brigadier Conway, C.B., on that officer's receiving permission to assume command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force; and Sir Peregrine Maitland desires to add the acknowledgment of his own obligations to Brigadier Conway, for the zealous and efficient manner in which he has fulfilled his important duties during the more immediate period of his Excellency's command.

May 17.—It is with the deepest regret that the Commander-in-chief announces to the army the loss which the service has sustained in the death of Brigadier Conway, C.B. commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force; which lamented event took place on the evening of the 13th inst. at Nackiykul.

FULL-BATTA STATIONS

Fort St. George, April 25, 1837.—The following list is published, received from the Government of India, of present half-batta stations under this Presidency, at which the European officers are to receive full batta from the 1st May 1837, viz.—Masulipatam, Ellore, Samulecottah, Vizagapatam, Vizianagram, Chicacole, Berhanpore, French Rocks, Ootacamund, Dindigul, Pallamcottah, Quilon, Palghatcherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Shicarpore, Hurrayhur, and Bellary.

THE OPERATIONS AT MANGALORE.

Fort St. George, May 9, 1837.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief having transmitted to Government reports of the operations of the detachment lately commanded by Major Dowker, of the 2d regt. N. I., from the advance to Pootoor, at the requisition of the principal collec-

tor, to the second repulse of the large bodies of insurgents who attacked the town and cantonment of Mangalore, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in recording his approbation of the persevering gallantry with which the defence of that station was maintained against repeated assaults by superior numbers, and in the uncertainty of being reinforced or relieved: a defence which reflects great credit upon Major Dowker, the European and native commissioned officers, and all ranks composing the small body under his command. His Lordship in Council directs that the favourable sentiments with which the Government are impressed by their steady and soldier-like conduct throughout service of so harassing a nature, may be made known to the native officers and men of the 2d regt. of N.I.; and his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is requested to call upon Major Dowker to furnish, for submission to Government, a roll of those among the native commissioned officers, the non-commissioned, and privates, whom he considers to have been particularly distinguished by their zeal and gallantry at Pootoor, during the retreat, and in the defence of the cantonment of Mangalore.

PASSAGE ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS.

Fort St. George, May 9, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind that portion of regulation under which European commissioned or warrant officers, returning on *medical certificate* from the Eastern settlements, or rejoining from sick leave, have heretofore been granted passage at the public expense, and to declare them (in conformity to the usage in Bengal) hereafter ineligible in both instances to that indulgence.

NATIVE PENSION FUND.

Fort St. George, May 9, 1837.—The Hon. Court of Directors having been pleased to resolve that subscribers to the late Native Pension Fund shall be allowed the option either of receiving back their subscriptions, with simple interest, to the date of the abolition of the Fund, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, or of having the amount transferred in their names to the Government Savings Bank, it is hereby notified, for the information of all concerned, that the civil auditor has been directed to prepare a general statement of the contributors to the Fund, with the amount of the sums paid by each subscriber, which, when completed, will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

The heads of departments will afford such information as he may desire

to the auditor, to enable him to prepare the statement above mentioned.

The families of subscribers who have obtained relief from the Pension Fund, or who, in consequence of the abolition of that fund, have been pensioned by Government, are not considered entitled to the refund of contributions.

The Hon. the Court of Directors have further been pleased to resolve that the pensions now chargeable on the Native Pension Fund shall continue to be paid by Government.

SERVICES OF BRIGADIER-GEN. TAYLOR.

Fort St. George, May 19, 1837.—Brigadier-gen. Taylor is permitted to resign the command of the northern division of the army from the 31st inst., and to reside at Waltair until an opportunity offer of his proceeding to the presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to return to Europe.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all honours and compliments paid to a general officer within his divisional command, may be continued to Brigadier-gen. Taylor, during his residence within the limits of the northern division.

In acceding to Brigadier-gen. Taylor's request to be relieved from the command of the northern division of the army, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council refers with much satisfaction to the occasions upon which, in his exercise of that important command, Brigadier-gen. Taylor's conduct has received the approbation of Government, particularly during the progress of the insurrections in the Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts; in both of which the personal exertions of the Brigadier-gen. in the field, his cordial co-operation with the civil commissioner, and the judgment and discretion with which he performed the important duties entrusted to him, greatly aided the measures adopted for the re-establishment of order in the disturbed districts.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, in announcing Brigadier-gen. Taylor's secession from the general staff of the army, will have pleasure in bringing his services to the notice of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

VETERINARY SERGEONS.

Fort St. George, May 23, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that, in conformity with the rule in Bengal, veterinary surgeons, when placed in charge of horses belonging to other corps in addition to the charge of their own, shall receive for such additional charge an allowance at the rate of Rs. 12 and annas 7, per month, for every hundred horses.

To be drawn on a present state of the horses forming the extra charge. To have effect from the 1st proximo.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

April 8. J. T. Ballie, Esq., to act as coroner of Madras, until further orders.

14. A. D. Campbell, Esq., to be Persian translator to government.

G. A. Smith, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry, during absence of Mr. P. Grant, or until further orders,—delivering over charge of zillah court at that station to Mr. J. H. Bell, head assistant collector.

18. A. F. Bruce, Esq., to act as a police magistrate at presidency, during absence of Capt. Whistler.

G. S. Greenway, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Malabar, during employment of Mr. Strange on other duty.

21. James Thomas, Esq., to act as deputy accountant general, during absence of Stewart Crawford, Esq.

May 2. W. Dowdeswell, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Rajahmundry.

T. W. Goodwyn, Esq., to officiate as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Malabar.

C. W. Reade, Esq., to do duty as an assistant under principal collectors of Canara.

16. R. Davidson, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Rajahmundry, during employment of Mr. Dowdeswell on other duty.

F. H. Crozier, Esq., to continue to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Maulapatan, during employment of Mr. Davidson on other duty.

Mr. J. McDowall, master attendant of Calicut, to be master attendant at Cochin.

17. Lieut. W. C. Birch, 5th Bengal N.I., an assistant in Thuggee department, and who was recently directed to join Capt. Elwall at Bangalore for purpose of being employed in operations carrying on under this presidency for suppression of Thuggee, to act as joint magistrate in provinces subject to this government.

23. A. D. Campbell, Esq., to act as 3d judge of court of sudder and Foujdaree Udalt, during absence of Mr. W. Hudleston.

A. F. Bruce, Esq., to act as civil auditor, during employment of Mr. A. D. Campbell on other duty.

J. Goldingham, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Guntoor, during employment of Mr. A. F. Bruce on other duty, but to continue to act as judge and criminal judge of Nellore, until relieved.

30. A. F. Bruce, Esq., to be acting superintendent of stamps and to be a member of mint committee, during employment of Mr. Campbell on other duty.

31. Surg. Wm. Bannister to be assay master.

June 2. Capt. James Macdonald, 45th N.I., to be Marhatta translator to Tanjore Commissioners.

Wm. Fisher, Esq., is admitted a writer on this establishment from the 11th April 1837, the date of his arrival at Cannanore.

John Walker, Esq., senior merchant on this establishment, reported his return to the presidency on the 9th May.

Attained Rank.—T. L. Blane, as senior merchant, from 13th April 1837; T. Pycroft, as junior merchant, from 20th April 1837; G. S. Greenway, as ditto, from 1st April 1837; W. B. Hawkins and C. H. Woodgate, as factors, from 9th May 1837.

Obtained Leave of Absence.—May 23. W. Hudleston, Esq., to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for health.—30. P. Grant, Esq., to sea, for one year, for health.—H. F. Dumergue, Esq., to Neigherries, for three months, on private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

May 19. The Rev. Mr. Trevor to be chaplain at Jaulnah, but to continue to act at Vepery until further orders.

The Rev. E. R. Otter (recently admitted on estab.) to be chaplain at Bellary.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, April 7, 1837.—6th L.C. Cornet St. Vincent Pitcher to be lieut., v. Pettigrew dec.; date of com. 5th April 1837.

Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) R. L. Evans, c.s., 50th N.I., to be military secretary to Right Hon. the Governor.

21st N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Morden Carthew to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

April 11.—Infantry. Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) John Briggs to be col., v. Macleod dec.; date of com. 16th Nov. 1836.—Major W. P. Cunningham, from 24th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Hodgson dec.; date of com. 27th Dec. 1836.

24th N.I. Capt. George Hutchinson to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Christopher Dennett (pensioned) to be capt., and Lieut. R. T. Snow to take rank from 27th Dec. 1836, in suc. to Cunningham promoted.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John Shepherd to be capt., and Ens. S. S. Coffin to be lieut., v. Dennett pensioned; date of com. 26th March 1837.

Cadet of Cavalry George Lennox admitted on estab., and prom. 16 cornet.

April 14.—35th N.I. Ens. P. L. Stry to be lieut., v. White invalided; date of com. 11th April 1837.

45th N.I. Ens. John Kitson to be lieut., v. Darby lost at sea.

Lieut. J. C. Shaw permitted to resign his appointment of 2d assistant to civil engineer in 3d division, for purpose of returning to Europe.

April 18.—Assist. Surg. G. V. Cumming, M.D., to be surgeon, v. Wilson dec.; date of com. 25th March 1837.

The undermentioned officers placed, as a temporary measure, at disposal of Com.-in-Chief for regimental duty.—Capt. G. W. Whistler, 19th N.I.; G. W. Osborne, 19th do., and J. T. Philpot, 23d do.—Lieut. T. J. Newbold, 23d do.

Capt. W. P. Macdonald, 41st N.I., to conduct, as deputy judge advocate, such trials as may be held in district of Canara under certain powers and instructions furnished to the Brigadier commanding in Malabar and Canara.

April 21.—Maj. R. Haig, 34th L.I., to act as adjutant general of army, until further orders, with a seat at Military and Clothing Boards.

Capt. C. A. Browne, 15th N.I., to act as assist. adj. gen. of army, until further orders.

Lieut. Robert Gordon, 37th N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. general of army, until further orders.

Brigadier T. H. S. Conway, c.s., permitted to join his command of Hyderabad Subsidiary Force—(See also G. Os.)

21st N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Wm. Cuppage to be capt., and Ens. C. A. Butler to be lieut., v. Wm. Gray dec.; date of com. 10th April 1837.

April 25.—43d N.I. Lieut. George Davis to be capt., and Ens. R. P. K. Watt to be lieut., v. Salmon dec.; date of com. 15th Oct. 1836.

Assist. Surg. A. Lorimer, M.D., permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Capt. (Brev. Maj.) Wm. Stokoe, 10th N.I., to proceed to England by first opportunity that offers, and report his arrival at the East-India House.—(Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors.)

April 26.—The following officers to have rank of Captain by brevet, from 27th April 1837.—Lieuts. W. T. Boddam, 2d L.C.; James Alexander, 8th do.; F. B. Doveton, Madras European Regt.; W. C. Macleod, 30th N.I.; George Gordon, 48th do.; Sperry Peshall, 40th do.; O. F. Sturt, 16th do.; Edward Atherton, 22d do.; C. F. Linder, 14th do.; W. J. Manning, Madras European Regt.; Owen Reynolds, 26th N.I.; H. C. Gosling, 7th do.; E. J. Gascoigne, 30th do.; W. H. Burd, 31st do.; Henry Vanderzee, 27th do.; J. T. Lugard, 49th do.; William Gordon, 6th do.; Patrick Oliphant, 55th do.; G. P. Cameron, 40th do.; E. Peppercombe, 16th do.; James Forbes, 20th do.; Duncan Buchanan, 22d do.; F. L. Nicolay, 29th do.; Hugh Walker, 14th do.; G. A. Smith, 26th do.; Conway Stafford, 51st do.; George Woodfall, 35th

do; E. J. Simpson, 37th do.; D. H. Cordine, 21st do.; John Gerrard, 45th do.; James Robertson, 9th do.; W. F. DuPasquier, 17th do.; T. A. Bridge, 22d do.

Infantry. Maj. C. M. Bird, from 21st I. I., to be lieut. col. from 27th Dec. 1836, v. Hodgson dec.

31st I. I. (Capt. A. Derville to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. H. Milnes to be capt., and Ens. E. H. Impey to be lieut., from 27th Dec. 1836, in suc. to Bird prom.

European Regt. (left wing). Capt. James Kerr to be major, Lieut. Charles Nutting to be capt., and Ens. Michael Galloway to be lieut., from 6th Sept. 1836, v. St. John B. French retired.

27th N. I. Ens. H. V. Pope to be lieut., from 9th Aug. 1836, v. Duval retire.

44th N. I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Alex. Adam to be capt. and Lieut. T. L. Place to take rank from 25th July 1834, v. Frew retired, and Ens. D. Hodgson to be lieut. from 7th April 1836, v. Gompertz dec.

Head-Quarters. April 1, 1837. — Capt. J. T. Baldwin, 2d bat. artillery, to proceed from Bangalore to join detachment of his corps at Trichinopoly, *ad presenciam*.

April 4. — The following removals ordered: — Surgeons J. M. Leed from 38th to 30th N. I., and A. Campbell from 30th to 42d do. — Assist. Surgs. J. Davies from 52d to 30th N. I.; J. E. Porteous from 44th N. I., to C troop horse artillery; and R. Hicks posted to 44th N. I.

April 10. — Assist. Surg. E. S. Cumming removed from doing duty with 45th N. I., to do duty with H. M. 63d Foot.

Assist. Surg. D. Macpherson, M.D., and W. L. O. Moore, M.D., having been reported qualified to treat acute cases of disease, removed from doing duty with 2d bat. artillery, former to do duty with H. M. 41st Foot and latter with 1st bat. artillery.

April 12. — The following postings and removals ordered: — Col. J. Briggs (late prom.) to 13th regt.; Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) G. M. Stewart from 30th to 44th do.; Lieut. Col. W. P. Cunningham (late prom.) to 30th do.

April 13. — Lieut. Robert White, recently transf. to Invalid Estab., posted to 2d N. V. B.

April 14. — Assist. Surg. J. Robson, M.D., having been reported qualified to treat acute cases of disease, removed from doing duty in General Hospital at presidency, to do duty with H. M. 39th Foot.

April 17. — Cornet George Lennox to do duty with Governor's Body (and until further orders.

April 19. — Assist. Surg. Balfour to do duty with H. M. 29th Regt., in room of Assist. Surg. Pickman re-appointed to do duty with 2d bat. artillery.

April 21. — Ensigns G. de Sausmarez and W. R. Brown removed from doing duty with 10th, to do duty with 45th N. I.

April 20. — Assist. Surg. J. W. Maillardette posted to 38th N. I.

Lieut. Col. C. M. Bird (late prom.) posted to 10th N. I.

4th Cornet A. J. Curtis, doing duty with 6th L.C., posted to 6th, and to join.

The undermentioned Ensigns posted to regiments, *viz* — 2d Ensigns Joseph Mac Viccar to 41st N. I., to join; T. W. Strachey, 29th do., to join; Edw. Martin, 43d do., leave to Europe; W. T. Money, left wing M. E. Regt., to join; S. J. Batten, 18th N. I., to join; W. F. Blake, 50th do., leave to Calcutta; Edmund Tower, 37th do., to join; G. R. Gleig, 42d do., to join. — 3d Ensigns George De Sausmarez, to 21st N. I., to join; Peter Ogilvy, 35th do., to join; Wm. Youngson, 14th do., to join; G. F. Salmon, 30th do., to join; S. D. Young, 52d do., to join; Wm. Chatfield, 10th do., to join; W. R. Brown, 45th do., to join; D. W. McKinnon, 2d do., to join; W. J. Hare, 41st do., to join.

Adj. General's Office. April 10, 1837. — All absent officers belonging to corps serving in Mysore division, or in Malabar and Canara, directed to proceed forthwith to rejoin their regiments.

Fort St. George. May 2. — 2d Lieut. F. Pollock, of sappers and miners, to act as adj. to corps of engineers during absence of Lieut. Lake.

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1st Lieut. W. K. Worster, of artillery, appointed to survey of line for proposed railroad to Wallaja Nuggur, v. Lieut. Bell, reported sick.

May 3. — 1st L.C. Cornet E. C. Curtis to be lieut., v. Ross dec., date of com. 20th April 1837.

Cadets of Infantry Richard Shubrick, W. T. Williams, and George Harkness admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. James Sanderson admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and directed to do duty under surgeon of 2d bat. artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

24th N. I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) P. Pope to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Shepherd prom.

May 9. — *Infantry.* Maj. C. F. Smith, from 12th N. I., to be lieut. col., v. Noble dec.; date of com. 30th April 1837.

12th N. I. Capt. Patrick Corbett to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Oswald Bell to be capt., and Ens. Mark Cooper to be lieut., in suc. to Smith prom.; date of com. 30th April 1837.

Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) R. L. Evans, C.B., to be President of General Prize Committee.

Capt. A. Lawe, corps of engineers, to be civil engineer in Malabar and Canara.

Cadet of Infantry H. J. A. Taylor admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

The services of Capt W. D. Harrington, 3d L.C., placed at disposal of Com-in-chief for regimental duty (under instructions from Right Hon. the Governor-General of India).

May 12. 5th L.C. Cornet G. J. Russell to be lieut., v. Simpson died at sea.

2d L.C. Lieut. G. R. Edwards to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

15th N. I. Lieut. W. Cantis to be adjutant.

Cadets of Infantry Thomas Clerk, C. F. F. Halsted, J. G. Brown, Thomas Greenway, C. C. McCallum, A. R. Dallas, J. H. M. Babbington, J. M. C. Ferrie and G. N. Smith admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

May 16. — Lieut. John Thomson, 4th N. I., permitted to resign app. of qu. mast. and interp. of that corps.

May 19. — Assist. Surgs. D. Macpherson, M.D., and E. G. Balfour permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Deputy Assist. Commissary W. Doyle (late prom.) posted to Nagpure Subsidiary Force.

May 23. — *Cavalry.* Maj. James Morrison, from 2d L. C., to be lieut. col., v. Conway dec.; date of com. 13th May 1837.

2d L.C. Capt. John Smith to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Robert Garstin to be capt., and Cornet F. J. Carrothers to be lieut., in suc. to Morrison prom.; date of com. 13th May 1837.

The undermentioned staff-officers being no longer required for regimental duty, directed to rejoin their respective departments: — Capts G. W. Whistler, 19th N. I., G. W. Osborne, 29th do.; and J. T. Philpot, 23d do. — Lieut. T. J. Newbold, 23d do.

May 25. — Maj. Gen. James Welsh, of Infantry, appointed to general staff of army, from 1st June, and to command of Northern Division, in suc. to Brig. Gen. Taylor.

May 26. — Capt. A. Mc D. Elder, Bombay Infantry, to be aide-de-camp, from 1st June, to Maj. Gen. James Welsh, commanding Northern Division of army.

May 30. — The services of Lieut. Horsley, of engineers, to be transferred to Travancore State from 1st June.

Assist. Surg. George Pearce, M.D., to be secretary to Medical Board.

Assist. Surg. R. Cole to be surgeon of South-east District, and in charge of sick officers at St. Thomé.

Assist. Surg. W. G. Davidson to be assistant surgeon of Fort St. George.

Deputy Assist. Commissary James Denton to have rank of lieut. on non effective estab., from 30th May 1837 (under permission of Court of Directors).

Cadets of Infantry George Aiken, J. J. O. Stuart, C. J. Rudd, James Hay, and Thomas Carpendale admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

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Lieut. H. C. Armstrong, corps of engineers, to take charge of superintending engineer's department in centre division, during absence of Lieut. Inverarity, or until further orders.

Capt. J. R. Graham, 1st N.I., to act as paymaster in centre division, during absence of Capt. Logan.

Head-Quarters, May 4.—Ens. S. D. Young removed, at his own request, from 52d to 43d regt., and to rank next below Ens. Edw. Martin.

May 6.—Maj. Gen. C. T. G. Bishop permitted to reside and draw pay at Bellary until 1st July 1837, and afterwards in southern division of army, drawing it at Trichinopoly.

The following young officers to do duty with regts., and directed to join.—Ensigns R. Shubrick, W. T. Williams, and G. Harkness, with 16th N.I.

May 10.—Ens. G. B. Stevens removed, at his own request, from 52d to 21st regt., and to rank next below Ens. G. De Saumarez.

May 11.—Ens. H. J. A. Taylor to do duty with 49th N.I. until further orders.

May 15.—The following young officers to do duty with regiments.—Ensigns J. McC Ferrie, with 16th N.I.; Thos. Clerk, 35th do.; C. F. F. Halsted, 32d do.; J. G. Brown, 40th do.; Thos. Greenaway and C. C. McCallum, 16th do.; A. H. Dallas, 45th do.; J. H. M. Babington, 40th do.; G. N. Smith, 10th do.

Surge. J. Bell (late prom.) posted to 6th N.I., and Thomas Key (late prom.) to 27th do.

May 17.—Lieut. Col. S. Townsend removed from 24th to 43d regt., and Lieut. Col. C. F. Smith (late prom.) posted to former corps.

Maj. T. G. Newell, 21st regt., with sanction of Government, to do duty with 43d do.

May 25.—Lieut. Col. James Morison (late prom.) posted to 6th L.C.

Veterinary Surge. J. Western removed from 5th to 7th L.C., and J. F. Jennings, from latter to former regt.

May 27.—Assist. Surg. J. Middlemas removed from doing duty with H.M. 54th regt., and app. to medical charge of detachment of 12th N.I. and details of artillery at Malacca.

May 28.—Surg. G. V. Cumming, M.D. (late prom.), posted to 15th N.I.; and A. sist. Surg. W. Poole removed from 15th to 6th N.I.

Fort St. George, June 2.—1st N.I. Ens. W. F. Eden to be lieut., v. Hadfield invalided; date of com. 4th Nov 1836.

Supernum. 2d Lieut. Archibald Foulis admitted on effective strength of artillery, from 24th May 1837, to complete estab.

Capt. Peregrine Maitland, H.M. 74th F., to be aid-de-camp to Commander-in-chief, from 1st June 1837, v. Walker.

5th N.I. Lieut. E. T. Cox to be qu. mast. and interpreter, v. Thomson resigned.—Ens. A. E. Brooke to be adj. v. Wright resigned.

Cadets of Cavalry Hon. D. Kennedy, M. H. O. Smith, and J. F. Johnstone admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.—Cadet of Artillery W. C. L. Baker admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieut.—Cadets of Infantry J. C. Pressey, C. H. Cazadei, J. E. Palmer, Mathew Price, T. A. Bolcan, C. J. Allardyce, J. M. Simson, Alfred Keating, W. G. Robertson, T. L. Jackson, Albert Studdy, and A. A. Lighton admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. Joshua Williams, D. D. Foulis, M.D., J. A. Reynolds, and J. H. Orr, admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Head-Quarters, May 31.—Lieut. George Cumine to act as adj. to 8th L.C., until further orders, v. Fowler removed.

June 1.—Assist. Surg. J. Cornfoot removed from 16th, and posted to 49th N.I.

Ens. Edward Martin removed, at his own request, from 43d to 20th N.I., and to rank next below Ens. Robert Woolley.

The undermentioned young officers to do duty, viz.—Ensigns J. O. Stuart and Thomas Carpenter, with 8th regt., and to join at Palaveram; J. R. Rud, 16th do.; George Aitken and James Hay, 35th do.

June 2.—Lieut. Col. S. Townsend removed from 43d to 16th regt., and A. McFarlane from latter to former corps.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—April 11. Lieut. Robert White, 35th N.I., at his own request.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—May 5. Lieut. Henry Nott, 19th N.I.—16. Capt. C. M. Palmer, 14th N.I.—19. 2d-Lieut. J. H. Bourdieu, of artillery.—Capt. G. T. Pritchard, 2d 1. Inf.—June 2. Capt. Charles Bond, 47th N.I.—Lieut. F. Studdy, 5th L.C.

Off-Reckonings.—In consequence of the death of Maj. Gen. William Macleod, of the Infantry, the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off-Reckonings is authorized:—Cols. Richard West and George Jackson—each a half share from the Fund from the 17th Nov. 1836.

FURLONGS.

To Europe.—April 11. Surg. W. R. Smyth, M.A., for health, and to resign appointment of Secretary to Medical Board.—21. Lieut. J. C. Shaw, corps of engineers, for health.—Ens. Edward Martin, doing duty with 29th N.I., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—Veterinary surg. J. F. Jennings, for health (ditto).—May 2. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. W. Todd, 14th N.I., for health.—12. Lieut. H. F. Gusard, 6th N.I., for health.—12. Lieut. J. G. MacNab, 30th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. J. F. Hastie, for health.—16. Capt. C. A. Robert, deputy judge adv. gen., for health.—21. Lieut. J. Wright, adj. 5th N.I.—26. Lieut. W. Holles, 36th N.I., for health (to embark from Calcutta).—30. Assist. Surg. James Dodd, for health.—June 2. Lieut. W. H. Lanpher, 36th N.I., for health.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—May 16. Capt. H. C. Cotton, (civil engineer in 3d division).—17. 2d-Lieut. C. M. Elliott, sappers and miners.—16. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. Atherton, 22d N.I.—25. Lieut. T. L. Place, 44th N.I.

To Sea.—Feb. 9. Lieut. C. F. Conpton, 48th N.I., for four months, for health (granted by Acting Governor of Singapore).—May 12. Lieut. D. Birley, 27th N.I., until 30th April 1838, for health.—June 3. Lieut. Colin Mackenzie, 49th N.I., until 20th Oct. 1837, for health (granted by officer commanding at Malacca).—Lieut. and Qu. Mast. J. M. Donaldson, 50th N.I., until 1st March 1838, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 13. *Janet*, 110 tons, from Bombay.—19. *Lady Kennaway*, Davidson, from Penang.—20. *Duke of Northburgh*, Dossington, from N. S. Wales.—21. *Catherine*, Rose, from London and Cape; and H.M.S. *Cumsey*, Drinkwater, from Trincomalee.—26. *Catherine*, Walker, from Vizagapatnam. **May 2.** *Hibernia*, Gilles, from London.—3. *May Harrier*, Presman, from Liverpool, Cork, and Cape; *Elizabeth*, Glass, from Calcutta; and *Kent*, Brady, from Chittagong.—4. *Lucky Blue*, Kincaid, from Point de Galle; and H.M.S. *Andromache*, Chads, from Kedgeeree.—5. *Esmond*, Buttsal, from Bombay and Colombo.—9. *General Kyd*, Fould, from London and Cape.—11. *Claudine*, Kemp, from London.—14. *Ann Augustina*, McCallum, from Singapore.—16. *Theris*, Clark, from Penang.—26. *Abertou*, Shuttleworth, from London and Cape; and *George the Fifth*, Drayner, from London.—27. *Westmoreland*, Brigstock, from Malacca; *Vonanturt*, Macqueen, from London; *Abesomble Robinson*, Scott, from London; *Dronagon*, McKenzie, from Bombay and Coochin; *Isadora*, Hodson, from Vizagapatnam and Coringa; *John Wu. Dore*, Evalt, from Muscat; and *Caledonia*, Symers, from Calcutta and Vizagapatnam.—28. *Charmont*, Dunbar, from Bombay and Coochin; and *Sweet*, Cochrane, from Quilon, &c.—29. *Proctor*, Buttanshaw, from London.—30. *La Belle Alliance*, Arkcoll, from Calcutta.—**June 2.** H.M.S. *Andromache*, Chads, from Ceylon; and *Andromeda*, Latimer, from Mauritius.

Departures.

APRIL 15. *Mermad, Roche, and Ceres*, Gordon, both for Calcutta; *Children*, Kelly, for Eskapilly and Chittagong; *Ayr, Nicol*, for Mouline; and *Herbe, Hazlewood*, for Bombay.—**19.** *Andolpe*, Leonard, for Northern Ports.—**27.** *Sammel Brown*, Harding, for Pondicherry; and *Catherine*, Rose, for Calcutta.—**28.** *Lady Kennaway*, Davison, for Calcutta; and *Hamedoa*, Roedent, for Colombo.—**30.** H. M. S. *Conway*, Drinkwater, for Mouline.—**MAY 10.** *Hibernia*, Gilles, for Calcutta; *Andromache*, Chads, for Trincomalee; *Frederick*, Sergeant, and *Catherine*, Walker, both for Northern Ports.—**16.** *Emmont*, Hertsal, for Coringa, &c. and Calcutta; and *Elizabeth*, Glass, for Malay Coast.—**21.** *General Kyd*, Voord, for Calcutta; and *Ann Augustina*, McCallum, for Pondicherry.—**31.** *Mauritius*, Laurent, for Mouline; *Caledonia*, Symers, for Bombay; and *Thetis*, Clarke, for Karikal.—**JUNE 1.** *Albion*, Shuttleworth, and *Tytton*, Blanc, both for Calcutta.—**2.** *Protector*, Buttanshaw, for Calcutta; and *La Belle Alliance*, Arkoll, for Cape and London.—**3.** H. M. S. *Andromache*, Chads, for England.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 12. Mrs L. Adam, of a daughter.
16. At Yelwall, the lady of Lieut. Digby Roberts, 16th N. I., of a son.
19. At Bangalore, the wife of Mr G. E. P. Lane, of a son.
21. At Waltham, the lady of Alexander Mackenzie, Esq., of a son.
22. At Pulicat, the wife of Mr J. D. Labriery, of a still-born son.
24. At Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. Edw. E. Miller, 1st L. I., of a son.
May 2. At Ellore, the lady of Thomas White, Esq., assistant surgeon 3d N. I., of a son.
6. Mrs P. V. Gienol, of a daughter.
11. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. Faunce, 2d regt. N. I., of a son.
13. At Nellore, the lady of W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., Madras C. S., of a son.
14. At Kotagerry, the lady of Henry Dickinson, Esq., of a son.
15. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. J. Shepherd, 24th N. I., of a daughter.
16. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Wm. Bisset, 16th N. I., of a daughter.
17. At Nellore, Mrs. Smaller, of a son.
25. At Madras, the lady of W. K. Worster, Esq., artillery, of a daughter.
26. Mrs. J. W. Vexon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 7. At Chatterpore, near Ganjam, F. W. Eyre, Esq., Madras medical estab., to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late John Gilbert Francklyn, Esq., formerly of Blackmoor, Essex.
27. At Vizagapatam, Mr. David Jackson to Mrs. Jane Eden.
April 18. At Secunderabad, Mr. Joseph De Penning to Miss Elizabeth Prayers.
27. At Madras, Mr. Charles Corner, of the Government Bank, to Caroline Rose, eldest daughter of Francis Kelly, Esq., magistrate and deputy superintendent of police.
29. At Madras, Lieut. R. Hamilton, 1st regt. N. I., to Mary, eldest daughter of Capt. Cox, of H. M. 54th Foot.
May 17. At Madras, George J. Walker, Esq., Lieut. H. M. 13th Lt. Drago., to Anna, eldest daughter of the late Right Rev. Daniel Corrie, Lord Bishop of Madras.
— At Madras, Arthur Maclean, Esq., second son of Colonel Maclean, resident Tanjore, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Rev. R. S. Hutchings, chaplain at Penang.
29. At Bangalore, the Rev. G. W. Mahon, A.M., chaplain at that station, to Caroline Charlotte, daughter of H. C. Scarnman, Esq., captain in H. M. 30th regt. of Foot.

DEATHS.

March 6. At Malacca, Assist. Surg. John Bell, of the Madras medical establishment.
April 2. At Vizianagum, Assist. Surg. Robert Carlyle, M.D., medical establishment.

3. At Kotagerry, Neigherries, Capt. Frederick Daniel, of the 1st N. V.B.
10. At Chicacole, in his 37th year, Capt. Wm. Gray, 21st regt. N. I.
— At Madras, Mr. Peter Waller, aged 80.
12. At Bangalore, Assist. Surg. Thomas J. R. Middlemist, medical establishment.
— Anna, wife of Mr. L. Adam.
15. At Kamptee, Assist. Surg. John Davies, medical establishment.
20. Lieut. J. F. Rose, 1st regt. L.C.
30. In camp at Vishnookhuckram, of cholera, Lieut. Col. J. Noble, 43d regt. N. I.
May 3. At Kamptee, Anne Lilly, wife of Henry James Nicholls, Esq., 23th N. I.
4. At Trichinopoly, Assist. Surg. G. M. Scott, medical department.
7. At Mysore, Mrs. C. Maitland.
13. At Nackrykul, Brigadier Conway, c.n., commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.
14. At Trevandrum, Capt. W. M. Sheridan, of the Nair Brigade.
15. At Vepery, Matilda, wife of Mr. Surgeon Desmouaux.
21. At Nellore, Ens. Edmund Tower, of the 37th regt. N. I.
— At Madras, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. James Richard Farley, aged 26.
22. At Bellary, Lieut. C. Nott, H. M. 41st Foot.
23. At Trichinopoly, 2d Lieut. Wm. Pitcairn, of the artillery.
27. Drowned, at Madras, by the swamping of a boat in the surf, Mr. Phillips, an officer of the *George the 11th*. A boatman, a peon, and a female servant were drowned at the same time.
28. Drowned, at Madras, by the upsetting of a boat in the surf, Major William Pasmore, of the Bengal army, lately in command of the British detachment in Persia; also, at the same time, C. Queros, Esq., and a native servant belonging to the Major. They had arrived by the *Clairmont* from Bombay.
— At the Mount, Miriam, relict of the late Col. Robert Kelly, of the Madras army, at a very advanced age.
9. At Nellore, Ensign G. R. Gleig, of the 42d regt. N. I.
June 3. At Madras, Thomas Mears, Esq., late a lieutenant in the European Regt.
Ensign. Lost at sea, Lieut. Wm. Dalby, of the 45th regt. N. I.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

FULL-BATTA STATIONS.

Bombay Castle, April 20, 1837.—The cantonments at present occupied by troops of this presidency, which are affected by the rule laid down in the G.O. by the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, dated 5th April 1837,* are, Belgaum, Kulladghee, Dharwar, Sholapore, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Hurwar, Rajecote, and Asseerghur.

BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

Notification—Bombay Castle, April 25, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to publish the following extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the Ecclesiastical Department, No. 5, of the 7th of December last:

Para. 1. "We apprise you, that his Majesty has been graciously pleased, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of the 3d and 4th William IV., cap. 84, to erect the archdeaconry of Bombay into a bishop's see, and to elevate the Rev.

* See last vol., Register, p. 312.

Thomas Carr, D.D., the present archdeacon, to the office of bishop of that diocese."

RETIRING FUND FOR THE ARTILLERY.

Bombay Castle, May 3, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, having submitted to the Hon. the Court of Directors, the scheme of a Retiring Fund proposed to be established for the artillery of this presidency, is pleased to sanction the receipt of subscriptions on account of the same, by the several paymasters.

STAFF SALARY OF THE BRIGADE MAJOR OF ARTILLERY.

Bombay Castle, May 10, 1837.—Under the authority of the Hon. the Court of Directors, the staff salary of the brigade major of artillery, is raised from rupees 183 to rupees 250 per mensem, from the 17th ultimo.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department.

April 19. Mr. J. Williams (having returned to presidency) to resume charge of offices of sub-treasurer, general paymaster, and superintendent of stamps.

25. Mr. G. Malcolm to act as second assistant to principal collector of Poona.

Mr. H. P. Malet to act as third assistant to ditto ditto.

May 3. Mr. J. Crossley to be collector of toll leviable on the Bhore Ghaut, under orders and superintendence of principal collector of Poona.

10. Mr. M. Larkins to act as second assistant to collector in Candish.

Judicial Department.

April 19. Mr. W. B. Mainwaring to act as Mah-ratt translator and interpreter to Supreme Court of Judicature, on resignation of Mr. R. X. Murphy.

May 5. Mr. E. E. Elliott to act as senior magistrate of police and revenue judge of presidency during Mr. Warden's leave of absence to Cape of Good Hope.

June 14. Lieut. W. J. Western, of engineer corps, to be an assistant magistrate in zillah of Concan, under provisions of Act. No. xiv of 1835.

Oswald Wm. Ketterer, Esq., to be deputy clerk of the crown, on resignation of D. B. Smith, Esq.—(appointed by the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Court on 1st June).

Mr. J. R. Morgan was examined in the Regulations of Government on the 6th May, by a committee assembled for that purpose, and was found competent to enter on the transaction of public business.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Mackenzie officiated as acting resident in the Persian Gulf from the 9th February to the 3d April, and from that date to the 2d May 1836 as assistant resident.

Obtained leave of Absence.—May 5. Mr. J. Warden, senior magistrate of police and revenue judge of presidency, to Cape of Good Hope, for two years, for health.—9. Mr. C. M. Harrison, to Neilgherry Hills, for twelve months, for health.

ECCLIASTICAL.

April 19. The Rev. W. K. Fletcher, A.M., chaplain of Christ's Church, Byculla, to visit Rutnagherry three times in the year, intermitting during those months in which he proceeds to Rutnagherry his monthly visit to Tannah, and receiving regulated allowance for his expenses.

21. The Rev. J. Stevenson, D.D., junior minister to perform duty of senior minister of St. Andrew's Church, during absence of the Rev. Mr. Laurie.

May 10. The Rev. H. Jeffreys, A.M., to act as archdeacon of Bombay, from date of departure of Venerable the Archdeacon for England.

15. The Rev. E. Mainwaring, chaplain of Poona, to visit Seroor only four times in the year, and during remaining eight months, to visit station of Satara, receiving regulated allowance for his expenses (in consequence of removal of company of sappers and miners from Seroor to Poona).

Obtained leave of Absence.—April 21. The Rev. J. Laurie senior minister of St. Andrew's Church, to Cape of Good Hope, for two years, for health.—May 1. The Venerable the Archdeacon, to England, for twelve months, in order to obtain consecration as Bishop of Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, April 13, 1837.—Lieut. G. A. Hughes, 15th N.I., to be adj. to details of that regt. serving in Northern Concan.

Lieut. R. W. Horne, 8th N.I., to act as line adj. at Sattara, during absence of Brev. Capt. Durack on sick certificate.

Lieut. Brett to receive charge of ordnance store department at Sholaspore, from 17th March, in consequence of departure of Brev. Capt. Blood on medical certificate.

April 24.—Cadet of Cavalry G. C. Kennell admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Mr. Andrew Durham, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Lieut. J. Ramsay, sub-assist. com. gen., to act as interp. to 3d L.C., H.M. 40th Foot, and 13th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Diggle on sick cert. to Aboos.

Lieut. Janvrin, H.M. 4th L. Drags., to act as interp. to H.M. 17th Foot, from 3d March.

April 28.—Lieut. J. L. Hendley, 21st N.I., to act as adj. to detachment of that regt. proceeding to Rhodia, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file.

Assist. Surg. Pitcairn placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of service.

May 5.—Assist. Surg. Denham placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy, for employment in that branch of service.

May 6.—Cadet of Infantry J. E. Taylor admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

May 6.—3rd N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Beck to be Capt., and Ens. H. W. Evans to be Lieut., in suc. to Bell retired, 15th June 1836.

Lieut. Fraser, H.M. 6th Foot, to act as adj. to detachment of that regt., which embarked on 11th April under command of Major Everest.

Lieut. T. D. Bagelshaw, 5th, to act as interp. to 19th N.I., from 10th April, as a temp. arrangement.

Brev. Capt. Woodburn, 25th N.I., to conduct commissariat duties at Dapoolie, during absence of Capt. Teasdale ordered for duty with a detachment of 25th regt. to Virginia.

Capt. C. Crawley, deputy assist. adj. gen., to perform duties of paymaster of northern division of army, during absence of Capt. R. Ord to Bombay on private affairs.

May 9.—Brev. Capt. D. M. Scoble, sub-assist. com. gen., to proceed to Belgium, and assume charge of commissariat department of Southern division of army.

May 10.—Capt. Payne to act as deputy commissary general, but to continue for present in charge of commissariat duties in Northern division of army.

Lieut. Pope to remain in charge of executive duties at presidency, receiving allowances of a deputy assist. com. general.

Lieut. Thistle, who is relieved from his present acting appointment in commissariat, by return of Capt. Scoble, to act as sub-assist. com. at presidency.

May 11.—Surg. Davies to proceed to Angria's Colaba on duty; date or order 9th May.

May 17.—Assist. Surg. Cahill, 24th N.I., appointed to medical charge of Baroda residency, v. Stewart dec.

June 9.—Assist. Surg. Doig, staff surgeon at Belgaum, to perform duties of civil surgeon at that station from date it became head-quarters of collocation of Belgaum.

June 10.—The following regimental and cantonment orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. Jackson placed in medical charge of detachment of H.M. 16th Foot ordered on service to Mangalore; date 12th April.—Assist. Surg. Jackson, of H.M. Foot, to afford medical aid to detachment of 2d bat. Bombay artillery at Mangalore; date 20th April.

June 14.—The appointment of Acting 2d Lieut. Wood, of engineers, to be assistant to inspecting Engineer of Northern division of army cancelled, and Acting 2d Lieut. Hill appointed in his room.

Lieut. Wood to perform duties of assistant to Superintending Engineer at presidency temporarily, so soon as state of his health will admit.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—May 8. Capt. O. Poole, 9th N.I.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—April 13. Ens. R. Jeffrey, 19th N.I.

FURLOUGHES.

To Europe.—April 13. Assist. Surg. John Fraser, for health.—18. Lieut. James Vincent, of Engineers, for health.—Assist. Surg. W. Arding, for health.—May 5. Lieut. C. G. Calland, 14th N.I., for health.—June 10. Ens. A. B. Rathborne, 24th N.I., for health.

To Mahabeshwar Hills.—May 11. Capt. St. John, officiating postmaster in Decan, for health, delivering over charge of his office to Lieut. Rudd, assistant magistrate at Poona.

To Cape of Good Hope.—April 25. Col. H. C. Baddeley, 74th Bengal N.I. (via Singapore and China).

To New South Wales.—April 28. Capt. J. G. Hume, 10th N.I., for two years, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

May 6.—Commander Lowe to be agent for transports for Mangalore expedition.

May 15.—Lieut. Robinson, deputy agent for transports, to proceed to Mangalore on duty, by ship *Columba*.

June 9.—Mr. J. Ward, captain's clerk, to be purser.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Lieut. F. Whitecock is cancelled from the 1st January last, from which date he was employed to act as interpreter to the squadron in the Persian Gulf.

Furlough.—May 6. Lieut. Quanbrough, invalid estab. 1. N., to England, for three years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MAY 5. *Sped Khan*, Galle, from China and Singapore.—7. H.C. ship of war *Ankerst*, Sawyer, from Mangalore.—8. *Palnina*, Loader, from London and Cape; *Columbia*, Thornton, from New South Wales, and H.M.S. *Rose*, Barrow, from Mahé.—17. *Slane Castle*, and *Edinburgh*, Marshall, both from London.—18. *Ranger*, Ambley, from Liverpool.—19. *Mary Biddy*, Cumming, from Liverpool; and H.C. steamer *Atlanta*, Campbell, from Mangalore.—21. *Rapid*, Head, from Liverpool and Cape; and *Northumberland*, Ormond, from New South Wales.—23. *Argyle*, McDonald, from Greenock.—24. *Scourfield*, Evans, from London and Cape, and *Indien Oak*, Rayne, from Mauritius and Seychelles.—27. H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Rowland, from Russia (with Hon. E. I. Company's packet of 1st Apr.; no government mail).—28. *Ann*, Grilith, from London.—30. *Malabar*, Frohisher, from Liverpool.—31.

Carnatic, Laird, from Greenock.—**JUNE.** *John Stamp*, Pryn, from Liverpool and Rio de Janeiro.—14. H.C. steamer *Berendse*, Grant, from England, Cape, and Mauritius.—16. *Childa Herold*, Willis, from London and Cape; and *Great Harwood*, from Bristol and Mauritius.—17. *Hero*, Hughes, from Singapore and Anjer.—18. *Madras*, Quinton, from London and Cape; *Blake*, Thompson, from Liverpool; *Motichund Amichund*, White, from China; and *Hobe*, Haslewood, from Malacca.—20. *Huddersfield*, Hall, from Liverpool; and *Sari of Clare*, Scott, from Calcutta.—22. *Jessie Logan*, Black, and *Lady East*, Emery, both from Liverpool.

Departures.

APRIL 27. *Balfour*, Bee, for Liverpool.—**MAY 2.** *Claremont*, Dunbar, for Calcutta.—7. H.C. steamer *Atlanta*, Campbell, for Mangalore.—9. *Madras*, Dixon, for Liverpool.—11. *Columbia*, Thornton, for Mangalore.—12. *Cambidge*, Douglas, for London.—14. *William Turner*, Leitch, for Liverpool.—15. *Regulus*, Edgar, for Liverpool; H. M. S. *Woolchester*, sparshot bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Bladen Capel, to sea; and *Colonia*, Lancaster, for China.—18. *Eleanor*, Timms, for Penang; and *Charles Forbes*, Willis, for China.—21. *Bombay Castle*, Baxter, for China; and *John Deuntoum*, Mackie, for London.—22. *Marquis of Hastings*, Oliveira, for Singapore and Macao; and H.M.S. *Ross*, Barrow, for Trincomalee.—26. *Sped Khan*, Galle, for China.—28. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Small, for Port Glasgow.—30. *Isabella*, Robertson, for China.—31. *Portenque Bonaparte*, Thompson, for London.—**JUNE 1.** *Musrova*, Macpherson, for Liverpool; and *Palnina*, Loader, for Mauritius.—10. *Vanguard*, London, for Liverpool.—13. *Argyle*, McDonald, for Calcutta.—17. *Charles Grant*, Patten, and *Glenric*, Langley, both for China.—22. *Lord Castleknock*, Tonks, for China.

Freight to London (June 24).—£3. 10s. per ton; £3. 10s. to £4, new scale.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 5. Mrs. George S. Collett, of a son.
April 20. At Aurangabad, the lady of Capt. Young, Nizam's Cavalry, of a daughter.
22. At Dhauwar, the lady of Lieut. B. H. Crickett, of a son.
29. At Poona, the lady of B. P. Rooke, Esq., assist. surg., of a son.
May 11. The lady of Major Groundwater, of the artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 10. At Poona, Lieut. Lewis Brown, 5th N.I., to Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late J. Since, Esq., of the Bombay civil service.
— At Byculla, Charles Thatcher, Esq., to Anne, youngest daughter of Capt. Ross, master-attendant.
22. At Hurree, Charles Price, Esq., C.S., to Mercy, youngest daughter of John Pellam, Esq., of Hackney, Middlesex.
May 2. At Kotagerry, Neilgherry Hills, Lieut. Wm. C. Stather, quarter-master 1st Gr. Bombay N.I., to Charlotte Anne Seymour, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. W. Ormsby, of the Madras Army.
June 12. At Poona, Capt. R. A. Bayly, 50th regt. N.I., to Loveday Glynn, youngest daughter of John Watkin, Esq., Bodmin, Cornwall.
19. At Bombay, James Farish, Esq., Member of Council, to Rebecca, widow of the late Capt. Alexander Lighton, of the Hon. E. I. Company's military service, and fourth daughter of the late William Terrington, Esq., of London.

DEATHS.

Feb. 5. At Hurree, Lieut. John Walton, of the 2d or Queen's Royals.
April 13. At Bombay, Madhowsass Runchore-dass, in the 56th year of his age. He was the head of one of the most ancient, respectable, and wealthy Hindoo families of this presidency.
26. At Sholapore, Surg. Donald Stewart, M.D., of the 2d regt. L.C.

May 30. At Bombay, in his 33d year, George, seventh son of Mr. Pennington, solicitor, of Liverpool.

June 10. At sea, off Abotherbee, in the Persian Gulf, on board the H.C. sloop of war *Clio*, Lieut. H. N. Poole, commanding that vessel, and Dr. Stewart, surgeon of the same. The above, with two other officers of the ship, slept ashore at Basadore, the Indian naval station: were attacked with fever; in four days the above were dead, and the others not expected to live. These will make ten officers of this service who have fallen victims to the insalubrity of this station within the last two years.

Lately. The Swamee, or great Hindoo priest, of Shunkeshwar, at the advanced age of more than eighty years. It is not yet known who succeeds to his office and jahagire, which annually yields about seventy thousand rupees. The late Swamee, it is said, had passed twelve years in austere devotion previous to his inauguration, for which circumstance, and for his literary character, he was much venerated.

At Baroda, Patrick Stuart, Esq., assistant surgeon 20th regt. N.I., aged 30. This gentleman has been cut off under melancholy circumstances. But a few days ago he left the camp for the jungles, in health and spirits, and on that day killed a tiger; the next day he met his fate: after giving his gun to a hamaul, and as he was proceeding on foot towards the tent, a tiger sprang upon his defenceless prey, and inflicted the wounds which, on the seventh day, proved fatal.—*Corresp. Bombay Gaz.*, May 13.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

May 13. F. R. Power, Esq., to be assistant agent for Western Province.

Lieut. W. Morris to be district judge of Nuwera Ellia, and assistant agent for Central Province.

F. de Livera, Esq., late permanent assessor of district court of Calle, to be acting district judge of Hambantota and acting assistant agent for Southern Province.

Mr. Moir has been re-appointed district judge and assistant government agent of Ratnapoora.

BIRTH.

April 18. At Cotta, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Bailey, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

April 27. At Colombo, George Howard, Esq., to Jemima, youngest daughter of Quarter-master Staples.

DEATHS.

May 1. At Colombo, Ellen, wife of Majoringham, H.M. Ceylon Rifle Regt., aged 31.

22. Drowned, by the upsetting of a boat in a squall, in Trincomallee harbour, Lieut. J. A. Shaw, Lieut. George Harkness, and Ensign T. W. Walker, all of H.M. 61st Regt.

Singapore, Penang, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrival at Singapore.—May 2. *Harlequin*, Cheine, from London, Penang, and Malacca.

Arrival at Penang.—*Cherub*, Walker, from London.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 14. At Penang, the wife of Mr. J. M. Gaudart, of a daughter.

March 31. At Singapore, Mrs. J. H. Moor, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

March 26. At Singapore, Mr. A. T. Franzi to Mrs. G. L. Cox, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Cox, of Penang.

DEATHS.

April 2. At Malacca, Mrs. Wm. Koek, aged 23, after giving birth to a daughter.

10. At Malacca, Mr. Gregory de Souza, aged 67.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—May 16. *Bride*, from Bordeaux.—24. H.C. steamer *Berenger*, from Falmouth, Tenerife, and Cape.—June 2. *Apprentice*, from Cape.—3. *Putini*, from London and Cape.—4. *Malay*, from London; *Portland*, from Liverpool.—13. *Junet*, from London.

Departures.—May 16. *Pegasus*, for Ceylon and Calcutta.—18. *Hope*, for Calcutta.—20. *Hartfordshire*, for Calcutta.—24. *Mary*, for Calcutta.—25. *Symmeton*, for Calcutta.—26. *Fonthill*, and *Ranger*, both for Calcutta; *Louisa*, for Ceylon; *Charles Dumergue*, for Hobart Town.—30. *Hughly*, for Calcutta. H.C. steamer *Berenger*, for Bombay.—31. *Cherishful*, for Red Sea.—June. *Amelia Thompson*, for China.—1. *Madox*, for Sydney.—3. *Cashmere Merchant*, for Madras.—4. *Integrity*, for Sydney.

MARRIAGE.

May 13. At Mahébourg, Edward Francis, Esq., of Port Louis, merchant, to Charlotte Mary, only daughter of T. G. S. Swan, Esq., deputy assistant commissary general to H.M. forces.

DEATH.

Lately. Mrs. Camell, wife of Major Camell, of the 9th regt., and daughter of the late James Burk, Esq., of Castleburk, county Mayo.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—June 22. *Hamilton*, from London.—26. *Pero*, from London.—July 8. *Holtenius*, from Liverpool.—10. H.M.S. *Scout*, from Ascension.—13. *Comandant*, from London (at Simon's Bay).

Departures.—June 18. *Strath Eden*, for Madras and Calcutta.—19. *Glenherne*, for N.S. Wales.—22. *Time*, for Mauritius.—23. *Perfect*, for Calcutta.—25. *Duke of Sussex*, for Madras and Calcutta.—July 3. *Transit*, for Mauritius; *Anbasador*, for Madras and Bombay.—5. *Heio*, for Swan River.—8. *Potsea*, for Bombay.—15. *Sarah*, for Mauritius.—16. *Fosterprize*, for N.S. Wales.—17. *Fleece*, for Singapore.

BIRTH.

May 28. Mrs. O. M. Bergh, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

May 28. At George, Thomas J. Melville, Esq., to Eliza Jane, second daughter of the late Capt. Walter Harding.

DEATHS.

June 19. At the Cape, Amelia, wife of T. C. Robertson, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, and eldest daughter of the Hon. John E. Elliot, M.P. for Roxburghshire.

24. At Burn's Hill, Cafraria, Mrs. Laing, wife of the Rev. J. Laing, of the Glasgow Missionary Society.

Lately. At Gletwyn, Henry Erskine Loch, fourth son of R. H. Rubidge, Esq.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.**MISCELLANEOUS.****DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**

Between ten and eleven A. M., on the 27th April, we first saw the smoke of a fire on the north-west of Entally, and learnt that a portion of Bow bazar was in flames, and a little while after, on reaching Moul Ally Durgah, we saw a destructive fire in the direction of Moocheperah, making its way in a northerly direction towards Toltollah, on the side of the Circular road. About one P. M., it laid waste the whole of the area on the north of Moocheperah, Toltollah, and several bazars. About two P. M., the extensive grain and bamboo depôts were in a blaze; in a few minutes afterwards, old Bheliaghuttah, about half a mile to the north-east, was in flames, and the two fires progressed northwards, sweeping away everything in their route. The upper-roomed houses on the extreme east end of the Dhurumtollah road, were exposed to a suffocating smoke caused by the fire, which burnt for upwards of five hours; and considering the width of the Dhurumtollah road, we were surprised at its being entirely impassable, in consequence of the great heat from the flames. From Moocheperah, Collugah, to Dhurumtollah, the lanes and roads were strewn with property belonging to the populace; but on passing the Dhurumtollah corner on the Circular road, we were struck with pity at a scene of distress and misery, sudden, dreadful, and of a nature which affected us greatly. Just on the turn, on the left of Boitaconnah road, we recollect a spacious upper-roomed house to have stood for the last five and twenty years; it was the property of, and inhabited by, Messrs. Reed. On the south of their house, a timber and grain merchant occupied a small space of ground, the materials of whose trade being ignited, caused the Bengalee upper-roomed building, opposite the Boitaconnah church, to be consumed, and the wind carried with it the destructive element to the house of the Messrs. Reed. In about half an hour the house of these gentlemen was covered with the flames, and as the windows on the west ignited, the house became filled with smoke, and to escape suffocation the inmates left it, and took shelter in the Catholic burial-ground in Lower Circular road. The hall and landing-place soon exhibited the element raging furiously, consuming the furniture rapidly. In an hour or two, the bed-rooms on the north were assailed, and in the space of a couple of hours, Messrs. Reed, their wives and

families, were deprived of house, home, furniture, wearing apparel, and all that they once called their own. We bear witness to the sudden and dreadful visitation on the Messrs. Reed, who are really, from a state of partial affluence, reduced to real poverty.

We took a southward direction from Messrs. Reed's, and were attracted to an upper-roomed house, Mr. E. D. Fabian's; all the doors and windows had been burnt to cinders, and several of the beams were in the same state; yet through Mr. Fabian's exertions, he had managed to save all his furniture, though not uninjured. We next proceeded north on the Circular road. Boitaconnah bazar, Creek row, and its vicinity, displayed a scene of havoc and confusion. Secaldah bazar and the dwellings for about half a mile in the twenty-four pergunnahs, were consumed. Moon-hee's bazar, on the south of Secaldah, in the twenty-four pergunnahs, was a scene of horror. The bazar is nearly a quarter of a mile square, and in the centre of it stood a brick building, having shops all around, and the sides were occupied with straw huts. The fire first appeared on the south side of the bazar, and the brick building was filled with a number of women and children; and their husbands, fathers, and brothers, and indeed all their male relatives, went off for water, but on their return found every passage in flames: those who took shelter under the brick roof attempted to escape, and those on the outside did their best to afford relief; suddenly a part of the roof fell in; a sudden rush of the crowd ensued, and then men, women, and children, fell victims, and were burnt to death, to the number, we understand, of thirty souls. We saw a woman with an infant child in her arms, lying in a position which would lead us to suppose, she was on the point of escaping, when checked by suffocation, or some other sudden impediment. In another part, we saw a woman and two men dead, with their hands and feet entirely burnt off; and on the passage nearest the Circular road, the bodies of a man and a boy, who had apparently struggled hard to rescue themselves from a large beam which was lying on their backs.

We left the horrific scene at six P. M., when the fire was progressing towards the Kurbullah, rather towards Shaum bazar, and on our return, nearly opposite Moulally Durgah, took the Toltollah road, the bazar, on both sides of which, showed a scene of devastation. We alighted near the upper-roomed house belonging to Mr. Branch Pilot Clark, the bazar on the east side of which, has been entirely swept

away; and on the side nearest the Dhurumtollah road, we found a man of advanced years lying dead. He was not much burnt, but must have died of suffocation, as his body was very perfect and soft, and his countenance wore the appearance of great agony and consternation.

We returned home about seven p.m., and on enquiring how far the fire had progressed, were informed it was near Shaum bazar, close to the bridge leading to Bahoo Dwarkanath Tagore's garden-house. We are now obliged to conclude this, at nine p.m., and we observe the fire still unextinguished towards the direction of Slaum bazar. The loss of property must be very great, we calculate, at the least, at 3,00,000 Rs. The loss of life has not as yet been correctly ascertained.

We should not omit mentioning, that almost all the Christian population threw open their houses for the reception of the poor and their children. In Entally, the house of Mr. G. H. Swaine was filled with the property of the poor, and almost for a mile down the Circular road, the poor were sheltered, as well as they could be, in the houses of the Christian population. It was at one time thought that an upper-roomed Bengallee building, filled with about 500 individuals, chiefly *pardah nusheens* (who never appear without the screen of the seraglio), and families of peasantry, would have been destroyed, but it very happily escaped the destructive element.

We never saw such a destructive and general fire in Calcutta, as occurred this day, and still continues to burn.

Friday 28th.—We were again this day attracted to a fire which broke out near Sat Bustie, on the east side of Elysium row, about noon, and rapidly proceeded northwards, until it reached Moocheponah, which unfortunate place *has been burnt, rebuilt, and burnt three times during the last fortnight*. The poor inhabitants of the place are now really denuded of every thing they saved on the two previous occasions. The fire burnt strong and furiously on the eastern side of the Mohammedan College, Wellesley square, and went onward to Collingah, Toltollah, destroying everything in its way. The fire had little to feed on in many places, but consumed the miserable vestiges it had left.

We have since been informed that, during yesterday's fire, an old woman was burnt in Muckunwallah Gully Boitakhonah. A young lad, the son of a rich rice merchant, was also burnt to death. We fear that the loss of life by yesterday's fire has been greater than the number stated by us.

The fire which occurred on the other

side of the river, on Thursday, began in a place called Tendil Bagaun, a little to the westward of Heritage's bazar, and spread with astonishing rapidity to the northward, in a line paral-^{lel} at first to the main road. Having passed the first cross-road, and consumed a great number of huts in its progress to the next, it appeared, for a little time, probable that its ravages would end there; but while the spaces between the two following cross-roads were scarcely, if at all, visited by the consuming element, it suddenly burst forth from the second kutchah golah, erected in Mr. Hogg's ground, and very soon reduced that whole batch of temporary golahs to ashes. Up to this period, little property was threatened with destruction, beyond the huts of the unfortunate natives, which were crowded in so closely together, that the fire, assisted by the fresh breeze then blowing, left little time for the occupants to take out their scanty furniture. The simultaneous conflagration to the golahs, however, placed Mr. Mackenzie's house in an awkward predicament, the lighted materials being blown into the verandahs, against the windows, and into the rooms, wherever any opening of the venetians allowed their entrance. All the wood work on three sides of the house was so greatly heated, that the servants and yard people could scarcely touch the rails, windows, &c. By considerable energy, nevertheless, headed by the assistants present, they watered everything sufficiently about the house, as well as the sky-lights on the out offices, together with the doors and windows of the latter, so that the danger of serious injury was warded off, and the injury actually sustained was confined to the cracking of a number of panes of glass in different quarters.

Captain Talburt, of the ship *Earl Grey*, moored in the vicinity, on noticing the rapid approach of the flames, lauded his crew to aid in arresting their progress, and subduing them. At this time, the thick clusters of huts to the north of the above golahs, and west of Mr. Mackenzie's house, had caught fire, and, notwithstanding the vigorous and praiseworthy exertions of the seamen, but very few were saved. They were more fortunate in rescuing many natives, who, paralyzed by fear, or surrounded by the flames, could not otherwise have escaped the fate of their habitations. The fire continued for some time longer, consuming a great number of huts, and small bungalows, to the west of the Sulkea bazar, its course together having been more than a mile in length.

The dismal sweep made by the whole was more unsparing than usual, and the rapidity of the conflagration was so greatly beyond all past experience, that no doubt

can exist of its having been planned and too successfully perpetrated by a gang of incendiaries. Ordinary police measures could not have kept pace with the fire; but where was the native establishment retained for protecting the golahs that were burnt, who, if on the spot and awake, could have drenched their combustible roofs with water, while the devouring element was ravaging the Tendal Bagaun?

As in all similar cases, individual suffering was to be distinguished, in many quarters, of a most heart-rending character. A Ghautmanjee, who had been absent on his daily labours, returned to find his wife and daughter (the former *enceinte*) burned to death in each others' arms. Other lives are supposed to have been similarly lost. Many boatmen and others, on coming home from their day's work, found the site of their huts in the midst of a waste of burning ashes, and the voice of woe was to be heard in every variety of modulation throughout the watches of the night.

One case of distress we deem it right to mention particularly, being that of a poor lady, a Mrs. Mottley, we believe a missionary's widow, who lived in a bungalow, hemmed in on three sides by the devoted golahs, and who, on being told that the fire had reached them, rushed out with her child to seek for shelter, and had only to return to witness the ashes of all that she had possessed. Her bungalow had been raised before the adjoining ground was rented for the erection of the said golahs, and as she was refused a fair price for it, she was compelled to remain, with a nuisance and danger thus built up around her. Of course, the Government will make up to her all the loss which the very suspicious economy of their servants has thus occasioned — *Bengal Hurk.*, April 29.

Amongst the casualties during these dreadful conflagrations, Behadur, the pensioned *furash* of the Asiatic Society's Museum, who had been on the establishment since Sir Wm. Jones, was burnt, with his wife.

At a public meeting held to take into consideration the best means of relieving the sufferers from the late fires, and preventing the recurrence of similar calamities, it was resolved, that, in affording relief, a preference is to be given to those who will engage to erect houses with mud or plastered walls, instead of huts with thatched roofs. Rustomjee Cowasjee, having been present at several fires, and observed the great scarcity of water, generously offered to excavate four tanks for the public good, if the ground were bought by Government.

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Sermons were to be preached in the Christian churches of every denomination in aid of the sufferers.

We have received a report of the proceeding of the general committee, in aid of the sufferers by the late fires. The committee carry their inquiries back to the 1st of March, through the medium of six sub-committees, whose powers in the distribution of money are limited to donations for present relief of one rupee for an individual, or three rupees for a family, and to fifteen rupees as a gift or loan for the re-construction of houses, confining the relief to persons undertaking either to tile their new buildings, or to remove their residence "to some thinly-built situation beyond the limits of Calcutta;" except in particular cases, when they are allowed to advance as far as ten rupees without the above restrictions. The following resolution is the most important with reference to permanent improvements:

"That in cases where the sub-committees find that from local circumstances it would be possible to build a considerable number of huts, in one vicinity and upon one plan, more cheaply and advantageously by contract for the whole, than by furnishing individuals with the means of building, they are recommended to report the circumstances to the general committee, and to suspend the grant of individual assistance for building. That, if possible, any entire bazars, or large spaces of ground, where great conflagration has occurred, be built in preference to expending partial sums on places where there must be tiled and thatched huts mixed together."

The subscription list already shows a very respectable amount, Rs. 13,654. — *Courier*, May 17.

MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY.

The Medical Board, with the approbation and sanction of the Government, have issued a circular to the superintending surgeons of divisions, requesting them to adopt the most effectual measures that occur to them for obtaining topographical reports of the different stations and districts, comprising whatever can affect the public health. They observe: "The important object in view may be attained, it is believed, throughout the provinces subject to this presidency, by co-operation among the medical officers of each division, under the direction of their respective superintending surgeons, acting in concert as circumstances require. The whole of the multifarious subjects comprehended in the medical topography of an extensive tract of country can seldom be adequately attended to by a single individual: and if every one, without any understanding

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with the rest, were to choose his own part of the undertaking, several might devote themselves unprofitably to the same pursuit within the same limits. But many members of the department, it is hoped, are likely to offer their services, each of whom will be capable of investigating one or more of the topics submitted to him; and if means are taken to distribute their labours judiciously, the contributions of all may serve to complete the work of first-rate utility, which the head of the Government desires.

"You are therefore recommended to encourage the most able and intelligent of the profession within your circle, who would lay claim to distinction and preferment, by discharging a high public duty on this occasion, to enter into arrangements for affording reciprocal assistance, generally, while each of them prosecutes that branch of inquiry in particular, which he is deemed best qualified to conduct."

The *Englishman*, May 16, remarks, with reference to this circular:—"Medical men in the Hon. Company's service, are now, for the first time, perhaps, promised 'distinction and preferment' as the reward of their successful exertions in protecting and promoting the public health: and to render their labours effectual, the co-operation of the civil service is enjoined by Government. The preventive branch of the healing art will thus be raised from neglect to its proper place in this climate. A profession limited to therapeutics, which administers antidotes to the invisible poisons productive of disease after they take effect, though highly useful, is of inferior importance to the science which teaches us to diminish the amount of sickness and mortality throughout an extensive empire."

THE SERAMPORE MISSION.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas has written to the *Englishman* as follows:—

"Lest it should be supposed by any that the articles respecting the Serampore Mission, which have appeared in your paper, were written by the Calcutta Baptist Missionaries, as Mr. Marshall seems evidently to suppose, I beg leave, on behalf of myself and all my brethren, to state most distinctly that those articles did not proceed from any of our number, and that we had not the least knowledge of their existence until they appeared in your paper, and our attention was called to them by other persons. Though we thus positively deny all knowledge respecting the authorship of these articles, we do not mean by this disclaimer to intimate that we have changed our opinion as to the steps taken respecting the property in question by the Serampore missionaries, and what that opinion

is well known to the public. We regret exceedingly that Mr. M., while complaining of slander in others, should advance charges so unfounded and unjust against our Society in England."

THE NEW HALF-BATTA ORDER.

We understand that the new half-batta order, which is to be immediately promulgated, originates in some financial state measure, having in view the compensation of the Madras and Bombay armies for past injustice, rather than the saving of a few rupees annually under the Bengal Presidency. The effect of the order will be to place the Bengal corps which may *hereafter* be quartered at Mirdnapore, Dacca, and Baucorah, on half-batta—and to give the regiments quartered at Hazarebaugh and Dinapore full batta *immediate*. Two Bengal Native regiments will thus, sooner or later, feel the operation of the change injuriously; but, as an atonement for this, two European corps will gain an *immediate* benefit. Thus the measure affords no ground for either gratulation or lamentation.—*Englishman*, April 8.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The New Bengal Steam Committee, being dissatisfied with the course which Capt. Grindlay, as their agent, has pursued, as respects the establishment of a steam communication between England and India, at a late meeting, unanimously resolved as follows:—

"That, as Capt. Grindlay has not advocated the plan of extending steam communication to all the ports of India, as prayed for in the petition and memorials of the inhabitants of Bengal, entrusted to him for the special purpose of promoting that object, the Committee cannot but feel dissatisfied with his agency, and request, therefore, that he will bring his accounts with the Home Committee to a close, as soon as practicable."

NATIVE STATES.

Hyderabad.—Meer Peer Mahomed, son of Meer Kurram Ally, and Meer Soobadar, son of Meer Moored Ally, being mere youths, indelicately took advantage of the position their fathers hold in the Hyderabad Court, and wrote, without consulting any one, to Colonel Pottinger, the British envoy, stating, that if his object in coming to Scinde were no more than to establish a commercial treaty between the British and their country, well and good, he would meet with no opposition; he would even be allowed to build warehouses at Hyderabad, provided they did not exceed twelve or thirteen; but that, if he had any other object in view, particularly that of introducing British

troops into Scinde, a force of fifty thousand cavalry, and a hundred thousand infantry, would immediately rise in defence of their country, and, to a man, lay down their lives in so good a cause. Colonel Pottinger, as soon as he received this communication, deemed it necessary to show his sense of the insult offered by instantly leaving Hyderabad, and he, accordingly, accompanied by the European gentlemen composing his suite, repaired to Cutch Booj, the raja of which, Narain Sing, is tributary to the British Government, and there awaited a reply to the reference he submitted upon the subject to his Government. In the meantime, Meer Noor Mahomed and Meer Nusseer, two of the principal Ameers, who were not accessory to what had happened, alarmed lest the circumstance should bring down the vengeance of so powerful a Government upon their country, wrote pressingly to Col. Pottinger, begging that he would not take the affair in a serious light, but attribute it to youthful folly, and that the two offenders, Meer Peer Mahomed and Meer Soobadar, who were already loaded with chains, would be punished in any manner the colonel chose to direct.—*Loodianah Ukhbur*.

Peshawur.—A portion of the Sikh troops, stationed here, were despatched some time ago, to superintend the rebuilding of the fort of Gurrie, which had fallen into ruin; but they had not been long there before they were attacked, and obliged to forego their intentions. Jumma Khan, the son of Dost Mahomed of Cabool, assisted by the chiefs of Khybur, assembled a force at Jelalabad, and proceeded to attack the Sikhs at Gurrie, who, hemmed in by brick and mortar and other natural disadvantages, deemed themselves unable to compete with so formidable a foe, and, therefore, made dispositions to retreat upon Peshawur; but the enemy, falling upon their rear, cut off a great part of them, and plundered their camp of every thing it contained.—*Ibid*.

THE PLAGUE.

The plague happily seems to be at a stand-still. Meanwhile, the sanitary cordon on our frontier is strictly maintained, and all persons and goods subjected to quarantine and disinfection.—*Agra Ukhbar*, May 6.

The medical officers who were deputed to Narnoul, to investigate the nature of the disease prevailing there, have reported that it is not the plague, but a bilious remittent fever, which first made its appearance about four months ago. The mortality has been very great, particularly during the month of March, when from twenty to thirty died daily. The mortality is attributed to crowded houses, filth, want of ventilation, and the total absence

of medical assistance. The same epidemic has been raging at She-Kwatu, and the Jhujjur Nawab's country.

We understand that Col. Skinner considers the Palce plague to be, from the symptoms explained by the medical men who have investigated it, exactly the same, in all its features, even glandular swellings, to the dreadfully malignant fever which proved so fatal at Hansi, in 1828-29; he considers that the disease has left these provinces, and is spreading outwards.

Col. Alves writes, that the plague has made no advance in his quarter for these six weeks past; to the south and east, however, he says, it has made some progress.—*Delhi Gaz.*, May 3.

We understand that within the few past days, the contents of the public mails from Aymeer, Neemuch, Delhi, and other quarters in the neighbourhood of which the epidemic is raging, have been subjected to the process of disinfection, by slashing the envelopes across, and exposing the documents to the nitrous fumigation. There is no harm in over-precaution, though an opinion seems to be gaining ground that the malady is not the true plague of the Levant, but a highly malignant species of putrid fever, scarcely less dangerous in its effects than the dreaded scourge itself. Be the case as it may, we cannot sufficiently praise the activity with which measures have been taken by the Governor of the north-western provinces to repel the incursions of the disease into the British possessions. As a drawback to this satisfactory state of things, we perceive it stated, that the cordon on the Mattra frontier is relaxed by the connivance of the police, who levy a tax for permitting parties to pass outward or inward. This was to have been expected from the venality of the native character; but the mischief which is likely to result from the practice is so great, that prompt measures ought to be taken to put it down, by a severe example being made of the parties engaged in it.—*Englishman*, May 19.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

A Government circular has been sent to the Commissioners of Circuit, requesting them to co-operate with the other local authorities, in furthering the preparation of statistical returns by the medical officers. The circular states that "Although, in the present imperfect state of statistical knowledge in this country, the first steps of advance must necessarily be short and defective, his lordship is yet inclined to believe that a full and patient examination of Government records, and a reference to individual experience, to village accounts, to the Register of Bazar-rates,

Chowkedaree assessments, &c. &c., will afford such general heads of information as may lead to the forming some conclusions on the following points:

Census of population;
Cause and effect of plenty and scarcity.
Condition of the poor, their subsistence, &c.
Wages of labour.
Physical causes of crime.
Ratio of mortality.

Ordinary proportion of births to marriages, in addition to the more obvious and easily attainable information as to area of districts, comparative productiveness of lands, habits of people, proportion of Hindoos to Moosulmans, &c.

PAY OF THE BENGAL AND MADRAS NATIVE INFANTRY.

Memorandum of the pay of natives of each grade of the Infantry of the two presidencies.

	In Garrison.			Madras.	
	Bengal.				
Soobadar	67	.....		55	
Jemadar	24½	.....		24½	
Havildar	14	.....		10½	
Naick	12	.....		8½	
Drummer	11	.....		8½	
Sepoy	7	.....		7	
	135½			114½	
	When under Canvas.				
Soobadar	82	0 0	.....	69	0 0
Jemadar	32	0 0	.....	31	8 0
Havildar	19	0 0	.....	12	13 4
Naick	17	0 0	.....	11	0 0
Drummer	16	0 0	.....	12	0 0
Sepoy	8	8 0	.....	9	5 4
	174 8 0			145 10 8	
	Bengal in Garrison.			Madras under Canvas.	
Soobadar	67	0 0	.....	69	0 0
Jemadar	24	8 0	.....	31	8 0
Havildar	14	0 0	.....	12	13 0
Naick	12	0 0	.....	11	1 4
Drummer	11	0 0	.....	11	15 4
Sepoy	7	0 0	.....	9	5 4
	135 8 0			145 11 4	

HINDU ANTIQUITIES.

Lieut. Kittoe, 6th N.I., having visited Khandgiri, in Cuttack, in order to examine a rock inscription published in a paper by the late Mr. Stirling, in the *As. Res.* (vol. xv. p. 313), made a discovery of other inscriptions and antiquities. He states, in a letter to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, that he found the inscription given by Mr. Stirling (but inaccurately) over a large cave on the face of a hill; that he found other caves (14 in number) with inscriptions, some apparently Sanscrit, one in a new character, and the rest in the column character. In the latter character he discovered a very voluminous inscription on a low rocky hill near Piplee, and called Aswastuma. He says: "There is neither road nor path to this extraordinary piece of antiquity.

* In Madras there are three classes of Soobadar. The first class draws 7½ Rs., the second class 52-8, and the third class 42 Rs. I have above taken it at the average of the three, but in doing so I have overrated it, for a Soobadar does not receive the highest grade of pay until he shall have been a Soobadar for ten years.

After climbing the rock through thorns and thicket, I came of a sudden on a small terrace, open on three sides, with a perpendicular scarp on the fourth or west, from the face of which projects the front half of an elephant, of elegant workmanship, four feet high: the whole is cut out of the solid rock. On the northern face, beneath the terrace, the rock is chiselled smooth for a space of near fourteen feet by ten feet, and an inscription neatly cut covers the whole space." He intended to copy the whole.

Lieut. Kittoe had met with obstructions in his inquiries, from a mistrust on the part of the resident Brahmans, who even abstracted one of the copies which had cost him most labour. Upon expostulation, they told him that their relics had been carried off by former antiquaries, and pointed out where a commemorative slab had been cut out from a temple at Bhubaneswar by "a late Colonel Sahib." This slab was found in the possession of the Asiatic Society, having been presented by General Stewart. The Society, upon learning the fact, determined on restoring this slab, as well as another received from the same person, requesting Lieut. Kittoe to explain to the priests that their removal was the act of an individual, without the sanction of the Society. The inscription on these stones was unintelligible, from not knowing from whence they came. Mr. Prinscep, the secretary, animadverts, in strong but just terms, upon "the ruthless spoliation which is often carried on by *soi-disant* antiquaries, to the direct perversion of the true object of ancient monuments, and their employment to elucidate the history of the country."

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

Extract from a letter, dated Hyderabad, April 27th:—"The whole of the Bolamir brigade are about to march to Shorapoor, to aid the 5th regt. Nizam's infantry, and a squadron of cavalry now encamped there is sequestering that country. I am far from thinking such a proceeding either improper or impracticable, the Rajah being totally incapable of properly governing it, or coping, in the way of intrigue, &c. &c., with a rascally government like that of the Nizam. But the method of doing it should be attentively considered; for hasty and ill-concerted plans will be attended with grievous and endless perplexities, and Shorapoor may become a second Goomsoor, to avert which an active and duly qualified commissioner should be forthwith appointed to settle the Rajah's country, which old Chundoo Laul's rapacity has

all but ruined. In such a state of affairs, why should men of such abilities as Captains Raynsford, Lee, and Gressley, be allowed to remain idle? It is very generally admitted that that clever Bentinck measure, the abolition of the Nizam's civil service, will considerably abridge the existence of that Government."—*Spectator*, May 3.

MILITARY RETIRING FUND.

It will be gratifying to the supporters of the Retiring Fund, submitted by the Madras Committee, to learn that the return of votes from twenty-four regiments already received, as well as from staff-officers and others absent from their corps, shows the remarkable majority of 234 votes in its favour over forty only against it. There have been startling objections urged to the scheme, but this return of the sentiments of so large a body promises a nearer approach to general unanimity in supporting it than its warmest advocates had indulged in the expectation of. —*Ibid.*, April 29.

MASTER-ATTENDANTS.

We understand it is decided that, with the exception of about half-a-dozen of the principal ports, the office of master-attendant at all the other ports of this presidency is to be discontinued, after the lapse of the lives of the present incumbents, or as soon as they can be otherwise provided for. The master-attendants who are to remain are not to be allowed any fees or to trade, but their salary is to be very considerably increased. —*Herald*, April 29.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERRIFIC HURRICANE.

We have to record the occurrence of the severest gale that has visited Bombay within the memory of man. The wind, which was at E. on the morning of Thursday, freshened up about 3 A.M., veered round to S.S. and S.E. and gradually increased till about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8, when it blew a terrific hurricane. The vessels in the harbour drove at their moorings, ran foul of each other, and several were unfortunately carried on shore. No language can describe the scene of desolation the harbour presented about 2 P.M., when the gale abated a little: the bay was strewn with bales of cotton and parts of the wrecks of boats and ships; in the back bay, the dead were washed out of their graves and floated about the shore; the roofs of houses were torn off, trees blown down, and buggies and other conveyances capsized. There was scarcely a

dry house on the island, and goods to a great amount were destroyed in the godowns. But, perhaps, nothing can show the strength of the wind more than the state of the light-house during the gale; for, strongly built as it is, it tottered on its base, and seemed momentarily on the point of falling. The officer in charge was blown off his legs, and the copper roof of his powder magazine forced off entire, and pitched on the roof of an adjoining guard-room, which it completely demolished. The buggies and other conveyances, that attempted to cross the green in the morning, were forced back by the strength of the gale, and the rain cut one's face, like a hail-storm in Europe; indeed, no horse could or would face it. The roofs of some of the terraces were carried away in the mass, and were to be seen floating along on the wind, as if they had been but mere Pullicat handkerchiefs.

(Another account.)—Viewed from any of the piers, out of nearly fifty vessels which, three days ago, lay, to all appearance, secure, scarcely more than six are to be found which have not, more or less, suffered from the gale. Amongst those driven from their moorings, the *Northumberland*, a Liverpool trader, now lies abreast of the Custom-house steps; and the *Hastings* receiving-ship, which at one time had seven feet water in her hold, is at the old Bunder Head, opposite to the dock pier. Some idea may be formed of the manner in which the latter vessel laboured, even when brought up so close in-shore, from her having destroyed a large portion of the old Bunder pier, to which she is so near, that one might step with ease upon her deck from the shore. The *Briton*, outward bound, is a total wreck; the cotton with which she was principally laden has swollen, from being wet; she may literally be said to have burst. A young officer, who was proceeding home in her for the benefit of his health, has perished, as well as three European seamen. Three others, we have been given to understand, after coming on shore, died in the European General Hospital. The *Mary Dugdale*, *Richard Walker*, and *Ranger*, with the exception of no lives having been lost, have suffered in an equal degree. The *Rapid*, *Great Harwood*, *Hind*, *Edinburgh*, *John Stamp*, *Adelaide*, *Floating Chapel*, *Aurora*, *Corsair*, and *Taptee*, have all suffered, some partially, others very seriously. The *Hugh Lindsay* and *Berenice* (E. I. C. steamers), having been driven against each other, are much shattered. Enormous sums were offered by commanders desirous of going on board their ships, but in no case could a single boatman be prevailed upon to push off from the land. Nor was the fury of the elements confined to things aloft. Upwards of 100 houses in the native town

have been destroyed; and in the fort, the *Courier* office, and that of Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart, and Co., have been materially injured. The proceedings of the Supreme Court were suspended, the Chief Justice upon his arrival in town having adjourned business to next day. — *Bombay Gaz.*, June 17.

SUTTRE AT SATTARA.

On the 5th inst. a suttee took place at Sattara. She was the elder wife of one Khunderao Subedar, third judge in the Adawlut of his highness, who died in the fortieth year of his age. H. H. did what was in his power to prevent the widow from sacrificing herself, and promised to continue her the salary of Rs. 175, which was received by her husband; but she was inexorable, and burned herself before a numerous crowd of spectators, and a large body of the Raja's attendants and troops who attended her. She has left behind a son, aged twelve years. — *Durpun*, May 12.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.

We have been rather surprised to see of late two or more notifications by the Government, within the short space of six weeks, cancelling certain resolutions which had been come to, with reference to natives in the public employ. There is something not very much to be approved of in this. The Government ought to weigh well before deciding, and having decided, ought to weigh well before altering its judgment. The cases alluded to prove the necessity of this; it is evident, from the very fact of the resolutions being set aside, that sufficient care or attention had not been bestowed on those cases in the first instance, and yet, had not a subsequent inquiry taken place, those parties would have had character blasted and fortunes ruined without just cause! Besides, it does not appear right for the Government to pass its sentence of excommunication on the alleged offenders, until the several tribunals before which such matters come have passed their judgment; then, but not till then, when every means which the institutions of the country permit of have been used, ought the Government, as a last resort, to recognise the sentence passed and act accordingly. Had this been done in the cases alluded to, the Government would have been spared the labour of stultifying its own acts. — *Bombay Gaz.*, April 19.

CAPTAIN BURNES' MISSION.

Letters were received yesterday from Capt. Burnes' party, dated Shikarpoor, 3d ult., where they had arrived on the preceding day. Their appearance, riding

through the principal bazar of that large commercial emporium, attended by officers on the part of the Hyderabad and Khyrpoor Ameers, would seem to have excited no small sensation among the inhabitants, who appeared to be obstinately impressed with the idea that the whole of Sindh had been secretly transferred to the Feringees by the Ameers. The mission had visited Khyrpoor, about ten miles inland from Bukhur, on the left bank of the Indus, where they were very hospitably entertained; indeed, the kindness and attention invariably shown them by the Ameers and other chiefs are spoken of in high terms. At Bukhur they were shown through the fort — the first Europeans who ever set foot within its walls. The interior is described as a mass of ruins, with scarcely a tenable house to shelter its feeble garrison from sun or rain. It mounts only two guns. Its position, however, is good; it sitsuate in the middle of the stream, with a strong current running under its walls, it would long bid defiance to the irregular troops with which Sindh has hitherto had to contend, but against a regular organised force it could not hold out a day.

Capt. Burnes has transmitted to this government several valuable papers on the statistics of the several towns and districts through which he has passed, having spared neither labour nor expense in obtaining the fullest information procurable on all subjects connected with them, but more especially relating to commerce and the means of extending it. — *Ibid.* May 3.

We learn that Capt. Burnes had arrived at Sindh, and had been giving the chiefs a lecture on the present state of their country, and what it is capable of under judicious management. He threw out some hints of the advantages of the English system, to which an assent was given, under such mental reservation as the chiefs thought themselves justified to apply. — *Ibid.* May 17.

IDOLATROUS CEREMONIES.

The *Oriental Christian Spectator* states, that the Government have ordered certain "idolatrous ceremonies," performed in certain courts in this presidency, on certain occasions, to be dispensed with in time to come. The inscription of "*Shri*," in government public documents, has also been abolished in the Chief Secretary's Office, the Court of Sudder Adawlut, and the Court at Poonah.

COLONEL KENNEDY.

We have learned with much pleasure that the Court of Directors have passed a favourable decision on the appeal of Col. Kennedy, and have ordered the im-

mediate appointment of that officer to a situation somewhat similar to the one he formerly held, viz. an oriental translator to Government. The home authorities, in granting redress to Col. Kennedy, have shewn a determination not to be biassed by the opinions and views of the heads of the Indian army or Government, when officers of long standing and merit have been degraded for disagreeable conduct. Let future commanders-in-chief take a lesson from this.—*Durpun, May 19.*

NATIVE SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Native Education Society has lately conferred scholarships upon two boys in the interior; one a student of the Poona English school, and the other of the Missionary school at Belgaum. The scholarships were competed for before a committee of gentlemen, appointed for the purpose. The young men, who have now entered the Society's English school here, are to hold their scholarships for three years. We believe a similar scholarship is offered in Goojrat, but have not heard of its being filled up.—*Ibid.*

TAXES IN THE CONKAN.

Government has been pleased to abolish several objectional taxes in Conkan, and they have it in contemplation to abolish all the remaining. The collector of Rutnagerry is about to be called on to submit a statement of the very objectionable taxes existing in that zillah, more worthy to be taken into consideration than the rest. Our readers will be surprised to hear that taxes such as Oonder khaj, Hubshee Puttee, &c., still continue in that zillah. Oonder khaj is an illicit picking of rats, and Hubshee Puttee is levied in the name of the Hubshee, since the last treaty concluded between him and the Peishwas, by which he was bound to withhold himself from plundering. Not a pice of this tax, however, is now paid to the Hubshee at Rajpooree.—*Ibid.*

COTTON AND SUGAR.

The Governor in Council have exempted from the payment of land-tax, for five years, such lands in the Deccan and elsewhere, as might be brought under cultivation for cotton and Mauritius sugar-cane; upwards of 1,00,000 acres of land in the Deccan have already been ploughed and prepared for the reception of cotton seed next year. Besides which, in the Surat pergunnah, upwards of 1,000 acres are now planted with sugar-cane.

Ceylon.

A general order by the Commander of the Forces in Ceylon furnishes a most

gratifying proof of the active regard entertained, no less by the major-general than by the liberal-minded Sir Wilmot Horton, for the welfare of the soldiery under his charge. The Governor has accorded to a request of the Commander of the Forces, that a return of duty on all beer or wine consumed by the troops, in duly authorized military beer or wine rooms, shall be made; thus placing the reach of these, comparatively with spirituous liquors, harmless beverages, more within their power, and by the sign of Government approbation lending additional inducement to the soldiers to resort exclusively to these rooms.

We do not conceive that the Government of Ceylon by this order are, or have the design of, identifying themselves with Temperance Societies: we should have some objections to so direct a measure, as it would be unjust towards those soldiers who might innocently consume their spirit without abusing the enjoyment. But we take these authorized beer-rooms to be accessible to all the soldiery, where a wholesome and refreshing beverage is to be procured at a moderate rate, and where sources of rational and innocent amusement are provided to occupy profitably their leisure hours. Fortified with such auxiliaries, the well-disposed may be confidently expected to resort to them, and the wavering and even evil-disposed to be led by the force of example and attractions, whose value they have the opportunity of experiencing. Though the quarter is but humble from which the useful lesson has sprung, we hope it will not the less gain the attention of our own military chief and governor: as a question of revenue, it cannot be of much concern; as a legitimate mode of furthering temperate habits amongst the soldiery, no objection can be found to it; and its moral force, as emanating from the Government itself, would operate in its influence with double effect.—*Madras Spectator, May 6.*

Mauritius.

The Official Gazette of last Saturday announces that his Majesty has been pleased to disapprove the last ordinance on the press, that we have been accustomed to designate as the Ferris law. This disapprobation is said to be couched in terms so energetic, as to strike the Mauritius Senate with consternation, and to make it at this day a question of emulous interest among its illustrious members to disclaim all art or part in framing or abetting the law, or giving to it the sanction of their vote, each generously throwing all the obloquy of that monstrous ordinance on the honourable defunct, whose name it bore. Happily, the colonists have not forgot the names of the true authors and instigators

of that tyrannical and revengeful law, and history has indelibly recorded them in her annals, with the view of making posterity acquainted with the men who, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, snatched from Magritius one of the most precious of the liberties of man.

The evil that now results from an attack so perfidious and dishonest, may, perhaps, be dreaded even more than the mischief it produced; we are in fact totally deprived of every repressive law, and the most wanton and profligate license may be the consequence of this sudden transition from despotism and injustice to an unrestrained liberty. Such, however, has been the impression produced in England, that his Majesty forbids the Council to enact any ordinance on the same matter; thereby leaving room to surmise that, after so lamentable a precedent, the Council is deemed incapable of producing a good one on the question.

Now to whom—permit us to enquire—can this evil be imputed? Not surely to the councillors, who, having but one vote to give when called upon, used it to wreak vengeance on the press, their antagonist?—They are no doubt in some sort excusable?—Well then, it is not certainly to us, who submitted without a murmur to the laws then existing, what injury soever we might sustain.—It is then to those persons to whom we have repeated to satiety, why meddle in this matter? Where is the urgency, where the pretence of necessity? Who has breathed a complaint? Wherefore take a prominent and active part at a period when the Council is so composed, that every object of attainable utility must evidently be rejected, and every scheme of arbitrary oppression unhesitatingly and cordially embraced? 'Tis to those who, in feigning to deplore the existence of that very ordinance, were the most forward to put in execution, in despite of the order of his Majesty in council relating to the constitution of the colonial legislature, an order which forbids the execution of colonial laws until they are sanctioned by the gracious pleasure of his Majesty. It is once again to those the evils must be imputed, who, having the power by a single word to prevent the promulgation of the law by a just adherence to the order in council to which we have alluded, preferred to act the part of subservient zealots when the question was to apply the severe dispositions of the colonial ordinance.

Certain it seems that if in 1836 a reform on this matter had not been so clumsily attempted, contrary to every rule of wise policy, we should still preserve our repressive laws, defective perhaps, and unsuitable elsewhere, but necessary in our colony, where the vestiges of slavery not yet entirely effaced, and the spirit of intoler-

ance and fanaticism which evidently exist, might excite the uninstructed classes to insubordination and revolt, on the instigation of the first pamphleteer who would glut and batten on scandal and calumny.

To you then are to be attributed these disastrous results, ye men of porcelain mould, who think you have received from nature the gift of never failing; to you we must be indebted for the return of Berquin, of his press, of the saint that accompanies him, paid by the Anti-Slavery Society to disseminate desolation in our once happy isle. For our own parts, we consider our fines and imprisonments as honourable scars, for which we shall never have to blush.

And which is the preferable lot—that of the man who has attached his name to this work of infamy, the object of the execration of a whole people, and disavowed with contempt by our gracious Sovereign, or that of the upright citizen whose independence made him the sharer of the felon's cell because he would not submit to what the highest authority has formally disannulled?

But enough. We are already understood by our friends. Once, indeed, it was our duty to make a lofty tone and raise a haughty brow:—it was when tyranny sought to trample us in the dust, when our fortunes and our liberties were exposed to the most cruel of hazards; but if in our turn we have now the power to make our enemies and oppressors tremble, we shall disdain even just reprisals. Precisely as the spirit of liberty guided our pen, when we were exposed by every word we uttered to fines, to imprisonments, to transportation, so in the present conjuncture we feel ourselves bound to circumspection and reserve, by the assurance that we have nothing to fear.

With the prospect of the unbridled license that seems to threaten us, we, who were the first to introduce into the colony the taste for a free discussion of public affairs that has in some instances produced benefits so essential, are bound by every honest principle to labour to restrict it to suitable limits. We think it in accordance with our character to refuse our columns to the propagation of all rumours that may reflect on domestic life, to maintain a grateful submission, affection, and fidelity, to the mother country that has so indulgently redressed our just complaints. If we could ever forget that now, more than ever, such is our commission, nothing could be alleged to excuse us.—*Cerneen, March 30.*

Spanish India.

By letters from Manila to the 6th of March, intelligence has been received of revolutionary movements in that city.

It seems that a conspiracy existed to "parody," as it is expressed, last year's insurrection of La Granja in the mother country. Five individuals, Santa Maria, Santa Romana, Garin, Avasse, and Gerona, were at the head of this movement, supported by the battalion of the regiment Asia. The officers of this battalion remained faithful, it is said, but the sergeants, who in the Spanish armies exercise much greater influence over the soldiers than their superiors, were with the revolutionists. The intention of these parties was to proclaim and take the oath to the Constitution, in the privileges of which the Spanish colonies had not yet been permitted to participate, their share in it having yet to be regulated by the Cortes by a special law. Almost all the other troops of the garrison and the Indian soldiery, together with all the European and Creole Spaniards and the Corporation,—in a word, the great majority, were opposed to the projects of the conspirators. Nevertheless, tranquillity had not been restored when the accounts came away; all was confusion, and the governor is described as not possessing force either morally or physically to remedy this state of things; and, adds one letter, "Manilla will be lost if Camba (the newly appointed captain-general) does not soon arrive to assume the government." Another letter states, however, that the nomination of Camba was not popular with the army, because of his partial distribution of favours, and "scandalous promotions" of his own friends, whilst minister of war. The native Indians of Fondo and Biondo (without the walls of Manilla) had armed to defend their (Spanish) monks, whom they accused the Spaniards recently arrived of intending to murder. The governor *ad interim*, Senor Salazar, had published a proclamation on the 21st of February, to calm the "anxiety" and disorder which were reigning; but it produced no effect, as he declared his intention to govern according to existing forms, until the receipt of orders from the Supreme Government respecting any new code which might be framed for the future regulation of the ultra-marine possessions. — *Times*.

Persia.

The Persian government (says the *Augsburg Gazette*) has begun to follow the example of the Sultan, and to publish a state gazette, which is not, like the *Moniteur Ottoman*, destined for a few readers merely, but for the whole country. It is yet but a week since its first appearance, but it is not the less worth mentioning, on account of its extreme novelty in Persia. This gazette appears *Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 21. No. 94.*

every month; it is lithographed coarsely enough on a sheet in folio of China paper. It has no general title; at the top of the first page there is merely the arms of Persia, or rather a buckler united with the crown of Persia.

Reports from Tabreez, received at Constantinople, state that the Shah of Persia set out from Teheran to go against Herat, on the 23d July, his army being already far advanced in Khorsan. His three uncles, the sons of the late Futeh Ali Shah, had escaped into Russian Georgia. One of these personages is the prince who, during the late struggle for the Persian diadem, succeeded in wearing it for twenty-five days; and it was thought Russia would keep him *in petto*, in case of any future emergency requiring a pretender to the crown. A report prevailed that Dr. McNeill was ill at Teheran.

The *Courier Français* states, that it was rumoured in Egypt, on the authority of letters from India, that the Rajah of Lahore was preparing to undertake some expedition, to prevent the execution of projects ascribed to the sovereign of Persia, by seizing upon a territory situate beyond the limits of Cabul and Candahar, and which would form, as it were, the advanced post of his possessions on that side.

Egypt.

The following is the substance of a letter from Mr. Waghorn, dated "Cairo, August 21," which has appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*.

The Egyptian government has just received an iron steamer, built at Liverpool, which is intended for the Nile, to tow cotton-boats, carry cargo, &c. This vessel has since left Alexandria for Candia, where Mohamed Ali still remains, though daily expected back.

Col. Vyse, one of the Oxford Blues, has been for the last three months exploring at the Pyramids. His success has been great; in fact, much greater than either Belzoni's or Caviglia's. Col. Vyse spared neither money nor labour in his researches.

There is no plague in Egypt beyond the lazaretto of Alexandria; neither is there cholera nor any contagious disease whatever. My own opinion is, that Egypt is fast getting a most healthy country. We already have Indian officers residing in it on account of their health; and it is further my opinion that, in a few years, it will become the partial residence of all the English in India, both for pleasure and for health.

The pasha's affairs, in the Hedjas and (Q)

Yemen, remain as before, except that a small force of the pasha's was cut to pieces, nearly to a man, about three months ago. The war there is the only policy of Mohamed Ali's that I condemn. It was originally begun to put down the Wahabees, who had plundered the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, and also murdered the pilgrims who came from the north on their religious pilgrimage. That sect having been wholly put down, except a few of them now residing in the country of the Imaum of Muscat, there exists no longer any reason for the warfare in Arabia, and the pasha would act wisely in merely confining his arms there to punish acts of aggression on the towns bordering the east coast of the Red Sea.

"At four P.M. of the 19th of August, the Nile having risen to the proper height for cutting the canal through which, by intersection of other canals from that, the waters of the Nile are conveyed through the whole eastern side of that river into Lower Egypt, a large boat, which had been prepared, dressed with flags, awnings, and carpets for the occasion, and crowded with people, was seen slowly ascending the stream of the Nile, with the assistance of the wind; presently another large dressed-out boat steered off to the former; both were lashed together, and these were preceded by another boat, having a gun on her bow, which continued firing without intermission during their ascent up the river. These three were joined and accompanied by various other boats, chiefly belonging to the nobility and gentry of Egypt. Both sides of the Nile were crowded with lookers-on. The garden of Rhoda, which lies contiguous to the spot where the waters are let in, was also densely crowded. On the arrival of the vessels at this spot, they were received with a salute of artillery, stationed there for that purpose. Through the whole night, boats were constantly passing up and down, the most of them with Arabic music on board; in fact, for this one night in the year, the Nile may be said to resemble Venice in its summer nights of serenading. At frequent intervals, rockets, artillery, blue lights, and fireworks of various descriptions, were fired throughout the night. Close to the spot where the cut was to be made, stand the buildings which contain the machinery by which the waters of the Nile are conveyed to the citadel of Cairo. These buildings seemed, when the fireworks were not playing, like a huge fortification; as the fireworks occasionally lighted the atmosphere over it, hundreds of people were seen on its summits. As the morning dawned, the boats with the harems began to appear, with various suites from different points. First came the ex-sheikh of Mecca, with his splendid and pampered

Arab horses, of the true Neghed breed, probably the finest in the world; then came the dervishes from Turkey, with their handkerchiefs and badges. The consuls of European nations, as well as the subjects of those nations, all repaired to the spot. Next came the military, civil, and other officers of the Egyptian government; and last, at eight o'clock, came Habib Effendi, the venerable and respected governor of Cairo, to attend the opening of the waters. His vakeel threw copper money in handfuls for the poor into the canal. At sun-rise, the labourers stationed to cut the soil were at their work, and at a quarter past eight, the waters rushed in, and in ten minutes after a boat passed through, and floated for two miles inland. Habib Effendi then presented the Cadi of Cairo with a caftan, or robe of honour, and his agent also gave other robes to the officers of the Cadi. The tents and two most beautiful flags of cloth of gold were now struck, and in a quarter of an hour after the cut, the whole multitude had disappeared. All were dressed in their richest costumes, and all wore happy faces, some, perhaps, merely put on for the day, but all seemed to join in praising the God of the Universe who annually deals out this blessing of waters to Egypt. The shouts of the multitude and the roar of cannon at the first gush of waters was almost paralyzing, joined as it was with a prayer to Heaven from nearly every human being on the spot, whose numbers I should suppose amounted to 250,000 people."

Circassia.

We have received, *via* Trebisond and Odessa, some particulars respecting the late occurrences in the Caucasus, and the situation of the Russian forces in that country. The corps forming the line between Azoph and Anapa, which was too extended to be strong, having been organized into two columns of attack, with the cavalry covering their wings, made a forward movement into the insurgent country. The invading army at first experienced no resistance, but, after a few marches, the Circassians, and their allies, made their appearance on all sides, and their horsemen having gained some advantages over the two Russian wings, the safety of both columns was at one time so far compromised, that their commanders deemed it prudent to retrograde. The retreat was effected in good order, but not without a multitude of engagements, in which the Imperial troops were not always successful. The garrisons of the forts and intrenched camps were unable to support the movements of the columns, or protect their retreat, because they were at the moment blockaded by masses of natives, who,

though always at hand to harass them in their sorties, never waited to fight a serious battle.

On the left bank of the Kuban, the natives evinced so much boldness, and mustered such a large force, that the Russians were unable to attempt any operation. The other bank, being a level country, afforded the latter greater advantages, as they could bring their artillery into action; yet they were unable to hold their ground at Burtani, and on the Bes-suga, and the Circassian bands pushed forward as far as Aktar. The chiefs who direct the movements of these bands, appear to have calculated the advantage they could derive from their numbers and intrepidity, and the incredible rapidity with which the Caucasian combatants move from one point to another; and some deserters, lately arrived at Temrak, stated that these chiefs had a perfect understanding with the princes of the two Kaabarta; that all the other tribes had joined the league, and that the Abasians, who were still blockaded by sea from Tarnan and Kiziltagh to the Turkish coast, were amply compensated by the aid they received from their allies. Nothing positive is known of their foreign relations, which are supposed to be rather extensive.

The Russian troops marched into the Caucasus since spring, to reinforce the armies and garrisons, or renew them, altogether are said to amount to nearly 25,000 men; their whole effective army at this moment exceeds 40,000. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg was mistaken in believing this force sufficient to reduce a country, whose whole population is under arms, and in which the Russian soldiers suffer much from the climate, and are easily demoralized. It has now discovered that the natives of the Caucasus were not so tractable as those of Georgia, and that the Russian army should confine itself to occupy, as much as possible, the positions it now holds, and wait for more favourable circumstances to recommence the war. This, however, little tallies with the last attempts, of which Russia was unable to conceal the fatal results from foreign nations.—*Courier Français.*

Cape of Good Hope.

Advices from this colony furnish us with the treaty entered into between the Lieut.-governor of the Eastern Division, and the Fingo chiefs, Umblambiso and Jokwani. By this peace is established with the tribe, and the chiefs accept, as a special mark of favour, of part of the territory between the Keiskamma and the Fish River, to be fixed on by the lieut.-governor. No individuals of either nation are to cross the boundary fixed upon without permission. An English agent is to

reside with the chiefs, and all complaints are to be made through him. British subjects obtaining licences to trade, can only do so with the consent of the chiefs. Any Fingo, desirous of crossing the boundary, must obtain a pass from the British agent,* and be unarmed. A treaty had also been concluded with the Tambookie tribe.

Bourbon.

By accounts from the Isle of Bourbon, of May last, it appears there were violent dissensions between the legislative and executive authorities. The session of the Colonial Council had been opened on the 8th of April, with a speech from the Governor, recommending to their deliberations various projects of law about to be laid before them. After a lengthened discussion, an answer to the speech was agreed upon on the 3d, but presented to the Governor the 8th of May. The answer recapitulates a variety of grievances, real or pretended. Among the rest, the Council protest against certain modifications proposed in the system of municipal organization. One chief object of these modifications appears to be to enable the Government to exercise a more direct surveillance over the slave-population, conjointly with and controlling the municipal authorities. The Government, say the Council, cannot intermeddle, without danger, in the internal discipline of houses. A project of law for the regulation of what should be free Indian labour, had been deferred by the Governor until the receipt of more perfect information from India, and this delay was remonstrated against by the Council, who describe the labourers of this class as given up to "vagabondage, instead of work, and as carrying into the workshops (among the negroes) the contagion of a bad example, disorder, theft, and pillage." These Indians (*engagés*, as they are termed) were introduced from the Indian continent, it would appear, to supply the apprehended deficiency of slave-labour since the abolition of the slave trade, something in the same manner, and with the same views, as the system of white slavery introduced into the British colonies, and which strenuous exertions are making just now to extend. After being entrapped from India, under engagements for voluntary labour, the Bourbon Council were evidently desirous to reduce them by penal laws to the condition of slave property. On the day of the delivery of their address, in answer to his speech, the Governor, after a severe reprimand, found it necessary to dissolve the Assembly.—*Times.*

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Sept. 27.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of E. I. Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street.

[We are compelled, the month being so very near its termination, to postpone a full report of the proceedings until our next number.]

Mr. Poynder, in pursuance of notice given at the last General Court, brought forward his motion, the object of which was to recommend to the Directors to send out a despatch to India, calling on the authorities there to act immediately on the instructions contained in the Court's des-

patch of the 20th of February 1833, with respect to the attendance of British soldiers at Hindoo religious ceremonies, and to the receipt of the pilgrim-tax.

Mr. Hankey seconded the motion. A long discussion ensued; but after an amendment, moved by Sir C. Forbes, (lost on a show of hands,) and a second amendment moved by Mr. Weeding which, on a division, was also lost, there being ten for, and twenty-six against the amendment; the original motion was negatived without a division.

The Court then adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW WAR STEAMER.

The E. I. Company's new war steamship, *Semiramis*, fitting out in Blackwall Docks, will leave about the end of October (or at latest by the 10th of Nov.), under the command of Capt. Brucks, of the Indian navy. On her passage to Bombay, she will touch at Teneriffe, St. Vincent's, St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and Cochín. She is a fine vessel of 720 tons, and of 300-horse power. The difficulties and delays in the shipment of coal, at the various points of touching, which occurred to the *Atalanta* and *Berenice* steamers, will be obviated in this instance, an agent having been already sent out to make the requisite preparations; and it is fully expected, through the knowledge derived from the voyages of Captains Campbell and Grant, in the last-mentioned steamers, as well as from the talent and experience of the commander of the *Semiramis*, that she will reach Bombay in eighty days.—*Atlas*.

ARCHDEACON ROBINSON.

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Thomas Robinson, M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge (late Archdeacon of Malinas), Lord Almoner's reader, and Professor of Arabic, in that University, vacant by the resignation of the Lord Bishop of Hereford.

MISSIONARIES TO AUSTRALIA.

A number of German missionaries, consisting of twelve males and eight females, is about to proceed to New South Wales, in a ship preparing to sail from Greenock.

NEW COLONY IN AUSTRALASIA.

An Association has been recently formed for the establishment of a new colony in some part of Australasia, to be denominated "The Province of Victoria," upon the basis of the settlers being permitted to administer their own local affairs, in the same manner as a corporate city; and a uniform system of disposing of the waste lands, by affixing such a price thereon, as shall oblige a settler to remain a certain period in the same situation, and ensure a combination of labour. The details of the plan are set forth in an advertisement which accompanies our present number.

LETTERS TO THE EAST.

General Post-Office, 18th Aug. 1837.

A great reduction is made in the postage upon letters conveyed by her Majesty's packets in the Mediterranean. Letters for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt, and the East-Indies, if forwarded by way of Falmouth and by her Majesty's packets in the Mediterranean, will, in future, be subject to a uniform rate of only 2s. 6d. single—5s. double—7s. 6d. treble—10s. per ounce weight, and so on in proportion, from whatever part of the United Kingdom they may be despatched, instead of the former rates, which varied according to the distance the letters were conveyed to Falmouth. Single letters for the above destinations in the Mediterranean, if specially directed "*via* Marseilles," will be liable to an uniform British rate, wherever they may be posted, of 10d., and the French rate of 1s. 10d., in all 2s. 8½d.; and letters for the East-Indies, by the same route, will be liable, in addition

to those rates, to the further charge of 1s. single, and so on in proportion.

General Post-Office, 22d Sept. 1837.
Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Mediterranean, Egypt, and India.—Mails are made up at this office every Saturday for Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar; every second Saturday from 2d inst. for Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands; and every fourth Saturday from 2d inst. for Egypt and the East-Indies, to be forwarded by steam-vessels from Falmouth to Gibraltar. The mails for Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, will be conveyed from Gibraltar to Malta every fortnight by her Majesty's steam-packets employed in the Mediterranean. The letters for Greece and the Ionian Islands will be conveyed from Malta every fortnight by steam-packets, which will start after the arrival of the mails from England. The letters for Egypt and India will be forwarded from Malta once a month by steam-packets, after the arrival at that island of the mail from England of every fourth Saturday after the 2d inst.

MILITARY RETIREMENTS.

Another proof has recently been afforded of that watchfulness of the interests of the Indian army, which is well calculated to strengthen the zeal and attachment of its officers, and to give the service additional reasons for relying upon the fostering kindness as well as the justice of the Court of Directors. The gratifying circumstance we have to announce is, a modification of the regulations of 1835, by which a reduction has been granted of the period of service which is to entitle officers of certain standings to retirement on specific pensions. The following is the scale adopted:—

Thirty-two years' actual service to entitle an officer to retire on the full pay of Colonel.

Twenty-eight years.....Lieut.-colonel.
 Twenty-four yearsMajor.

The period of twenty years for the pay of captain has not been reduced; but these alterations are so liberal, that they will diffuse general satisfaction throughout all grades of the service. We congratulate the army at large upon this important regulation, which will prove to be of the utmost advantage to many whose promotion has been retarded by adverse circumstances, while it presents the means of accelerating the advancement of others who remain in the service.—*Atlas.*

H. M. FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

13th L. Dragoes (at Madras). Capt. T. P. Lang to be major, v. Taylor dec. (27 Nov. 37); Lieut. George Manners to be capt., v. Lang (18 Sept. 37);

Cornet J. H. Gray to be lieut., v. Manners (15 do.); Cornet and Adj. Charles Floyd to have rank of lieut. (16 do.); W. H. Rosser to be cornet, v. Gray (15 do.)

2d Foot (at Bombay). Ena. T. A. Nixon to be lieut., v. Walton dec. (6 Feb. 37); Cadet Thomas Addison to be ens., v. Nixon (15 Sept.).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. A. D. A. Stewart, from 42d regt., to be lieut., v. Lord Charles Kerr who exch. (1 Sept. 37).

26th Foot (in Bengal). Ena. Charles Cameron to be lieut., v. Heming dec.; Ena. John Wright, from h. p. 96th F. to be ens., v. Camerou (both 22 Sept. 37); Qu.-mast. Serj. John Cumming to be ens. by purch., v. Wright who retires (23 do.)

29th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Ena. H. D. Smart to be lieut. by purch., v. Irving who retires; and Geo. Gravatt to be ens. by purch., v. Smart who retires (both 25 Aug. 37).

50th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Ena. W. H. Wright to be lieut., v. Malcolm dec.; and Cadet Thomas Dundas to be ens., v. Wright (both 22 Sept. 37).

51st Foot (ordered to V. D. Land). Capt. J. W. Harvey, from h. p. unattached, to be capt., v. C. W. Tyndale who exch. (1 Sept. 37); Lieut. Percy Rice to be capt. by purch., v. Harvey who retires; Ena. F. Carey to be lieut. by purch., v. Rice; and Cadet F. C. Doveton to be ens. by purch., v. Carey (all 2 Sept.)

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Ena. Wm. M. De Butts to be lieut., v. Shaw dec. (23 May 37); Cadet T. N. Dalton to be ens., v. T. W. Walker dec. (22 Sept.); Serj. Major G. I. Cary to be ens., v. De Butts (23 do.)

7th Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. H. J. Lloyd, from h. p. 38th F., to be lieut., v. Beales prom.; Ena. Richard Shields to be lieut. by purch., v. Lloyd who retires; and T. H. Fletcher to be ens. by purch., v. Shields (all 25 Aug. 37).

Ceylon Infy Regt. Lieut. R. Macbenth, from h. p. unattached, to be lieut., v. George Hamilton who exch., rec. dif. (22 Sept. 37).

Brev. Major Wm. Russell, upon h. p. 31st F., has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an unattached company, he being about to become a settler in New South Wales; date 25th Aug. 1837.

The cipher W. R. now borne upon the buttons and appointments of the different branches of the army, is to be changed to V. R., as exhibited in a sketch which has been deposited at the Office of Military Boards for future information and guidance.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 30. *Eagle*, Patterson, from Mauritius 8th May, and Simon's Bay 24th June; off Falmouth.—*Zet Grey*, Adamson, from Manilla 24th March; off Cork.—31. *Emma Ragoula*, Buchan, from China 13th April; at Deal.—*Bengal Merchant*, Campbell, from China 31st March; at Bristol.—*Serv. 2 Clyde*, Kerr, from Bengal 21st March; at Deal.—*Imbellia*, Brown, from Bengal 3d April; off Dartmouth; *Elephanta*, Buchanan, from Bengal 11th April; off Liverpool.—4. *Jasa*, Todd, from Ceylon 17th April; and *Kinsner*, Mallard, from N. S. Wales 14th May; both at Deal.—*Ludlow*, Frith, from Bengal 15th March, and Mauritius 13th May; off Hastings.—6. *Captain Cook*, Brown, from N. S. Wales 17th April; at Deal.—*Cestrian*, Kellock, from Bombay 7th May; at Liverpool.—8. *John*, Dixon, from N. S. Wales 11th May; at Deal.—9. *Stern*, Wake, from Bombay 23d April, and Simon's Bay 1st July; at Deal.—*William Bryan*, Roman, from N. S. Wales 6th April, and Bahia 13th July; off Dover.—11. H.M.S. *Andromache*, Chads, from Trincomallee 31st May, Madras 3d June, and Cape 20th July; at Portsmouth.—12. *Remon*, Gordon, from Siam; at Deal.—*Duncan*, Cowley, from Bombay 3d May; off Liverpool.—13. *William Turner*, Leitch, from Bombay 14th May; off Liverpool.—*Shepherdess*, Glasgow, from Mauritius 30th May; and *Globe*, Elsdon, from Cape 2d June; both off Margate.—*Grace*, Barber, from Mauritius 2d May and Algon Bay 34th do; off Plymouth.—14. *Mary Somerset*, Jackson, from Bengal 23d April, and Mauritius

11th June; off Liverpool.—*Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Small, from Bombay 28th May; at Port Glasgow.—15. *Grecian*, Richards, from Mauritius 28th May; off Margate.—16. *Permet*, Bental, from Ceylon 23d April, and Cape 28th June; off Hastings.—*Eliza*, Harris, from Mauritius 31st May; off Dover.—*Hindoo*, McGill, from Bengal 23d May; at Liverpool.—18. *John Dennistoun*, Mackie, from Bombay 21st May; at Deal.—19. *Isabella*, Lowden, from Singapore 15th April, and Anjer 10th May; off Portland.—*Rome*, Jenks, from Batavia 30th April; at Cowes.—20. *Halfour*, Bee, from Bombay 27th April, and Tutuorin 10th May; at Liverpool.—*Glenarm*, Grueber, from Ceylon 15th May; off Dover.—21. *British Sovereign*, Browne, from N. S. Wales 4th May; off Pensance.—*Amity*, Scott, from Mauritius 17th May; off Beachey Head.—25. *Henry Poreher*, Hart, from Bengal 13th April; off Plymouth.—*Etern*, Molison, from Batavia 27th May; off Dartmouth.—*Madras*, Dixon, from Bombay 9th May; at Waterford.

Departures.

Aug. 6. *Patriot King*, Clarke, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—22. *Caledonia*, Liddell, for Batavia and China; from Liverpool.—*New York Packet*, Gregory, for Rio Janeiro and Mauritius; from Deal.—23. *London*, Major, for Batavia; passed Salcombe from Rotterdam.—26. *Baretto Junior*, Saunders, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—29. *Tyria*, Stevens, for Ceylon (with troops); from Cork.—*Helen*, Henderson, for Cape; from Liverpool.—Sept. 1. *Duke of Argyll*, Bristow, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—*Royal Sovereign*, Moncrieff, for V. D. Land (with convicts); *Martha*, Bayles, for Cape; and *Princess Victoria*, Lee, for St. Helena; all from Deal.—3. *Duke of Buccleuch*, Martin, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Hector*, Johnson, for Bombay; from Llanelli (with Company's coals).—4. *St. George*, Crawford, for Mauritius (with Company's coals); from Deal.—5. *Lady Flora*, Ford, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—*Castle Huntley*, Johnston, for Bombay and China; from Deal.—*Elizabeth*, Irving, for Madras and Bengal; from Bristol.—*Jessie*, Bell, for N. S. Wales; from Dublin.—*Alfred*, Flint, for N. S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*Olivia*, Ager, for China; from Liverpool.—6. *Reliance*, Smith, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Drummore*, Mylne, for Bengal; from Newcastle.—7. *Dona Maria*, Howman, for Bengal; from Cowes.—8. *Layton*, Wade, for N. S. Wales (with government emigrants); from Bristol.—9. *Penelope*, Morris, for Mauritius; from Greenock.—10. *Strathfeldsay*, Walker, for N. S. Wales (with government emigrants); from Limerick.—12. *Patriot*, Dunn, for Cape and Algoa Bay; from Deal.—*London*, King, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—13. *Mona*, Hall, for Mauritius and Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Brigit*, Gillesken, for N. S. Wales; and *Minerva*, Furlong, for N. S. Wales; both from Greenock.—14. *Packet*, Shirling, for Cape and South Australia; from Falmouth.—*Superb*, Briscoe, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—15. *William the Fourth* (steamer), Stamp, for N. S. Wales; *Cranquhar*, Ray, for ditto; and *Gilbert Munroe*, Duff, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—16. *Niagara*, Herring, for Mauritius; from Marcellies.—*Syria*, Currie, for Bombay (with Company's coals); from Llanelli.—18. *Volunteer*, Barwise, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—19. *Royal Saxon*, Renner, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Royal Admiral*, Fotheringham, for South Australia (H. M. Commissioners' ship); from Deal.—*Druid*, Ainsworth, for Mauritius; from Bristol.—20. *Marion*, MacCarthy, for Cape and Bengal; and *Molson*, Pasley, for Singapore and Manilla; both from Portsmouth.—*Triumph*, Green, for Cape and Bombay; from Torbay.—*Mary*, Beachcroft, for Hobart Town; *Mary Ann*, Tarbut, for Madras; *Ann Gale*, Giles, for Cape and Mauritius; both from Plymouth.—*Marquis Hastings*, Simpson, for N. S. Wales; and *Louisa Campbell*, Buckley, for Launceston; both from Cowes.—*Briton*, Wythe, for Algoa Bay; *Munster Lass*, Carrew, for St. Helena; *Tropic King*, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; and *Penard Park*, Middleton, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—*Abbotsford*, Mitchell, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—21. *Zenobia*, Owen, for Cape and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Bencoolen*, Gilbert, for N. S. Wales; and *Frederick Hush*, Toby, for Cape; both from Deal.—*Alquiva*, McFee, and *Barbara*, Beasley, both for Bombay; from Liverpool.—25. *Black Jack*, Muller, for Algoa Bay; and *Narcissus*, Curry, for Ceylon; both from Deal.—23. *Pekoe*,

Gillies, for Lintin and Manilla; from Liverpool.—23. *Kuchel*, Paul, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Emu*, Howard, and *Derwent*, Riddell, both for V. D. Land; from Deal.—26. *Mary Catherine*, for Hobart Town; from Deal.—*Alexander Johnston*, Auld, for Batavia, Singapore, and Manilla; and *Persian*, Sparks, for Singapore; both from Liverpool.—27. *Clio*, Rossigale, for Mauritius; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Seneca, from Bombay: Mrs. Muspratt; J. M. Muspratt, Esq., C. S.; Capt Benbow, 16th N. I.; Dr. Hathorn, 11th N. I.; Dr. Arding, 1st L. C.; Lieut. J. Vincent, engineers; Lieut. H. Jacob, 19th N. I.; Mr. Plummer, R. N.; Mr. Howard, freemason; Master and Miss Muspratt; Master Hallett; Misses Brett and Bend w.; three steerage passengers, with their children.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Mrs. James; Mrs. Gaiskell; Col. C. B. James; Rev. Mr. Laurie.)

Per Eagle, from Mauritius: Mrs. Dayers; Mrs. Dulery; Mrs. Walcott; Mrs. Johnstone; Misses Taylor and Burgoyne; Messrs. Rose, Walcott, and Lemeurman; ten children, two servants.

Per Kinnear, from N. S. Wales: D. A. C. G. Paty, and two children; John Bingle, Esq., and child; Lieut. Norcock, of H. M. S. *Rattlesnake*; Dr. Rankin.

Per John, from N. S. Wales: Major and Mrs. Delisle; Lieut Mackay; Dr. Perry; 32 soldiers; 3 soldiers' wives; 11 children of ditto.

Per Spartan, from N. S. Wales (arrived in July last): Mr. John Paul, sen.; Mrs. Paul and two children; Dr. Fotheringham, R. N.; Dr. Fowles, R. N.; Messrs. McGuire, Stewart, Wilson, Able, Oatespeke, and Clarke.

Per Statesmen, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. and Miss Pollack; Mr. N. Aspinall and family; Mr. George Wynn; Mr. Oliver; Messrs. Hill, Martin, Vincent, John Robertson, and Patrick Leary.

Per Euclid, from Bombay: Mr. D. Robertson, late commander of the *Souley Castle*; Captain Goad, Bengal Cavalry; Lieut. J. E. Gells, 4th L. Drags.; Ens. A. Geis, Madras European Regt.; Mr. J. Johnson.

Per Cedric, from Bombay; Major Jebb; Lieut. Kelly; Dr. Fraser; Mr. Laver.

Per William Turner, from Bombay: Mr. R. X. Murphy; Mrs. Murphy and child. Dr. Frueinan; Lieut. Wakefield; Mr. John Beilew.

Expected.

Per Claudine, from Madras: Mrs. Capt. Roberts and family; Mrs. Smyth; Mrs. Hodgson and family; Mrs. Cart; Mrs. Parnell and family; Capt. Roberts; Capt. Pace; Capt. Straubenzy; Dr. Smyth; Mr. Parnell; Mr. Anairic, merchant; Mrs. Mc Rennie; two steerage passengers.

Per La Belle Alliance, from Bengal: Mrs. Bushby; Mr. G. A. Bushby, C. S.; Major W. Johnston, H. M. 26th regt.; Mr. Truscott, C. S.; Mr. H. Buckland; Mr. McKann, three children; five servants. From Madras: Major W. Stokoe.—For the Cape: Mr. W. Hudleston, Madras C. S.; Capt. and Mrs. Sheriff, 48th Bengal N. I.

Per Cambridge, from Bombay: Archdeacon Carr; Mrs. Carr and two children; Capt. Church, H. M. 17th regt.; Lieut. Lucas, ditto; Capt. Elliott, H. M. 40th regt.; Lieut. C. Giberne, 10th N. I.; Lieut. C. G. Calland, 14th N. I.; Mr. Jennings, Madras Cavalry; Mr. Elliott, Conductor; seven servants.—For the Cape: John Warden, Esq.; Mrs. Warden.

Per Lotus, from Madras: Capt. Druet, artillery; Lieut. Gordon, H. M. 63d regt.; Dr. Wilkinson; Ens. Gordon, artillery.

Per Lord William Bentinck, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Maynard.

Per Sovereign, from N. S. Wales: J. R. Mc Leay, Esq.; David Clark, Esq.; Capt. Clark; Dr. Evans, R. N.

Per Numa, from Ceylon: Capt. and Mrs. Forbes and two children; Lieuts. McAlpin, McNeill, and Nash; Ensigns Halliburton and Shields; Staff Aduit. Surg. Boyes, M. D.; 1 sergeant and 3 rank and file of H. M. 88th regt.; 8 sergeants, 2 drummers, 107 rank and file, 12 women, and 35 children; all of H. M. 78th Highlanders.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Royal Season, for Bengal: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lacy and three children; Miss Quinton; Miss Kirkman; Mr. E. Beaurain; Lieut. Routh.

Per Marion, for Bengal: Colonel Dundas and family; Major Thomson, 31st N.I.; Capt. Andrews; Lieut. Bird, 12th N.I.; Mr. Sturgis; Mr. Patullo; Mr. Playfair; Mr. Mackey; Mr. Symons.

Per Zenobia, for Cape and Bengal: Rev. Mr. Norgate; Mr. Pehnüller; Mr. Wm. Spluk; Mr. Galloway; Mr. Williams, &c.

Per Roxburgh Castle, for Madras and Bengal: Lady Gordon; Major and Mrs. Mountain; Capt. Ludlow; Capt. Lewis; Capt. Fraser; Mr. Maitland; Mr. Deacon; Mr. Newberry; Mr. Campbell; Mr. Mardall; Mr. Shelden; Mr. Fisher; Mr. Kempster; Mr. Tucker; four officers of H. M. army; two boys; one servant.

Per Louisa Campbell, for V. D. Land: Mr. and Mrs. Welsh and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Cousins; two Misses and two Masters Cousins; Mr. and Mrs. Lambert; Miss and Master Lambert; Misses Gadie and Welsh; Mrs. Murphy, Allen, Lees, Winter, Tulloch, James, Wallace, Logie, and Duncan.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The *Reliance*, Williams, from Liverpool to Calcutta, was lost off Ganjam, west side of the Bay of Bengal, on 21st April. Cargo partly saved.

The *Mary*, Turcan, from Mauritius to Calcutta, was totally lost on 25th May, on Cargados Reef. Crew saved.

The Dutch ship *Padang*, from Amsterdam to Batavia, ran on the Goodwin Sands on the morning of the 24th Sept., and was wrecked. The chief mate, carpenter, and one seaman drowned.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 8. At Paris, the lady of Capt. Grème, Madras Cavalry, of a son.

25. In New Broad-street, the lady of John Cockburn, Esq., of a daughter.

28. In Hunter-street, Brunswick square, the lady of Thos. Ferrar, Esq., of Bombay, of a son.

Sept. 10. The lady of Lieut. R. Holman, R.N., of a daughter.

13. At Feltham-hill, Middlesex, the lady of Wm. Sheffield, Esq., late of the Madras civil service, of a daughter.

17. At Cheltenham, the lady of Major Burrowes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 23. At Wrenbury, Cheshire, the Earl of Hillsborough, M.P., eldest son of the Marquis of Downshire, to the Hon. Caroline Frances Stapleton Cotton, eldest daughter of Lieut. Gen. Viscount Combermere.

29. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, F. C. Maitland, Esq., Bengal army, to Anne Dering, eldest daughter of the late Stephen Williams, Esq., barrister-at-law.

Sept. 4. At Broomrig, John H. Kennedy, Esq., lieut. of the 47th Regt. Madras army, to Sarah, second daughter of S. D. Young, Esq., of Gully-hill.

— At Abergavenny, Capt. Kellaway, H.C.S., to Eliza, daughter of W. Henning, Esq., of Frome, Dorset.

5. At Eatonville, near Ayr, W. Shedden, Esq., of the Madras medical service, to Jessie, youngest daughter of W. Eaton, Esq., sheriff substitute of Ayrshire.

7. At Bath, Wm. Trevor Taylor, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, son of the late James Taylor, Esq., of Wimpole-street, to Eliza, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Western, of Tattington-place, Suffolk.

— At Kenmore Castle, the Rev. James Maitland, of Kells, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Charles Bellamy, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

7. At Stoke Church, the Rev. W. D. Littlejohn, son of the late Col. Littlejohn, Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Amelia St. George, daughter of the late Col. Arthur Browne, lieut. governor of Charles Fort and Kinsale.

— At Weymouth, J. C. McNair, Esq., Madras Horse Artillery, to Margaret Armstrong, only daughter of the late E. Watson, Esq., Bengal civil service.

— At Geneva, Vincent F. Kennett, Esq., captain in the military service of the Hon. E. I. Company, and eldest son of the late Vincent Kennett, Esq., of Portland-place, London, and North Down, Kent, to Arabella Henrietta Lee, Baroness Calorella, fourth daughter of the late Sir Jonah Barrington, K.C.

14. At Golspie Manse, Sutherlandshire, Hugh Matheson, Esq., late of Calcutta, to Christina, eldest daughter of the Rev. Alex. Macpherson, minister of Golspie.

DEATHS.

Aug. 21. At Cirencester, Capt. C. H. Raymond, of Shenbome Villa, Spa, Gloucester, and formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

23. At Thuribear, near Taunton, aged 58, Christina, wife of Mr. Mark Dight, and relict of the late Capt. G. L. Emmith, late of the Bombay engineers.

25. At Vately, Hants, Henrietta, widow of the late Macartney Moore, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, aged 35.

30. At Blackheath, Julia, widow of the late Major C. D. Aplin, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Sept. 1. At Castlekeran, Kells, county Meath, aged 81 years, Capt. George Power, late of the 88th regt. He served on the Continent and in the East-Indies, &c. for 22 years, after which he filled the office of barrack-master of Bere Island for nearly 20 years.

2. At Walthamstow, Major William Hamond, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service on the Bombay establishment.

— At Southsea, Richard Byron, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the White, and a Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath.

4. In Cadogan-place, Maj. Gen. Robert Lewis, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bombay establishment, aged 75.

7. At Worthing, aged 16 months, Emmeline Louisa, daughter of Capt. Sir W. Edward Parry, R.N.

8. At Cheltenham, Jane, wife of Hay Clephane, Esq., late in the civil service of the Hon. E. I. Company, on the Bombay establishment.

9. In the 24th year of his age, of a gradual decline, Lieut. R. H. Chapman, of the Madras Engineers, eldest son of the Rev. R. H. Chapman, of Beaumont street, and of Kirby Misk, Yorkshire.

11. At Groombridge, near Tunbridge Wells, Kent, Thomas Jarrett, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras civil service.

12. At Staplefield, in the county of Sussex, in the 75th year of his age, Sir Henry Gwillim, formerly first puisne justice of His Majesty's supreme Court of Judicature at Madras. He acquired professional distinction before his appointment to India by his edition of *Bacon's Abridgment*, and he subsequently published a copious and highly valuable collection of title cases.

— In Maddox-street, Hanover-square, after a short illness, Dr. Frederick Rosen, professor of oriental languages at the London University, aged 32.

14. At Leamington, Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Stopford, G.C.B., aged 71.

16. In Northamptonshire, J. Alexander, Esq., late of the house of Ritchie, Stewart, and Co., of Hombay.

20. At Bushey, Herts, Sarah Grace, wife of Dr. Lushington, M.P.

Lastly. At Brecknock-terrace, New Camden Town, the admirable artist W. Daniel, Esq., R.A., after four months' extreme suffering.

— At Limerick, of apoplexy, Capt. R. Blake-man, formerly of the 54th regt.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote *prime cost*, or *manufacturers' prices*; A. *advance* (per cent.) on the same; D. *discount* (per cent.) on the same; N.D. *no demand*.—The *bazar maund* is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 *bazar maunds* equal to 110 *factory maunds*. Goods sold by *Sa. Rupes* B. *mds.* *produce* 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by *Ct. Rupes* F. *mds.*—The *Madras Candy* is equal to 50 lb. The *Surat Candy* is equal to 74½ lb. The *Pecul* is equal to 133½ lb. The *Corgie* is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, May 18, 1837.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors Sa. Rs. cwt.	11 0	@ 17 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Sa. Rs. F. md.	5 13	@ 6 0
Bottles 100 12 4	12 12		— flat do.	5 12	5 15
Coals B. md. 0 6	0 8		— English, sq. do.	3 12	3 14
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 . . . F. md.	36 4	36 8	— flat do.	3 12	3 14
— Braiers, do.	36 12	38 4	Bolt do.	3 14	4 0
— Thick sheets do.	—	—	Sheet do.	5 4	6 0
— Old Gross do.	34 0	34 4	Nails cwt.	9 8	14 8
Bolt do.	26 12	37 4	Hoops F. md.	5 0	5 2
Tile do.	32 8	33 0	Kentledge cwt.	1 0	1 2
Nails, assort. do.	32 0	34 0	Lead, Plg F. md.	7 6	7 8
Peru Slab Ct. Rs. do.	36 8	37 8	— unstamped do.	7 3	7 5
Russia Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	Millinery 15 D.	—	25 D.
Coppers do.	1 14	2 0	Shot, patent bag	3 0	4 0
Cottons, chintz pce.	—	—	Spelter Ct. Rs. F. md.	7 2	7 4
Muslins, assort. do.	—	—	Stationery 35 D.	—	50 D.
Yarn 16 to 170 mor.	0 6	0 8½	Steel, English Ct. Rs. F. md.	6 0	6 4
Cutlery, fine 5 to 10A. to P.C.	—	—	— Swedish do.	7 0	7 3
Glass 20 D.	—	30 D.	Tin Plates Sa. Rs. box	18 0	19 6
Hardware 15 D.	—	30 D.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . . . yd.	5 8	12 0
Hosiery, cotton 15 D.	—	30 D.	— coarse and middling . . .	1 2	4 0
Ditto, silk 15 to 30 D. to P.C.	—	—	— Flannel fine 0 15	—	1 8

MADRAS, May 17, 1837.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles 100	@ 11		Iron Hoops candy	25	@ 20
Copper, Sheet candy	315	320	Nails do.	70	105
— Bolt do.	230	240	Lead, Plg do.	—	none.
— Old do.	240	—	— Sheet do.	—	none.
Nails, assort. do.	350	—	Millinery P.C.	—	20 A.
Cottons, Chintz piece	4	5	Shot, patent bag	3	3½
— Ginghams do.	2	3	Spelter candy	63	—
— Long cloth, fine do.	9	14	Stationery (select) 5A.	—	10 A.
Cutlery, coarse 15A.	—	25A.	Steel, English candy	35	30
Glass and Earthenware 10A.	—	25A.	— Swedish do.	42	45
Hardware 10A.	—	15A.	Tin Plates box	16	17
Hosiery P.C.	—	10D.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . . . 10A.	—	15A.
Iron, Swedish candy	50	59	— coarse 10A.	—	20A.
— English bar do.	28	30	— Flannel, fine 10 to 12 ans. pr. yd.	—	—
— Flat and bolt do.	23	30	— Ditto, coarse 7 to 8 ans. do.	—	—

BOMBAY, May 20, 1837.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors cwt.	14	@ 15	Iron, Swedish St. candy	52 8	@ —
Bottles doz.	1	—	— English do.	25	—
Coals ton	10	12	Hoops cwt.	5	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 . . . cwt.	54	—	Nails do.	12	14
— Thick sheets do.	53	—	Sheet do.	6 4	—
— Plate bottoms do.	56	—	Rod for bolts St. candy	26	—
Tile do.	46	47	do. for nails do.	25	—
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	—	—	Lead, Plg cwt.	11	—
Longcloths do.	—	—	— Sheet do.	11	—
Muslins do.	—	—	Millinery 15 D.	—	—
Yarn, Nos. 20 to 80 lb.	0.11	1.1	Shot, patent ct.	15	16
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 lb.	1.2	1.6	Spelter do.	8.8	8.12
Cutlery, table 10 D.	—	—	Stationery (select) 15 D.	—	—
Glass and Earthenware 20 D.	—	30 D.	Steel, Swedish tub	9	—
Hardware P. C.	—	—	Tin Plates box	16	—
Hosiery, half hose P. C.	—	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . . . yd.	4	—
			— coarse 2	—	—
			— Flannel, fine 1.8	—	—

CANTON, April 4, 1837.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. piece	3	@ 6	Smalts pecul	30	@ 60
— Longcloths do.	3	9	Steel, Swedish tub	3.7	—
— Muslins, 20 yds. do.	—	—	Woollens, Broad cloth yd.	1	1.40
— Cambrics, 48 yds. do.	5	9	— do. ex super. yd.	2.5	—
— Handkerchiefs do.	1½	2.10	— Camlets at Lintin pce.	26	27
Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50 pecul	37	40	— Do. Dutch do.	22	23
Iron, Bar do.	1½	1½	— Long Ellis do.	8	8½
Rod do.	3.50	—	Tin, Straits pecul	21½	—
Lead, Plg do.	6	—	Tin Plates box	7	—

SINGAPORE, April 22, 1837.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	6 @ 7	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.	doz.	23 @ 4
Bottles	100	31	do. do Pullicat	doz.	13 — 2
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	35 — 36	Twist, 30 to 46	pecul	52 — 53
Cottons, Madapolams, 24yd. by 36in. pcs.	24	— 21	Hardware, and coarse Cutlery	do.	scarce & wanted
— Imit. Irish	24	34 36 do. 1.30	Iron, Swedish	pecul	41 —
— Longcloths 30 to 40	34-36 do.	44 — 5	— English	do.	4 —
— do. do.	36in do.	51 — 6	— N/11, rod	do.	41 — 44
— do. do.	40-44 do.	51 — 44	Lead, Pig	do.	6 — 64
— do. do.	44-54 do.	9 —	Sheet	do.	5 — 51
— 54 do.	54 do.	—	Shot, patent	bag	—
Prints, 7-8, single colours	do.	2 — 21	Spelter	pecul	6 — 7
— 9-8	do.	23 — 21	Steel, Swedish	do.	41 — 54
— 9-8	do.	23 — 21	— English	do.	—
Cambric, 12yds. by 45 to 50 in.	do.	14 — 21	Woolens, Long Ellis	prs.	9 — 10
Jacquet, 20	do.	44 — 21	— Camblets	do.	25 — 30
Lappets, 10	do.	1 — 6	— Ladies' cloth	yd.	1 — 2
Chintz, fancy colours	do.	3 — 6			

REMARKS.

Calcutta, May 18, 1837.—We have no alteration whatever to notice in the condition of the market for White Piece Goods, the demand continuing extremely languid. Fine Jacquets and Shirtings are still wanting. Coloured Cottons are without any amendment, some descriptions, indeed, slightly lower.—Our quotations of Cotton Yarn for the week are, in some degree, nominal, as the prices offered by buyers are lower, but holders being firm, we do not think that any quantity of consequence could be bought under our rates. We find only two small sales of White Yarn reported, and none of a coloured.—Woolens: 150 pieces of low qualities have been sold at 1-2-3 per yard; the Bar generally very flat.—There has been very little business in metals, buyers seeming careless of doing business unless tempted by reduced prices. On some kinds of Copper a trifling fall has been submitted to, as also on Spelter.—The difficulties which for some time have been felt, and still continue to exist, in the money market, account for the inactive state of mercantile operations at present.—*Price Current.*

Madras, May 17, 1837.—The market appears to be amply supplied with almost every description of Europe Goods, with the exception of good Glass and spare Earthenware, which continue still on the enquiry.—The market having been abundantly

supplied with Twist, both White and Orange, sales have been confined to a few parcels, with every appearance of a further decline, both in price and demand.—About 2 to 900 tons of British Iron were the extent of the sales reported to have taken place in the past weeks, averaging 25 to 30 Rs. per candy; a few carboys of The Copper at 262 Rs.; and a quantity of Spelter at 40 and 50 Rs. per candy, the price of which has since advanced, and may now be quoted from 63 to 65 Rs. per candy.—*Ibid.*

Canton, March 25, 1837.—Cotton Manufacturers share the general dullness of the market.—There was a little briskness in the demand for Cotton Yarn, but it has subsided now.—Woolens: One or two sales of middling quality Spanish Stripes have been reported to us, only realizing our lowest quotation.—April 4 Chintzes, favourite patterns, are in demand to a limited extent.—Cotton Yarn, Longcloths, and Woolens, are only saleable at very low rates.—Ranca Tin has declined to the usual relative value with other sorts.—The supplies of English and Swedish Steel are heavy.—*Ibid.*

Penang, March 25, 1837.—Suitable descriptions of Piece Goods are now rather scarce in the market; not much business has been doing, holders demanding high rates.—*Ibid.*

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, May 18, 1837.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
First 5 per cent. Loan	Prem. 14 8 13 8	
Second 5 per cent.	0 4 3 8	
Third 5 per cent.	3 4 2 12	
4 per cent.	Disc. 2 4 2 9	

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem.	2,050 a 2,000
Union Bank, Prem (Co Rs. 2,700)	900 a 950
Suppl. thirds (Co. Rs. 300)	300 a 350

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	8 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 5	0 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	5 8 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at six months' sight—to buy, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 4½d.; to sell, 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 4½d. per Sa. Rupee
—to buy, 2s. 2½d.; to sell, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d. per Company's Rupee.

Madras, May 17, 1837.

Government Securities.

Non Remittable Loan of 18th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1 prem. to 3 disc.	
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—3 prem.	
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—2 disc.	
Ditto ditto New four per cent.—2 disc.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 3d. per Madras Rupee.

*Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 24. No. 94.**Bombay, May 20, 1837.*

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2½d. per Rupee.	
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 104 to 104.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 97.8 to 98 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, 105 to 105.4 Bom. Rs.	
Ditto of 1825-26, 105 to 107.8 per ditto.	
Ditto of 1829-30, 104 to 104.8 per ditto.	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 102.3 to 103 per do.	
Ditto of 1835-36, 104.8 to 97 Company's Rs.	
5 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 114 to 114.8 Bom. Rs.	

Singapore, April 22, 1837.

Exchanges.

On London, at 3 and 6 months sight, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. per Spanish dollar.	
On Bengal, gov. bills, at 30 days, 205 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. dollars.	

Canton, April 4, 1837.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months sight, 5s. per Sp. Dol	
On Bengal.—Company's Bills, 30 days, 220 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Private Bills, 30 days, 220 Co.'s Rs. per ditto.	
On Bombay, Private Bills, 222 ditto.	
Sycee Silver at Lintun, 5 to 5½ per cent. prem.	

(11)

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, September 26, 1837.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.				Mother-of-Pearl				C. s. d.				C. s. d.			
Coffee, Batavia	.....cwt.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Shells, China	.....cwt.	2 15 0	(@)	4 0 0							
— Samang	.....	1 16 0	(@)	2 7 0	Nankens	.....	piece	0 2 0				0 5 3			
— Chebon	.....	1 14 0		1 15 0	Rattans	.....	100	0 2 9				0 6 6			
— Squatia	.....	2 4 0		2 6 0	Rice, Bengal White	.....	cwt.	0 11 6				0 14 6			
— Ceylon	.....	1 7 0		1 12 0	— Patna	.....	...	0 15 0				0 16 0			
— Mocha	.....	2 2 0		2 5 0	— Java	.....	...	0 10 0				0 12 6			
Cotton, Surat	.....lb	0 0 34		0 0 54	Sulflower	.....	...	1 15 0				0 9 0			
— Madras	.....	0 0 34		0 0 6	Sago	.....	...	8 0 0				0 7 0			
— Bengal	.....	0 0 34		0 0 5	— Pearl	.....	...	10 6 0				0 17 0			
— Bourbon	.....	0 0 54		0 0 64	Saltpetre	.....	...	22 0 0				0 23 6			
Dozes & for Dyeing	.....	0 0 54		0 0 64	Silk, Company's Bengal	.....lb	0 11 0					0 18 0			
Aloes, Egypt	.....cwt.	6 0 9		17 0 0	— Ohangin do	.....	...	—				—	
Ambergris, St. John	.....	2 12 0		—	— China Tulle	.....	0 14 0					1 0 0			
Borax, refined	.....	3 0 0		—	— Pavment	.....	0 12 6					0 14 6			
— Unrefined	.....	2 10 0		—	Spices, Cammon	.....	...	0 3 0				0 6 9			
Cinnamon, indies	.....	8 0 0		8 5 0	— Cloves	.....	...	0 0 113				0 2 0			
Cinnamon, Malabar	.....lb	0 1 9		0 2 9	— Mice	.....	...	0 2 9				0 6 9			
— Ceylon	.....	0 0 10		0 1 4	— Nutmegs	.....	...	0 3 0				0 5 6			
— Cassia Bark	.....cwt.	2 16 0		3 5 0	— Pepper, Black	.....lb	1 1 0					1 12 0			
— Lignum	.....	2 2 0		2 13 0	— — White	.....	...	0 3 0				0 4 0			
— Castor Oil	.....lb	0 0 34		0 0 8	Sugar, Bengal	.....cwt.	3 1 0					1 15 0			
— Clove Root	.....cwt.	30 0 0		—	— Siam and China	.....	1 0 0					1 14 0			
— Galls	.....	2 15 0		2 18 0	— Murrains	.....	2 10 0					1 6 6			
Dragon's Blood	.....	10 0 0		—	— Mulla and Lava	.....	0 16 0					1 13 0			
Gum Annam, drop	.....	7 12 0		9 10 0	Tea, Bohia (duty paid)	.....lb	0 2 1					0 2 10			
— Arabic	.....	2 0 0		4 0 0	— Congon	.....	0 1 24					0 3 0			
— Asafoetida	.....	1 14 0		0 0 0	— Souchong	.....	0 2 5					0 4 0			
— Benjamin, 1st Sort	.....	3 10 0		8 10 0	— Caper	.....	0 1 6					0 2 0			
— Annis	.....	3 5 0		9 15 0	— Camper	.....	0 1 4					0 2 0			
— Camphor	.....	5 0 0		17 0 0	— Camkay	.....	0 1 3					0 2 0			
— Myrrh	.....	3 10 0		12 0 0	— Pickoe	.....	0 1 9					0 4 0			
— Olibanum	.....	3 0 0		3 0 0	Hyson Skin	.....	0 1 4					0 2 0			
— Kino	.....	2 10 0		11 0 0	— Hyson	.....	0 2 5					0 6 0			
— Red Bark	.....lb	0 2 0		0 0 0	— Voering Hyson	.....	0 2 2					0 1 0			
— Dye	.....	0 3 3		0 1 6	— Gunpowder, Imperial	.....	0 3 10					0 5 6			
— Shell	.....cwt.	5 6 0		6 0 0	Tin, Banca	.....cwt.	3 13 0					1 15 0			
— Stick	.....	2 6 0		3 1 0	Tortoise Shell	.....lb	1 7 0					1 14 0			
Musk, China	.....oz	0 10 0		1 11 6	Vermilion	.....lb	0 3 0					—			
Nux Vomica	.....cwt.	0 7 0		—	Wax	.....cwt.	5 10 0					6 3 0			
Oil, Castor	.....oz	0 7 6		0 9 6	Wool, Smocks Red	.....ton	7 0 0					7 10 0			
— Camellia	.....	0 1 0		0 6 0	— Ebony	.....	—					—		
— Coconut	.....lb	1 11 0		—	— Supur	.....	3 10 0					16 0 0			
— Copra	.....oz	0 0 4		0 0 6	AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.										
— Mice	.....	0 0 25		0 0 3	Cold Wood	.....foot	0 0 6					0 0 4			
— Nutmegs	.....	0 1 4		0 1 6	Oil, Fish	.....tin	27 10 0					2 0 0			
Opium	.....hom	—		—	Whiskone	.....ton	110 0 0					157 0 0			
Rhubarb	.....cwt.	0 1 8		0 2 9	Wool, N. Wales, etc.	.....	—					—		
— St. Annam	.....lb	0 0 4		0 1 0	— Best	.....	0 1 0					0 3 4			
— Senna	.....	0 0 4		0 1 0	— Inferior	.....	0 0 6					0 1 10			
Tamarind, Java	.....cwt.	0 11 0		0 16 0	— V. D. Land, etc.	.....	—					—		
— Bengal	.....	0 10 0		0 17 0	— Best	.....	0 1 0					0 3 4			
— China	.....	0 17 0		1 2 0	— Inferior	.....	0 0 6					0 1 10			
Galls, in Sours	.....	3 15 0		—	SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.										
— Blue	.....	4 0 0		—	Wool	.....cwt.	1 14 0					—			
Hides, Bull do	.....lb	0 0 3		0 0 4	Ostrich Feathers, and	.....lb	—					—			
— Ox and Cow	.....	0 0 3		0 0 6	Gum Arabic	.....cwt.	1 2 0					1 10 0			
Indigo, Blue and Violet	.....	0 6 6		0 7 0	Hides, Dry	.....lb	0 0 17					0 0 5			
— Blue and Purple	.....	—		—	— Saled	.....	0 0 1					0 0 5			
— Purple and Violet	.....	0 6 4		0 6 6	Oil, Palm	.....cwt.	1 10 0					—			
— Fine Violet	.....	0 6 3		0 6 9	Rhums	.....	—					—		
— Mid. to good Violet	.....	0 6 2		0 6 9	— W. A.	.....	6 10 0					7 0 0			
— Violet and Copper	.....	0 5 2		0 6 0	Wine, Cape, Mid. best	.....pup	15 0 0					17 0 0			
— Copper	.....	0 7 6		0 7 10	— Do 2d & 3d quality	.....	12 0 0					14 0 0			
— Consuming, mid. to fine	.....	0 4 6		0 5 6	Wool, Fock	.....load	9 5 0					10 10 0			
— Do. ord. and low	.....	0 3 10		0 4 4	Wool	.....lb	—					—			
— Do. very low	.....	0 1 11		0 3 6											
— Madras, mid. to good	.....	0 4 4		0 6 0											
— Oude, ord.	.....	0 2 10		0 5 6											

PRICES OF SHARES, September 26, 1837.

DOCKS.	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.		Shares of.	Paid.	Books Start for Dividends
			£.	¢.			
East India	.....(Stock).....	114	—	p cent	400,000	—	March Sept
London	.....(Stock).....	53	24	p cent	3,200,000	—	June Dec.
St Katherine's	.....	924	44	p cent.	1,552,752	100	Jan July
Ditto Debitures	.....	100	44	p cent.	—	—	5 April 5 Oct
Ditto ditto	.....	99	4	p cent.	—	—	5 April 5 Oct.
West-India	.....(Stock).....	91	44	p cent.	1,200,000	—	June Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Australian (Agricultural)	.....	73	—	—	10,000	100	274
Bank (Australasian)	.....	58	—	—	5,000	40	40
Van Diemen's Land Company	.....	54	—	—	10,000	100	17

THE LONDON MARKETS, Sept. 26.

Sugar.—There has been a good disposition evinced to purchase Mauritius, prices being rather under those of West-India, but there is very little offering privately, and only 1,911 bags, principally of indifferent colour and quality, have been offered at auction, which sold readily at fifty previous rates. The grocers continue ready buyers of Bengal, admissible for consumption at the equalized duty, and former prices have been fully maintained.

Tea.—The free trade sales concluded on 20th Sept.; these have been by far the most interesting that have taken place for the past twelve months, the biddings throughout were very animated, and which may be judged from the fact of 66,946 packages having been brought forward, and 61,000 selling with much spirit; these were nearly all taken by the trade, speculation having supplied itself pretty freely before-hand. The advance since the last free trade sales may be quoted generally from 3d. to 8d. per lb., the most prominently affected being hohea, common congou, orange pekoe, twankay, hyson skin, hyson, imperial and gunpowder.—The East-India Company's tea sale, which commenced on the 4th, terminated on the 7th Sept. The quantity originally announced for sale was 4,000,000lb. Of hoheas there were 500,000lb. declared, of which nearly 3,700 chests were rejected at the taxed price, the remainder fetching 10d. to 10½d. per lb., ex. duty of 1s. 6d. per lb. The congous realized from 1s. 7½d. to 2s. 10d. per lb., about 500,000lb. of this quality of tea having been refused by the trade. The souchong was sold at from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d. per lb., also ex. duty. The declarations of these two characters of tea amounted altogether to 3,370,000lb. The hysons, of which 130,000lb. were declared, were all sold at from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 1½d. per lb. in bond. As compared with the prices realized at the June sale, low teas have now realized an advance on the

average of 3d. per lb., and fine teas 4d. per lb. The sale throughout was very well attended, and the demand brisk.

Coffee.—For the clean descriptions of British Plantation there has been steady request. There are still no buyers of the export qualities of East-India, but if orders were now to arrive, it would be difficult to execute them at late prices; the descriptions admissible for consumption at the low rate of duty continue to be held for fully previous rates.

Saltpetre.—This afternoon rough was in limited demand, and 1,000 bags at auction was nearly all taken in at full market price.

Spices.—The demand for pepper privately has again been extensive, and a further advance of an ½d. has been obtained. Cassia lignea has been in brisk demand, chiefly on speculation, and prices have further improved 2½. Nutmegs have sold steadily, fully supporting the late advance.

Rice.—The demand for East-India has much abated, there has been very little business done privately.

Indigo.—The market has been very brisk. For East-India the demand here has been very extensive for home consumption and on speculation, and for shipping purchases to some extent have been made; the prices obtained are 1s. 1s 3d. per lb. above those of the last quarterly sale, at which there are in several instances no sellers, and some of the holders have altogether withdrawn their goods from the market. The quantity declared for sale on the 10th of October has been increased to 3,550 chests.—Spanish is rather dearer, there has been a steady demand.

Cotton.—The prices of East-India remain firm, but the market has become quiet, and the private purchases are only 950 Surat ½d. a 5d., 1st Bengal 4½d. a 5d., 2nd Madras 4½d. a 5½d., 50 Manilla 5½d.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from August 26 to September 25, 1837.

Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	New 3 Pr. Ct.	Long Annuit.	India Stock.	Consols for Act.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	—	92½ 92½	91½ 91½	99½ 100	99½ 99½	15½ 15½	—	91½ 92	47p	44 47p
28	210½ 211	92½ 92½	91½ 91½	99½ 100	99½ 99½	15½ 15½	259½ 60	91½	47 48p	43 46p
29	211 211½	92½ 92½	91½ 91½	99½ 100	99½ 99½	15½ 15½	260	91½	46 48p	43 45p
30	210½ 211	92½ 92½	91½ 91½	99½ 100	99½ 99½	14½ 15½	259½	91½	47 46p	42 45p
31	211½ 211½	92½ 92½	91½ 91½	99½ 100	99½ 99½	15 15½	259½	91½	45 47p	42 44p
Sept.										
1	211 211½	92 92½	91½ 91½	99½ 100	99½ 99½	14½ 15	—	91½ 91½	45p	42 44p
2	211 211½	Shut.	91½ 91½	Shut.	99½ 99½	14½ 15	259½	91½	45 47p	42 44p
4	211	—	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	—	Shut.	91½	41 46p	42 41p
5	211	—	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	—	259½	91½	41 47p	43 46p
6	Shut.	—	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	—	—	91½ 91½	46 50p	46 49p
7	—	—	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	—	—	91½	48 50p	47 49p
8	—	—	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	—	—	92	48 50p	48 50p
9	—	—	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	—	—	91½	48 50p	48 50p
11	—	—	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	—	—	92	50 51p	48 50p
12	—	—	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	—	259½ 60	91½ 92	50 55p	48 50p
13	—	—	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	—	—	92	50 52p	48 50p
14	—	—	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	—	259	92	50p	48 50p
15	—	—	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	—	—	92	51 54p	48 50p
16	—	—	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	—	259½	92	52p	47 49p
18	—	—	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	—	259	92	52 54p	47 49p
19	—	—	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	—	—	91½	51 53p	47 49p
20	—	—	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	—	—	91½ 91½	—	47 49p
21	—	—	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	—	—	91½	50p	47 49p
22	—	—	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	—	—	92	52p	46 48p
23	—	—	92 92	—	99½ 99½	—	259½	92	50 52p	48p
25	—	—	92½ 92½	—	99½ 100	—	—	92½ 92½	47 49p	47 49p

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ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, April 22.

In the matter of James Cullen and Robert Browne.—The application in this matter was, a claim from the retired partners of the late firm of Cruttenden and Co. to be paid a dividend on the admitted debts due to them from the estate. The claim of Mr. James Mackillop is for dividends on Rs. 4,98,000; that of Mr. G. Mackillop, Rs. 3,38,750; that of Mr. Cullen, as executor of Mr. Bryce, Rs. 1,20,306. Mr. Cullen is the constituted attorney of these retired partners, in whom the legal estate of the real property of the insolvent estate vests; they, at the time they retired from business, having left powers with Mr. Cullen to execute such deeds as might be necessary; but the legal estate remaining in them, although they resigned all beneficial interest therein, in consideration of their several accounts with the firm being credited with the sums above-mentioned on their retiring, and which sums they left in the house, the assignee of the estate now refuses further payment of dividends on these sums, and Mr. Cullen, who alone, under his powers, can convey the legal estate to the assignee, Mr. Holroyd, to enable him to sell, in order to realize the property, and pay dividends, now, under legal advice, refuses to convey any further portion of the real property of the assignee, as that functionary remises any further payment of dividends to the retired partners. Capt Warlow comes in as a creditor of the estate, and contends, that Mr. Cullen ought to be made to convey, and that not only are the alleged retired partners not entitled to dividends on the sums credited to them, but that, in fact, they are liable to the other creditors, inasmuch as the house was insolvent when they went out.

Sir B. Malkin gave the judgment of the Court.

In considering the case, which is undoubtedly one of great extent and complication, though not really, perhaps, of very great difficulty, I propose, first, to state the general nature of the transactions out of which the claims arise, and then to inquire what are the principles of law applicable to such transactions, before entering into the minuter details of each particular transaction. This is the order of investigation which will be the most convenient in expressing the conclusions to which I have come, and the grounds on which I think that all these applications, with a certain variation from

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the precise application made in the case of Mr. James Mackillop, must be granted.

The agency house, out of whose failure these applications have arisen, is one of very old standing, conducted at different times under various firms, and by a succession of partners. In the beginning of the year 1822, the partners were George Cruttenden, James Mackillop, and George Mackillop; the latter gentleman, however, at that time, although responsible as a partner to the world, was not then really so interested as were the partners themselves, but received a fixed annual sum, and the whole effects, profit and loss of the partnership, were at that time equally divided between Cruttenden and J. Mackillop. Mr. J. Mackillop's health had made it necessary for him to go to England in 1820; and although he returned to Calcutta, he was again obliged to quit this country, and determined to retire from the partnership. Mr. Cruttenden was also ill, and absent from Calcutta; and the period of his return, and his continuance in the firm when he returned, were uncertain; he had, however, left with his other partners full powers to act for him in the establishment of any new partnership. Under these circumstances, the deed of the 5th March 1822 was executed; by which Mr. J. Mackillop retired from the partnership, and Mr. Cullen and Mr. Bryce were admitted into it.

As far as the dissolution goes, the provisions of that deed are very simple: it is an absolute dissolution of the partnership, with an assignment by Mr. J. Mackillop of his moiety of all the effects, stock in trade, &c. of the partnership, and also of a sum of Rs. 36,75,448, being the amount of the nominal capital of the partnership, which was in the words of the deed, "the ascertained and estimated amount or allowance agreed upon, for the losses accrued, and which may hereafter accrue, on the outstanding balances, debts, effects, transactions, dealings, and concerns of the copartnership." The deed of course contains the usual provisions for the new firm taking on itself the outstanding transactions and liabilities, and the usual releases between the parties, except for such portion of the balance due to J. Mackillop as he might, from time to time, leave in the hands of the continuing firm. These are the whole of the provisions with respect to the dissolution of the partnership, and all with which J. Mackillop is in any way connected, except by a general approbation and concurrence in the admission of the new partners, and the terms of the new part-

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nership: a degree of interference which he might reasonably exercise, as he continued liable for the old partnership debts till discharged by the conduct of the creditors, and was therefore very materially interested that the new partners, and the management of the new partnership, which was to secure him against those debts, should be such as he had confidence in. But the dissolution was complete and final, and was in every respect (unless tainted by fraud, or otherwise invalid in law) a binding and conclusive transaction between the parties. There is, therefore, no foundation for Mr Leith's argument, that the nature of the arrangement was merely a winding up of the accounts, and the transfer of an estimated balance, which might afterwards be corrected without any actual new consideration at the time; there was a complete buying out of J. Mackillop by the remaining and incoming partners, for a stipulated sum, the amount he was to withdraw from the partnership; and a complete transfer, as between the partners, of all the other claims due to, and of the liabilities of the partnership.

Up to this time, George Mackillop has no real interest in the partnership property; the whole nominal amount of the partnership funds was credited in equal moieties to J. Mackillop and Cruttenden, and the amount assigned by J. Mackillop as his moiety of the ascertained allowances, &c., has stood in his name and to his credit, and to be deducted from or debited to his account; and the remaining balance only of Rs. 5,08,484. 9. 7 was the sum for which he became a creditor of the firm; and for this sum, increased and diminished by subsequent deposits and withdrawals, his present claim is made. The same principle was applied to the other share, that of Cruttenden, which was also debited with his moiety; these two moieties were put to an account called the reserved fund, about which a great deal has been said in the course of the argument; and the new partnership was instituted in a manner which it is necessary to state, for the reserved fund, whether when first constituted, as would rather seem from the deed, or whether it before existed, as I should collect from Mr. Cullen's affidavit, was made from this time, at least in appearance, to play a very important part in the adjustment of the affairs of the firm.

It is to be observed, that neither of the continuing partners, after this deduction was made from the nominal sum standing to Cruttenden's credit, nor the new partners, had any considerable sum in the house; some of them appear to have been indebted to it. This is a circumstance not unworthy of attention, and may perhaps account for some of the provisions of the

new partnership; but it does not bear out the observations founded on it, that the transaction must almost necessarily have been fraudulent; for it would rather seem that some of them, at least, were men of some substance, although their funds were not actually invested in the house, and they brought into it at least their responsibility and their labour, if no great amount of disposable capital; such as they were, they formed a new partnership, in terms and on a system of management entirely different from what appears to have before existed.

By the first clause of their agreement, the shares of the partners were determined: three-sixteenths to George Cruttenden, three-sixteenths to George Mackillop, two-sixteenths to Cullen, two-sixteenths to Bryce, and the remaining six-sixteenths were to be carried to the reserved fund; in which, however, the parties are to be interested in the proportions of their respective interests. By the eighth and ninth clauses, annual accounts were to be taken and to be binding on the parties, except in certain cases of manifest error, which might be rectified within six months.—22d Clause. That in case any of the parties shall depart this life before the expiration of the term of five years hereby created, his executors and administrators shall not be allowed to inspect the books of the co-partnership, otherwise than the private account of such party so dying, nor in any manner to interfere in the concerns of the co-partnership; and the estate of the party so dying shall be entitled to the sum of Sa. Rs. 20,000, and no more, as his share of the profits of the copartnership for the current year in which he shall happen to die, whether the actual share of the party so dying, of the profit of such year, would have been greater or less than 20,000 Sicca rupees; and the executors and administrators of such party so dying shall be entitled to receive the balance of the private account, or the separate funds, of the party so dying, at the time and in the manner following, and not otherwise (unless the surviving members shall think fit to allow the same to be sooner withdrawn), that is, by four equal annual instalments; one-fourth at the expiration of each succeeding year; the first payment to be made at the expiration of one year from the first of May next preceding the day of the death of such party.—23d Clause. That in case any of the parties shall, during the continuance of this copartnership, become incapacitated for the transaction of business, or unable personally to attend to the same (to be decided by the other partners), the interest of such party in the copartnership shall immediately cease, and he shall be entitled to Sa. Rs. 20,000, and no more, as his share of the profits of the copartnership, for the then current year, and as provided for by the 22d article, in the

event of the death of any copartner during the copartnership term. By the 24th, provision was made for the event, considered as probable, of G. Mackillop's retirement; and by the 26th, the shares of the remaining partners in that case are adjusted, *i.e.* five-twelfths to G. Mackillop, three and a-half to Cullen, and three and a-half to Bryce; there being no reference in this case to the reserved fund.

On this footing the partnership continued till 1827, the date of the next transaction, except, indeed, that it appears from the arrangements then made that G. Mackillop, as had been anticipated, had in the interim ceased to be a partner, and that the remaining partners held their respective interests under the twenty-sixth clause.

Before proceeding to state the points in which the arrangements made on G. Mackillop's retirement in 1827 differed from those in 1822, it may be convenient here to consider the real nature and effect of this reserved fund; and when examined, it seems of much less importance than has been attributed to it, and to resolve itself into little more than a contrivance, and I should have thought a clumsy and inconvenient contrivance, for keeping the accounts of the partnership, and distinguishing in some degree between nominal or speculative and real capital. The transfer of the original sum of Rs. 36,75,448 was obviously and merely of this nature, and the annual appropriation of the six-sixteenths of the apparent profits, can only have been a rough approximation of the same kind, to enable the reserved fund to represent, with more or less accuracy, the actual amount, from time to time, of the necessary allowance for commission, without the trouble of unnecessarily making a tedious and elaborate valuation. Besides this general object, there appears also from Mr. Cullen's affidavit, to have been an incidental convenience on the establishment of this reserved fund, in facilitating the valuation of the profits of the firm, when such valuation became necessary. According to his statement, no actual valuation was made, except of debts which had become doubtful or precarious, since the last valuation; all which had previously been so remaining on the reserved fund, as a matter of course, unless probably where there had been any sums actually realized, or any debts written off as absolutely desperate. But these charges, if they were made, would not affect the reserved fund, except perhaps on some questions of the computation of interest, from correctly representing the state of those claims, which had been considered doubtful at the period of the former settlement, and still remained so. There may, however, be some doubt, whether Mr. Cullen, who does not appear to have been in any case very actively concerned in the valuation, is cor-

rect in his notion of the manner in which they were made, for the valuation made in 1827, and the retirement of G. Mackillop appears, on the face of the schedule, to have been a valuation of the whole amount of losses, not only of those since the last valuation; and Rustomoy Dutt, who, with Mr. Browne, made the valuation on Hutton's retirement, expressly states, that all the accounts were examined, and that each debt was examined in detail. But whichever of these representations be correct, the character of the reserved fund is the same. At the time of the retirement of each partner, there was an accurate valuation made (as far as so conjectural a proceeding can be treated as accurate) for the purpose of determining the amount with which he ought to retire; but the reserved fund, as carried forward for each valuation, with the appropriation of profits made to it, was a mere rough approximation or estimate, and did not, with one occasional exception, in any way vary or affect the interest of the continuing partners. That one exception arose out of the claim already stated, respecting the death or removal of partners, in which case, as the amount standing to their credit in each annual account was affected by the sum carried to the reserved fund, and as on such termination of their interest they were to receive that amount, with a certain compensation for the current year, their actual interest was substantially affected by the existence of the reserved fund. It was only in this case that any real effect was produced; for though the annual accounts were in all cases affected, yet they were all affected in the same proportion; and, consequently, on any real valuation, or the retirement of a partner, if the reserved fund proved to be either above or below its proper amount, any sum thus introduced would be corrected by the transfer of the excess or deficiency to or from the private accounts of the partners.

I have thought it necessary to enter thus fully into the nature of the reserved fund, because much importance has been attached to the manner in which it has uniformly, at each successive valuation, required increase, and inference has been drawn from this, that the valuations were inaccurately, if not fraudulently, made, an inference which cannot, I think, be supported, when the distinction is observed between the careful valuation in which the fund is in each instance constituted, and the loose and rough estimate by which it is annually increased, and when attention is paid to the very small real importance of this annual variation. How little value was attached to it, in fact, appears from the next deed of dissolution, which I now proceed to state, and in which no notice is taken of the former reserved fund, but a new one is constituted on the new valuation, and in which the

shares of the partners are stated on the footing of the 26th clause of the former deed, as they stand after Cruttenden's retirement.

The deed now in consideration, that of February 7, 1827, consists, like the preceding one, of two parts: the dissolution of the old partnership by the retirement of G. Mackillop, and the constitution of the new one by the accession of Messrs. Hutton and Browne. A new valuation appears to have been had, and the amount of the reserved fund was increased to Rs. 49,16,000, the sum being composed partly of the actual amount then standing to the account of the reserved fund, partly by a transfer of certain other accounts and additions to it which had not previously been included in it, and partly by a transfer of Rs. 1,80,483. 5. 6 from the separate accounts of George Mackillop, Cullen, and Bryce, which accounts were accordingly debited with the several sums of Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 40,241. 10. 9, and Rs. 40,241. 10. 9 respectively, sums not nearly corresponding to the proportion of their interests to each other. On this footing G. Mackillop retired, receiving also Rs. 1,00,000 beyond the amount then standing to his credit, as a consideration for his retirement, setting this sum against the amount debited to him as his proportion of the necessary increase of the reserved fund, really retiring with the exact sum then standing to his credit in the books. This retirement, therefore, is distinguished from the former, by appearing, although a valuation was made as before, to have been adjusted with less accuracy, and more on a footing of loose and general compromise or adjustment; for it is hardly possible to treat the exact correspondence of the lakh agreed to be given for his retirement, on one side, and taken for his share of the addition to the reserved fund, on the other, as any thing but a rough and summary way of striking a balance, especially when we find that the sum so debited to him for the reserved fund considerably exceeded his proper proportion, five-twelfths of the whole amount required. In the former settlement, the partners had been debited accurately with the moiety due from each of them; subject, however, to this observation, the dissolution of partnership on G. Mackillop's retirement was similar to that on J. Mackillop's, and need not to be more particularly stated.

Nor is there any occasion to state in detail the provisions of the new partnership, of which the first clause provided for the continuance of the reserved fund on the old footing, and the division of interests between Cullen, Bryce, Hutton, and Browne, in the proportions of five, four, three, and three, respectively; except by stating that they generally were very similar to those of the former deed. There

was, however, one very material alteration in the case of the death, incapacity, or absence of any of the partners. 22d Clause.

—That, in case any of the parties shall depart this life before the expiration of the term of five years hereby created, his executors or administrators shall not be allowed to inspect the books of the copartnership otherwise than the private account of such party so dying, nor in any manner to interfere in the concerns of the copartnership, and the estate of the party so dying shall be entitled to his share of the profits of the copartnership up to the day in the current year in which he shall happen to die, when his interest in the copartnership shall cease; and that such share of profits shall be determined by the surviving partners, without interference in any way whatever by the representatives of such deceased partner, and the executors or administrators of such party so dying shall be entitled to receive the balance of the private account or the separate funds of the party so dying (subject to such modification as shall have been agreed upon at the last estimate signed by the said Cullen, Bryce, Hutton, and Browne, or the survivors of them, of the losses of the concern), at the time and in the manner following, and not sooner or otherwise (unless the surviving members shall think fit to allow the same to be sooner withdrawn), that is to say, by four equal annual instalments, one fourth part of the amount thereof at the expiration of each succeeding year, the first payment to be made at the expiration of one year from the 21st of May next preceding the day of the death of such party. 23d Clause.—That in case any of the parties shall, during the continuance of this copartnership, become incapacitated for the transaction of business, or unable personally to attend the same (to be decided by the other partners in the concern), the interest of such party in the copartnership shall immediately cease, and he shall be entitled to his share of profits of the copartnership up to the day on which such incapacity and unfitness shall be so decided on, and no more, and that such share shall be determined in the same manner as provided for by the preceding twenty-second article, in the event of the death of any copartner during the copartnership term. 24th Clause.—That in case any of the partners shall be compelled, either by ill-health or any other cause, to proceed to Europe, the Cape of Good Hope, or any foreign settlement, with the prospect of being absent from office more than four months, it shall be optional with the remaining partners either to close his account and put an end to his interest in the concern on the date of his departure, or to continue his interest, and appropriate the profits that would have accrued to him during his absence to themselves, allowing him until

his return, which shall not exceed two years and a half, at and after the rate of one thousand pounds sterling per annum : Provided that in each of such cases the election and determination of the remaining partners shall be communicated to the party so taking his departure prior to such departure, if requested in writing by him.

It will be observed that the 24th clause provided for a contingency not contemplated in the former deed, except in the case of G. Cruttenden ; and that all the clauses contain this very material variation, that instead of giving the dying, incapable, or absent partner a stipulated sum, in addition to his last annual balance, he was only to have his actual share of the profits of the partnership, up to the day on which his interest ceased, and this amount was to be determined by his co-partners, without allowing his representative to interfere in the settlement. By these provisions, the only substantial effect of the reserved fund, such as I have represented it, was almost entirely done away with. But if they are material on this account, they are much more so with reference to subsequent transactions ; for all the transactions which remain to be stated arose out of this 24th clause. In the beginning of 1828, Bryce was obliged to go to England, and the other partners used the power given to them by that clause, determined the partnership (as far as he was concerned), and proceeded to assess the value of his share in the property. It is material to observe, that this was done on his departure, not on his death, and that Cullen, therefore, as far as he was at all concerned in the arrangement, was concerned as a partner only, and not as executor of Bryce. The arrangement made was undoubtedly, at first sight, an extraordinary one, though it may, perhaps, admit of explanation, for the continuing partners, who, by the terms of their deed, and the power entirely in their own hands, made indeed a regular valuation as before, and, as usual, thought it necessary to increase the amount of the reserved fund ; but they did not, as before, increase it out of the shares of all the partners, either accurately, as in the case of J. Mackillop's retirement, or loosely, as on G. Mackillop's, but they took the whole necessary increase out of Bryce's share. It does not, indeed, distinctly appear whether the sum so transferred was the whole increase judged necessary for the reserved fund, or only Bryce's proportion of such increase ; but the fact is undoubted, that from Bryce's account only was any transfer made, and that if the continuing partners were considered liable, as on former occasions, to contribute, their accounts, at all events, were not debited as before with the necessary contributions.

There remains the retirement of Hut-

ton : on this occasion also valuation was made, and a sum transferred to the reserved fund ; and on this, as on the last occasion, the retiring partner only was debited with the transfer. The case, however, calls for less discussion than the former, because Hutton was a consenting party, retaining the power of remaining here, in the business, if dissatisfied with the terms proposed by the other partners, who had the power of valuing given them. It is to be observed, that in this case, as on the retirement of G. Mackillop, though an actual valuation was made, the terms agreed on seem to have been matter of conjecture or compromise, for Hutton retired with an even sum of two lakhs, which could hardly be the exact amount due to him on an accurate valuation.

These are the several transactions out of which the present claims arise. Nothing further need be stated before we proceed to inquire into the law applicable to such transactions, except the situation of the parties actively opposing the claim of the retired partners, and also of those who, without taking any part in the opposition, could benefit by it, if successful. They are all persons who have come in under the commission issued against Cullen and Browne, claiming, as against them, the whole amount of the debts due to them, and having the whole amount of their assets at the time of their failure applicable and applied to the discharge of their claims. It is said, indeed, that they, or some of them, were creditors even at the time of J. Mackillop's retirement, and ever since ; but no distinction is made between the debts then due, and the amount at the time of the failure. It is difficult, I think, to conceive a much stronger case of consent from time to time to treat the continuing partnership as their debtor, than is furnished by this complete blending of the accounts ; and in the case of J. Mackillop, the inference is yet stronger, from the circumstance that he was never a partner at all, with either Cullen or Browne, nor even ostensibly so with Browne, who did not join the firm till long after J. Mackillop had been advertised out ; they could never, therefore, have been in any way responsible for the same debts. G. Mackillop, also, was never really a partner with Browne, though the observation is of less importance, in his case, since they may have been for a time, from want of notice of G. Mackillop's retirement, jointly responsible. The importance of these observations will at once appear from some of the expressions of the Master of the Rolls in '*ex-parte* Peake.'

"Since '*Anderson v. Malthy*,' there is a long string of cases, '*ex-parte* Ruffin,' 6 Ves. 191 ; '*ex-parte* Taylor,' 14 Ves. 449 ; '*ex-parte* Fell,' 10 Ves. 347 ; '*ex-parte* Williams,' 11 Ves. 3 ; '*ex-parte*

Slow,' Cook B. L. 539; and 'ex-parte Rowlandson,' 1 Rose, 416, in which it is established, that joint creditors have no equity, as against the joint effects, but what they claim through the medium of the partners themselves—that a joint creditor, if he does not take the remedy that the law gives him, by action, and by proceeding to seize upon the joint effects, has no lien upon them; his equity to have the joint effects applied to the joint debts is through the medium of the partner, and for the sake of the partner, except in those cases where a bankruptcy or a death takes place, in which case the equity operates through the medium of the deceased partner, or the partner who has become a bankrupt. Then you arrange for the payment of the debts by the joint effects, and they become devisable in that way; but if joint creditors do not interpose, the two partners, if they make a fair contract *inter se*—if they do actually dissolve the partnership, if they fully effect a dissolution, with a contract for division of the property, if they make an actual assignment by deed, if possession is delivered upon that, and enjoyment makes it perfect—if all these circumstances take place, and there is nothing of fraud impeaching the transaction, then, of consequence, as is determined in all these cases, the joint property becomes separate property by virtue of that contract, and the joint property is throughout to be treated as separate property, and the joint creditors cannot follow it afterwards, but it becomes the separate estate of the partner remaining, and the retiring partner has lost all his benefit from it; and the joint creditors, although they may undoubtedly proceed against the two partners (for their agreement to dissolve does not deprive the joint creditors of their right of applying for payment to those who are responsible to them), but with respect to the effects, they become from that moment the separate property of the party who has brought them, just as much as if he had acquired them in market overt of any stranger. These principles are all wrong if this contract is not good. How can the separate creditors in June 1815 go back to the transaction in October 1814, and say that the contract then entered into was not good? They must claim and operate their equity through Lightoller to invalidate it, and I have shown he had no equity to impeach it. Upon what ground do these assignees impeach it? They are the assignees of the separate estate. What right have the assignees to this as a separate estate? If the contract is good for nothing, it is joint estate; all this freehold property, and all the utensils, and every thing else, ought to be considered as joint property, if this deed is good for nothing. How can that possibly be? They receive it, and so did Lightoller; he obtained credit upon it

as his separate property. It is impossible to undo it after an interval from October to the June following, when he was held out as the sole owner; when there was a conveyance which put him in possession as sole owner, they cannot be made joint effects, but they must be the separate property of Lightoller. Then you must apply that principle throughout. How do they become so? By virtue of this contract. Then is not this contract good? Can you in one breath say, I take it as separate estate, and yet say the contract is good for nothing, and I will not pay for the separate estate I have thus acquired? But if they are willing to say, we abandon it, and take it as joint property, they cannot do that—it has become separate property, and if it has once become separate property, it must be treated so throughout. Then if it has become separate property, what is the simple result? Why, that you must pay for it according to the ordinary case; you have bought an estate and have not paid for it. It has become yours, it is yours absolutely, it is to go as your separate property, but subject to the equity always attaching on property bought, to answer for the purchase-money, if it has not been paid. In that view of it, it appears to me a very simple case; and that supposing the circumstances of the state of the accounts at the time, and the manner in which it was bought, and the dissolution to be as stated, those facts make no difference, provided there be no circumstances of fraud, which are put out of question on this case. The separate creditors of Lightoller are bound to consider this (as they do consider it) as separate property, and their debts have been contracted on the footing and faith of this becoming separate property. To that extent they have a clear right to hold it as separate property against the joint creditors; but upon the same principle that I secure to them all this property, as becoming the separate property of Lightoller from the moment of this contract, of necessity they must pay for the estate upon the principle that the estate must pay for that contract by virtue of which it has become separate property.¹

It is not very easy to say that, on these grounds, the mere fact of the manner in which all the parties claiming under this insolvency are interested, does not prevent them from objecting to the applications now made in law, unless on the ground of distinct and absolute fraud. But if this be a probable result from the new relation of the parties, it is one which follows much more conclusively from other principles established by the same case of 'ex-parte Poake,' which has been referred to on both sides, as containing, and which undoubtedly does contain, the fullest and most complete exposition of the law on this subject. It will not, therefore, be

necessary to refer to all the cases reviewed in it, but taking that case itself as our guide, it appears to be fully established, that the mere fact of the insolvency of a partnership at the time of dissolution does not invalidate the claims of the retiring partners, arising out of that dissolution, if it were made fairly between the parties themselves; and that cases may exist (for the dissolution between Peake and Lightoller was treated as such a case) where even the knowledge of the partners that the firm was insolvent would not prevent the dissolution from being a *bonâ fide* transaction. Now if this can be law—and its being so is not even called in question—it follows, that the whole question turns on the existence or non-existence of actual fraud; that there can be no fraud in law, arising out of the situation of the parties, of which they were, or ought to have been, cognizant, but that there must have been fraud in fact. The principles on which the question is to be decided cannot be more distinctly stated than they are by the Master of the Rolls, in p. 357: "The ground on which the assignees have endeavoured to defeat the contract is upon an idea that they have a right to go back to the transaction in October 1814, and that, finding the partnership involved at that period, and the affairs not then wound up, they have a right to take the account against Peake, and to make him responsible for a part of the joint debts afterwards paid by Lightoller, these debts being so paid by the sale of goods furnished to Lightoller by the new creditors; those creditors having, it is contended, with respect to such joint property, an equity which the bankrupt himself had not. I admit, that if two co-partners enter into a contract for the purpose of defrauding their joint creditors, the one agreeing to permit the other to withdraw money out of the reach of the joint creditors, such a contract is fraudulent and invalid. That I take to be the principle upon which '*Anderson v. Maltby*' was decided. It has been said, that case has been shaken by the Lord Chancellor. However that may be, and whatever may be its authority, it does not appear to me to affect the present case. In that case there was strong ground to believe a fraud was intended, and it does not warrant me in declaring generally, that the mere circumstances of the partnership being at that time in such a state, that their joint effects were not sufficient to pay their joint debts, will, *per se*, be sufficient to invalidate a dissolution of partnership made fairly between the partners themselves. No fraud was intended by Lightoller; he paid the joint creditors; there was, therefore, no contrivance with Peake to put the joint effects into a state to benefit Peake. '*Anderson v. Maltby*,' therefore, does not apply."

It is perfectly consistent with these views to say, as I should undoubtedly be disposed to say myself, and as I understand other judges to have said here, on similar occasions, to whom reference was made in the argument, that in the conduct of a business of the extent and nature of that now under question, it would be hardly possible to conceive a case in which a partner, retiring with the knowledge, or rather in the belief, that his firm was insolvent, and drawing out a considerable sum of money from, or establishing a personal claim against, such insolvent firm, ought not to be considered as attempting fraudulently to withdraw himself from his responsibilities, and to obtain a payment, or credit, to which he was not entitled. But the decision in '*ex-parte Peake*' establishes this, that it is only as evidence of actual fraud; that even knowledge of the insolvency is material, and that the mere fact of insolvency itself is of no importance whatever, except as evidence, from which that knowledge may be inferred, for the purpose of using it as evidence, and as evidence only, of the fraudulent design. In other words, however foolish or sanguine the views of the partners may have been, if they were sincere, the arrangements founded on them will be binding.

But if this be the real question for decision, the case seems to me to have come to an end. With respect to the earlier adjustments, those on the retirement of the two Messrs. Mackillops, it would be very difficult, I think, at this time, to come to any satisfactory conclusion, whether the house was then really solvent or insolvent. With respect to the later adjustments, it is almost impossible not to suppose that they were made on an erroneous view of the prosperity and stability of the house. I shall have occasion to advert again to these circumstances, and will not dwell upon them now. But with respect to the sincerity of the transactions, and the manner in which all parties sought to arrive at the truth, and believed they had reached it, it seems to me difficult even to entertain a suspicion, unless the mere fact that a conclusion is erroneous is to be treated as decisive evidence that it is dishonest, a rule which will hardly be adopted by any one who remembers how much individual character influences opinion, and with what certainty, especially in cases of deep personal interest, a sanguine man overrates, and a desponding man undervalues, his actual situation, and his probabilities of success.

My reasons, for thinking these *bonâ fide* transactions, may be very shortly stated. I pass over, not as thinking them immaterial, but attaching more importance to other parts of the case, the affidavits of Mr. Cullen and Mr. Leighton, as to their opi-

nion of the stability of the firm, and the reason of its failure notwithstanding. I pass over, also, the opinion of the meeting of creditors of 1833, to which—especially with Rusomoy Dutt's declaration, as to the manner in which the deductions were then estimated—I attach no value whatever: those gentlemen, however competent to form an opinion on ascertained facts, had no facts before them on which real dependence could be placed. But I find these facts undisputed. All the retiring partners left large sums in the firm: this is of course a very strong evidence that they considered it a very beneficial investment. The absence of evidence to this effect was much relied on by the Court in holding retired partners liable in *'David v. Ellice,'* 5 Barnw. and Cresw. 196; a case in which the law was enforced as strongly as in almost any which can be cited against the retiring partner, but in which the only claim made, unlike those under the present insolvency, was against all the old partners, and only for the debt due from the old partnership. But still stronger evidence of what a person intimately acquainted with the transactions of the firm might believe, is furnished by the conduct of Mr. Wolfe, the former book-keeper, and the person, of all men, best acquainted with affairs of the house, and who himself left his own funds, to a large extent, and, according to the practice so unfortunately general here, large funds also of which he was a trustee, in the hands of the house when he quitted it. The retiring partners might have had some notion of acting illiberally or dishonourably if they withdrew their balances; but Wolfe could hardly, especially after the retirement of Mr. G. Clutenden, to whom he is said to have been related, have so acted, except from his notion of his own interest.

A still more material circumstance is the manner in which the valuations were made. The absence of valuations was one of the circumstances most relied on by Lord Loughborough, when he treated the dissolution in *'Anderson v. Maltby'* as fraudulent: "It is a transaction as upon a supposed settlement of account, without any examination of the books, discussion of the vouchers, or estimate of stock made up; a way in which no partners ever settled their accounts upon a dissolution." But the evidence of good faith is peculiarly strong in this case, when we consider the enormous labour and tediousness of the valuation; a valuation not made by any rough assessment, but by minute consideration of an estimate of each particular debt, and being the employment, as I think it was stated, of several weeks or some months; a period, indeed, to which, considering the extent of the transactions of the firm, a valuation so made must

almost necessarily have extended. All this is intelligible and consistent, if the object of the parties were to ascertain the real condition of the firm; but surely, if it were a mere blind to conceal a fraudulent transaction, it is the most laborious and inconvenient mode of endeavouring to throw dust in the eyes which was ever resorted to.

But the strongest argument yet remains to be stated. In the case of Bryce, there was only one party to the valuation, the continuing partners; but their interests were entirely adverse to his, and it is impossible to suppose they allowed him more than they were satisfied he was entitled to. In all the other cases, the valuations were made between parties having adverse interests. The counsel in opposition to those claims felt the importance of this fact, and attempted to obviate its effect by referring to the circumstance, that Cullen and Bryce brought no capital into the firm, and might, therefore, be glad to get into the firm upon almost any terms. The argument, such as it is, does not apply to Browne and Hutton; nor is it in any case, I think, of much value. Whatever were their own situations, it could not be their interest to give more than a fair value for the business they were to be admitted into, or to allow James Mackillop to withdraw more than his fair share of the assets of the partnership; and even if it were established that he had driven rather a hard bargain with them, the fact of their having consented to unfavourable terms, would furnish strong evidence of the real value they attached to the possession of a share in the business. It was said, also, that the incoming partners were ignorant of the business, and therefore easily liable to imposition; but this observation does not apply to Cullen, who had for some years been employed in, and familiar with, the transactions of the house; nor in any case to the continuing partners, whose interests were necessarily identical with those of the incoming, and adverse to those of the retiring partners.

The inference of good faith and sincerity to be derived from these circumstances is, in my mind, much too strong to be rebutted by mere evidence that the opinions formed were even grossly and absurdly wrong; and it is not pretended that the evidence furnished by the examination of the accounts goes further. It may, therefore, seem unnecessary to proceed, even briefly, to discuss the case made in opposition to these claims. But these cases are of so much importance, and it is so desirable that the parties should not incur additional expense, unless they have some reasonable prospect of benefit from it, that I will advert generally to the principal heads of evidence adduced, for the purpose of showing that many of them do

not, if I am right as to the general principles involved in the decision of these cases, really bear out the conclusions sought to be drawn from them; and that, in some instances also, at least to a very considerable portion of the claims, there exist other and independent answers to the opposition to them.

For this purpose, it will be most convenient to begin with the earliest case, that of James Mackillop. Any observations made on it, which apply to the others, need not of course be repeated.

Now it is, in the first place, to be observed, that the valuation made, was of the assets of the firm of 1822, the date of Mr. James Mackillop's retirement, as between himself and his partners. Captain Warlow's affidavit refers entirely to the state of the accounts of 1825, when James Mackillop was advertised out, and, therefore, bears very indirectly on the question of the good faith of the prior valuation. And the same observation applies to the affidavit with reference to George Mackillop's case, which is made as to the state of affairs in 1831; whereas this valuation was of the state in 1827. If the solvency of the firm, at the time of the effectual retirement of the partners, were the question, these affidavits would be very material. But with reference to the good faith of the valuations and dissolution, they seem rather to support than to invalidate it; for we find, looking to the items, and embracing them also with Rusomoy Dutt's evidence, that, in each case, every debt was dealt with according to its particular circumstances; the whole or a part of the debt being off, as the recovery was considered more or less desperate. (Here the learned judge read from the schedule of Capt. Warlow's affidavit several items of debts, and commented on them).

These observations apply to the schedules B. and E., the schedule C., which comprises debts treated as bad or doubtful: the schedule of the insolvents twelve years after the valuation does not require any particular notice. Another objection, however, is made to a particular portion of James Mackillop's claim, which is derived from the transfer of a large sum from Bryce's account to his, contrary, as it is said, to the term of partnership, by which no partner was to draw out more than a given sum in the year. There is, however, no reason for supposing that this was not done with the privity and consent of all the persons interested, who must have been cognizant of it, and might waive a stipulation introduced only for their benefit and security; nor if this were otherwise, is the objection one which the parties making this opposition, or the general body of the creditors, can be interested in making. As between James Mackillop and Bryce's representatives, neither of whom

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impeach the transaction, it must be taken to be correct; and as to the creditors, if deducted from James Mackillop's claim, it would have to be added to Bryce's balance, and they, therefore, could derive no benefit from the transfer, unless contrary to their agreement; and in any opinion, James Mackillop's claim can be enforced, but Bryce's cannot.

There is, however, another objection to the claim of Mr. James Mackillop, affecting its amount only; for certainly the sums stated in the schedule A. of Capt. Warlow's affidavit cannot, without further information, be exactly reconciled with those deposited to by Mr. Cullen. I do not in this speak of the clerical errors of 1822 or 1825, as explained by Mr. Swinhoe's affidavit; for in this respect, when that error is corrected, there is no inconsistency; but there is an apparent discrepancy in the sums previously drawn out, which will very likely be removed by inspection of the books. The assignee is not a party to the present litigation, beyond requiring the order of the Court, before he proceeds to make the payment; but the creditors have a right to his vigilance, and I shall not, therefore, order in this case the payment of the sum claimed, but of the sum which, on inspecting the account of James Mackillop with the firm, shall appear to be due. In all probability, when the books are before him, he will find the amount claimed to be correct; but I will not, on the extract furnished to me, take upon myself to state in a case where it is disputed, whether it is or is not so.

Before quitting the case of James Mackillop, there is one observation which may materially affect the expediency of instituting any further proceedings concerning his claim; though it is not the ground on which I have framed my opinion. Whether the amount of his claim is correct or not, it is clear, on both statements, that he has, since the dissolution of the partnership, drawn from the firm a sum more than sufficient, had there been no transactions on the other side of the account, to exhaust the whole balance due to him on the dissolution. It is a question very fit for the consideration of the counsel opposing his claim, whether he could not have a right to apply these payments to him, to the satisfaction of his original claim, which would then be extinguished; and whether then any balance due to him, which would then necessarily result from subsequent deposits, would not be a sum free from all partnership consideration, and entitled to payment exactly on the same footing as the balance due to any other depositor. It does not appear whether the same question could arise on any of the other claims; if it does, it is of course equally fit for consideration then.

The questions arising on George Mackillop's claim.

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killop's retirement are nearly the same, and need not be again discussed. The lapse of time before the insolvency, indeed, is not so great, and the schedule C., therefore, is entitled to somewhat more attention in this case than in the other; but not enough to require any detailed discussion. There is an interval of seven years, even in this case. There is, however, a new schedule introduced, which calls for some observations, or rather, perhaps, which leads to the consideration of a class of cases which seems to have been estimated on very fallacious principles; I mean the debts secured by property or insurances, and which were treated as good assets to the whole amount of the constantly increasing debt. Whether they were rightly so treated, must depend on the circumstances of each particular case: while the debt continued within the value of the property or the security, they were so; when it exceeded that value, they ceased to be so. But we find from Rusomoy Dutt's evidence, that, in cases where there was no hope of payment in any other way, the sums treated as recoverable were from time to time diminished to an amount, which it was supposed might be obtained; and it is difficult to conceive this done at all, unless it were done *bonâ fide*, with a view of really correcting the estimates. These are, perhaps, the most questionable points of the valuation; certainly those, on which it seems to me most difficult to suppose that the valuations were made correct on a safe principle: but there does not appear to me to be enough, when viewed in conjunction with the evidence already stated on the other side, to establish a case, or to raise any material suspicion, that the valuations were not fairly and sincerely made.

There is only one particular objection arising out of George Mackillop's retirement. It appears that, after his retirement, a large sum of Rs. 90,000 was transferred from his account to Hutton's; and another, I believe, of the same amount, to Browne's. This appears to have been in correction of some real or supposed error in the previous settlement, and it is consequently relied on, not as affecting the correctness of the balance claimed by George Mackillop, which it reduced, but as showing the invalidity or suspicious nature of the valuations. I confess it has not that effect on my mind. The nature and history of the transaction is not very well explained, though the allowance is said to be one which George Mackillop was not compelled to make; but it is clear that it took place exclusively between him and the incoming partners, Hutton and Browne (both of whom brought money into the firm); that Cullen and Bryce had no share in it, neither contributing to the amount received by those gentlemen, nor receiving any corresponding sum from George Mac-

killop, and that the settlement, therefore, whatever it was, proceeded on grounds not affecting the general valuation, in which all the parties would have been alike interested.

The next case is that of Mr. Cullen, as executor of Bryce. It differs in its circumstances very materially from any other, and for some time I inclined to think that the result must differ also. The character of a regular transaction and contract between the parties seems to be wanting, the partnership not having been determined by the will of Bryce, but, as it was at first stated, by his death; or, as it afterwards turned out, by his partners, in consequence of his absence. The assignment of a certain sum to him, therefore, seemed to be a mere estimate, and liable to be corrected, even if the others were not so. But in reference to the deed of partnership, the clauses already fully stated provide for this case, and make the settlement so effected completely a matter of contract and stipulation between the parties; and it is consequently as binding upon them as any other contract, except that, being carried into effect by only one party, it is more liable to suspicion of fraud. These suspicions, however, could not be suspicions of fraud in favour of Bryce; and I have already pointed out that the arrangement actually made, if it requires explanation at all, requires it from some appearances of his being hardly dealt with. I see, therefore, no reason for refusing the claim made in his behalf. To a large proportion of it, at all events, no objection could apply, for the sum allowed to Bryce on his removal was only Rs. 55,027. 10. 9, and the remainder of the sum claimed is constituted, to a small extent, of accumulations of interest, but mainly of two sums of Rs. 16,000 and Rs. 17,993. 4, received, after Bryce's death, from an insurance on his life, and of a sum of Rs. 40,000, transferred from James Mackillop's account as a fund for the benefit of Bryce's family. These sums altogether exceed the balance now claimed, some payments having apparently been made; and to these, at all events, no objection can possibly attach. It is a sufficient hardship on the estate, that the whole of this property should have been placed in the hands of the firm by the executor, when none of it ought to have been there; for the four years stipulated by the partnership deed for the withdrawal of partnership funds had expired some time before the failure; and this in a case where objections to deal otherwise with the assets did not even arise merely out of the general duty of an executor, but he was expressly directed by the will to invest all property "upon Government or other good securities."

The only remaining case, that of Mr. Hutton, is undoubtedly much the most

suspicious of the whole. It is said, that he was never advertised out of the firm at all; but there is some evidence that his retirement was communicated to the constituents; and though this is not very distinctly proved, there is no contradiction of it. The principal circumstances of suspicion, besides those already noticed, in stating the dissolution, are, the comparative nearness to the time of failure; the degree to which, by the lapse of time, some of the accounts, especially those of debts due from factories, or secured by insurances, had accumulated; and the very singular evidence of the writing off very large debts of the close of April and beginning of May 1833, almost immediately after the estimates submitted to the meeting of creditors. It is difficult not to conclude from this, that the concerns of the house were in a state which, when proper attention was given to them, would require considerable modification of the estimates previously made; and if this was the case within three years of Mr. Hutton's retirement, it is at least enough to raise suspicion that the estimate then made was not made on very sound principles. But I have already said that the question is not the correctness, but the good faith of the estimate. Now it is in evidence that the estimate was almost entirely made by Rusomoy Dutt, none of the partners except Mr. Browne at all interfering, and he very little. Rusomoy Dutt says he was left almost entirely to himself. He had no interest to favour any of the partners; certainly not, as a continuing inmate of the house, to favour the retiring partner. On his estimate, a certain sum is added to the reserved fund, and the whole of this, not by his advice, nor for any reason within his knowledge, is debited to Mr. Hutton. Considering how this valuation was made, I see no reason to impeach its fairness, and certainly, considering the way in which its results were dealt with, no reason to think Mr. Hutton would suppose he was retiring with more than he was fully entitled to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KHUNDS.

The Rev. W. Brown, of the General Baptist Mission, who has recently explored the wild country of the Khunds or Khundhas, entirely unknown till the Goomsoor war, has given a very full account of these people in the *Calcutta Christian Observer* for April.

The condition of the people is described as the lowest almost which can be imagined, as regards civilization. Their appearance is wretched. Some of the leaders are fine-looking men. They are bloodthirsty, cruel, and revengeful.

The country is mountainous: its elevation is from two to three thousand feet

above the level of the sea. The cold is sometimes considerable, and the heat often extreme. The transition from heat to cold is often very quick; and ice is commonly found here.

There appears to be a distinction of some sort approximating to caste, though it is different altogether from the caste amongst the Hindus of the plains. There appears to be about five distinctions or castes amongst them. The *Sundi* appears to be the principal. They will not eat from the hands of any other caste, although several castes will eat from their hands. The principal employment of this caste is to prepare the arrack, an intoxicating liquor—a thing held in high estimation amongst the Khunds. They extract also a liquor from the wild palm tree. The *Gaundi*, or *Gaona*, are persons engaged in buying and selling, and are in fact the merchants of the country. Barter is the method of trading, for money, though it may not be entirely unknown, is not used in the common transactions of life amongst these people; their habits are so simple, and their wants so few. The *Kandos* are another class, which may be denominated a caste; they appear to be the proper military tribe; they carry the war-axe and the bow, and shoot an arrow to a nicety. The *Duna* are weavers, who work in the preparation of cloth. The cotton-tree grows in these hills, but it is doubted whether the *Duna* prepare their own cotton-thread from this tree or not. The last distinction of much note is the *Panna* caste, supposed to be a degenerate race of Hindus from the plains, who have obtained a footing here. They are husbandmen, labourers, men of business, and are always ready to join in a speculation without regard to its moral quality. These are the wretches who deal in the infamous traffic of human sacrifices, hereafter to be described.

Some of these castes will eat with some others, but some will not. The military tribe will eat from the hands of all others excepting the *Pannas*. The *Kando* will take nothing in the shape of prepared food from the *Panna*. The *Panna*, less scrupulous, will take any thing he can find from any caste. The *Gaundi*, it is said, eats from none but his own caste. The principal castes eat animal food, such as sheep, goats, &c., but reject cows as food; but the *Panna* eats these also—indeed, any thing usually eaten by man. In the article of drinking, no nice distinctions or scruples disturb their choice; they drink any thing—the stronger the better. A nation of drunkards, they are addicted to many of the vices attendant on drunkenness. A young man going up to a tent was offered some spirits, first of one sort, then another, all of which he drank off without hesitation. Several sorts of liquor were then mixed together with some ketchup: still

he showed no repugnance, but drank all up with the utmost glee.

On the subject of religion their minds appear to be exceedingly contracted. Some images were taken by individuals connected with the army. The figure of the elephant is seen in some of their villages. Their traditions extend only to a few vague notions, as improbable as they are surprising. They appear to consider the earth a deity, whom they sometimes call *Deirne*, or some such name; and they pay a kind of adoration to the sky and elements. It is now quite certain, that human sacrifices are numerous amongst them; they are offered particularly at a yearly festival held about the season that the cotton-tree comes into bloom, or about the full moon in January. A number of villages associated together unite in these infernal festivals; each in rotation produces a victim once a year for sacrifice. The victim to be sacrificed may be a child or grown-up person; it is supposed to be increased in value with its age. For this cause, they are sometimes kept many years; if children, they are allowed to play with other children, and have irons placed on them only when a disposition is manifested to run away. These miserable creatures are thus kept with a full knowledge of their fate.

The intention of these infernal rites, it is said, is to propitiate the earth and make it fruitful. The origin of these horrible sacrifices is said to be founded in the following tradition. At the time, say they, that our fathers, a thousand generations ago, first settled in these mountains, they had just come from a mountain in the south called Dodah. They were led by a *Kání* called Attah ('grandmother'); "When, she being leader (they go on to say), we first arrived in these parts, the earth was unstable and sunk under our feet, and thus was unsuited for the habitation of man. All things were then without order. Attah, however, either by accident or design, cut her finger, and the blood falling upon the ground, it not only became firm and fruitful, but also desirable as a place to dwell in. Attah, seeing the efficacy of human blood, insisted upon being sacrificed herself. Hence, we attach such value to human sacrifices, the blood of which falling upon the earth, causes such benefits." Some time after her death, Attah appeared to some of the people, and complained of being alone in the other world, and requested that a man might be sent her for company, whereupon several human sacrifices were offered, and the practice has continued ever since. It is said that these people are in the utmost terror lest the Government should interfere to prevent human sacrifices, supposing that from hence the earth would again become unfruitful, unstable, and sink under them. When one of the chiefs is ill, something must be done

in the way of sacrifice to save him. In such a case, if it is not the usual time of sacrifice, it is thought sufficient to cut off the hair of one of the victims designed for future sacrifice and bury it, but the person himself may be kept till the yearly sacrifice.

The country of the Khunds lies between the ghâts which form the extreme boundary south-west of Orissa; the valley of the Mahâ Naddi is to the north, and Khe-medi to the south. It extends, perhaps, from 18° to 21° N. lat., and from 82° to 85° E. long. It has beautiful scenery, hill and valley, covered with small light jungle, intermixed with the palm, the damru, and other trees, rising in profusion.

The method of building amongst the Khunds is different from that in any part of Hindustán. They build and cultivate between the hills, leaving these to the bears and tigers. A particular valley is selected by a society of Khunds, where they dwell together. It is not their custom to build a considerable town; they prefer a number of small villages at a distance from each other, and often in sight of each other. These conjointly form properly one community, called by the natives a *mátá*. Here, inclosed from all the world, they live and die: ages and ages pass away in silence, and leave not a trace behind. What is beyond the neighbouring mountain, they know not, nor desire to know. Like the savages of the American desert, they appear to hold little intercourse with any but their own tribe. Forty or fifty seems to be about the number of houses in each village, which bears a particular designation or name. One uniform plan for building appears to prevail, which plan all must follow. The village consists of one street only, either two straight lines, or two segments of a circle, or two crescents facing each other. The two ends are commonly closed by some kind of door or gate peculiar to the country. Sometimes the whole is surrounded by a bamboo fence or stockade; thus the people sleep as secure as savages usually sleep. The houses of the Khunds are as uniform as their towns. One plan obtains amongst them: like the cells of a beehive, the one is the fac-simile of the other. They eat, drink, sleep, and perform all the duties of life in precisely the same sort of habitation. Every man appears in similar apparel; eats the same kind of food; drinks the same sort of drink; sleeps on the same kind of bed, and pursues similar amusements. Every thing shows the primitive state of society. As each house constitutes a part of the side of the same street, there is a front door leading into the street at the village, and a back door leading to the outside; but in some few cases the back door is omitted, leaving only the one leading into the street. There is a room in which the family sit and eat,

which, being pretty large, is frequently also occupied as a store, consisting of baskets of grain, and such sort of vegetables as the country affords. The other room, much smaller, is occupied as a sleeping room: this room is much more retired than the room first mentioned. The whole is built with wood, unlike the houses of the people of the plains, who build with mud. It is not very easy to conceive how human beings can, in such a country as this, and in such places as these, avoid suffocation, during the hot months. Their houses are sufficiently large to admit many persons, and high enough for any man to stand in very comfortably.

The men eat apart from the women, and perform the labours of the field; the women, the work of the house. The dress of the Khund is similar to that of other people of this country. The women wear nearly the same clothes as the men, but somewhat differently put on. They add a peculiar kind of necklace made of wood, usually dyed red. The body is to a great extent exposed. They are said to go with their necks uncovered till they are married and have children.

Some of the men are fine powerful-looking persons, and some of the women are good-looking. The men allow their hair to grow long; they then bind it up into a large knot, and fasten it to the front or side of the head with a small comb, or iron hair-pin. The hair also in many cases appears to be dyed with a sort of black colour, which makes it shine like jet. The ornaments they wear, both men and women, are of the simplest kind, made either of iron, or of some sort of bone exceedingly hard; some are also made of wood dyed by a simple preparation of their own.

They have the qualities of uncivilized nations—such as hospitality, and a certain kind of confidence when a pledge is given; and in certain cases, there is a degree of honesty in their transactions; but there is also consummate cruelty in war, taking no prisoners. They use consummate art and treachery in compassing the destruction of an intended victim. They are patient in fatigue, persevering in difficulties. They pursue their object with unrelenting hatred, inviolable secrecy, and with almost certain success. The escape of Dora Bisaye marks strongly the character of these people. "Give up," say the Government, "Dora Bisaye and the other leaders, and your villages will cease to burn, and yourselves and your helpless wives and children will cease to suffer." It is impossible to suppose that Dora Bisaye could have escaped without the connivance of the suffering people. The leaders of the insurrection that were lately taken by surprise, is a circumstance which strongly marks the horror the people have of a violation of hospitality, and it shows to what ex-

trêmes they were driven before they would even connive at the delivering up of any of their chiefs.

The unfortunate chiefs lately taken and hanged, were not exactly betrayed, after all, by the people who had given them refuge. On the approach of the detachment, these men were left behind, the place itself being deserted. They were induced by some circumstance to go to another place where no pledge had been given them, and by these people they were pointed out to the military, and thus were taken. One only of the leaders appeared with a straw in his mouth—a sign of deep supplication: the others showed no fear; indeed, there was a sullen sort of daring manifested at the place of execution by most of these unfortunate men.

The country is capable of much improvement by the application of labour. The valleys are rich; the trees and plants, springing spontaneously, are such as will support life, at least, for a time.

War is a trade that these people engage in amongst themselves. A number of villages, situated in the same valley, are connected, with regard to their political and social relations; these are sometimes brought into a hostile relation with another glen, or *múlá*. The seeds of contention are as numerous here as in any other country; but what have principally presented themselves as subjects of angry dispute, are questions of boundary. A misunderstanding on these subjects leads to great loss of life. Their instruments of war are the small hatchet, the bow and arrow—the arrow is sometimes poisoned; fire-arms are very unfrequent, but they know the use of the matchlock. They are pretty good marksmen, and do terrible execution with the war-hatchet in the moment of excitement and at close quarters.

The government of this singular people appears to be simple, but adapted to their wants and circumstances. Each of the villages in a *múlá* has a man chosen from amongst the rest, as head of the community. There is a person styled *Málika*, who connects the different villages of the same *múlá*, so that they sustain one social relation. *Rám Málika*, one of them, is personally known to several of the Madras army, and has rendered some little service to the Company's cause. The *Rájá* of Ghumsora was, nominally at least, the superior lord of this part of Khundistán, who had a representative not always the most obedient, whose title was Dora Bisaye. These people of the mountains used to rob the train of the *Rájá* of such shining baubles as they could find. They seldom paid him tribute—never in a regular way. The Ghumsora *Rájá* usually paid a visit to the hills once a year.

Polygamy appears to be practised to some extent amongst the Khunds. A man

seeks a wife by a present at the hands of her parents, or the parents on each side settle the whole business. Sometimes a valuable consideration is given, such as a cow, or some other valuable article, but in some cases nothing is given to the parents, and the presents are simply gifts given by the bridegroom to the bride. The form of marriage is exceedingly simple. After matters are finally settled, and the ceremony is to be performed, a person is selected, who, in the presence of the young woman's mother as a witness, places a string or thread round the necks of the young people, and pronounces them lawfully married. The general impression is, that there are no priests excepting persons temporarily chosen for a particular occasion.

Adultery is said to be unknown; and if a case occurred, it would instantly involve the death of the guilty parties. It is remarkable that no temple is found through all this country. Whatever ceremonies are performed, take place in the open air, amongst the assembled multitudes. The places of sacrifice before described, are solitary and retired spots — sometimes amidst dense jungle. They are so dreaded, as never to be visited on common occasions. The ghosts of the sacrificed victims are supposed to haunt these places.

Some say the Khunds are remarkable for honesty; others, again, say that they are arrant thieves. The law of theft is said to be this. If you find a man actually stealing in your house, you may kill him; but if the things are actually taken away and the thief is discovered, the crime only involves restitution, which is made by selling or otherwise disposing of the offender's property. This business is settled at a village council, which appears to be the only court of judicature known here.

The custom of burning the dead prevails to a great extent, few being buried, excepting infants or sacrificed victims. They are very tenacious of carrying away the dead. Whilst engaged with our troops during the late disturbance, they always, if possible, carried away their dead companions.

The Khund language is different from any of the surrounding dialects. It is not Oriyá, Talinga, or Hindustáni, or any thing like these languages. It is entirely unwritten—not a letter, not a character representing sound, is amongst them.

Several kinds of musical instruments are found here. There is one made of reed or bamboo, something in the shape of the harp, upon which it is said the natives play with considerable effect. They have also the native drum or tomtom, a kind of martial music with them as with us; a gong was also used by the leaders of the insurrection, to call the people together on an emergency.

UNION BANK.

A Special General Meeting was held on the 4th April, at the Union Bank, for the purpose of considering the important question of extending the capital of the Bank; Capt. Vint in the chair.

The following propositions were submitted to the Meeting by the Directors, and adopted:

That the present 600 full shares of Co.'s Rs. 2,700 be increased to 3,000 each, and that the present 600 supplementary shares be increased from 900 to 1,000 Co.'s Rs. each.

That upon these subscriptions being paid up, the old full shares shall be divided into three new shares of 1,000 each, making the whole number of these 1,800; which, together with the 600 supplementary shares, will make in all 2,400 shares of Rs. 1,000, or twenty-four lakhs.

That to the above 1,800 be added 600 new shares of Co.'s Rs. 1,000, or six lakhs; making a grand total of 3,000 shares of 1,000 each, or Co.'s Rs. 30 lakhs.

That the 600 additional shares of 1,000 each now to be created, shall in the first instance be offered to par at such proprietors of the full shares, as agree to their increase from 2,700 to 3,000, that is to say, that one of the *new* shares shall be offered to the holder of every original share, who pays up the increase on or before the 30th June 1837. After that date, any shares not taken up, as above, to be offered to public competition, and the premium placed to account of profits.

That the greatest number of shares to be held by any proprietor, which is now fixed at 50 of the old Co.'s Rs. 2,700 stock, or equal to Co.'s Rs. 1,35,000, be hereafter fixed at 150 of the new Co.'s Rs. 1,000 stock, or Co.'s Rs. 1,50,000.

That the period within which absentee proprietors must pay up their additional stock, be, for those in Europe, the 30th June 1838, and for those at the Cape, China, &c., the 31st December 1837. But any absentee proprietor returning to India before those dates, shall be required to pay up within one month after his arrival.

It was, however, objected to the fourth proposition, that it would give an unfair advantage to the holders of original shares, by the exclusion of the holders of supplementary third shares from the right of subscribing at all for the new stock, except to the extent that it might be refused by the former; and the following amendment was adopted as an original and first regulation:

That the capital be still further increased two lakhs, that is, from thirty to thirty-two lakhs, and every holder of three supplementary shares be also entitled, after paying up his differences on all his stock, to the offer of a fresh Rs. 1,000 share, and that the fourth proposition be modi-

fied accordingly, by excluding that part of it which refers to supplementary shareholders.

RAJA GOPEE MOHUN DEB.

Raja Gopee Mohun Deb, a resident in this city, genteel in his speech, far-seeing, well acquainted with the Bengalee, Persian, and other languages, foremost among the wise, beloved by the rulers of the country, liberal, learned, the head of the Dhurma Subha, at the age of 74, being afflicted with the disease called *Oordhoogutee*, on the 5th Choitree, Friday, in the sun's northern passage, in the first fortnight of the moon, on the 11th or *Nunda* lunation, in the *Poosha* stellar mansion, four o'clock in the afternoon, with all his faculties about him, in the presence of his spiritual guide, his son, grandson, great-grand-children, and relatives, forsaking this state of delusion, pronouncing the name of Narayan, with half of his body in water and half out of it, forsook this perishing body and ascended into another state. At that time, on the banks of the river, were assembled the rich, the wise, the respectable, the infant, as well as the old man. At the sight of the Raja's death, lamentable cries were uttered, the eyes were suffused with tears, and every one blessed him, for this is no ordinary loss. As says the *shastras*: "Blessed are those who die in the first fortnight of the moon in the day, on the earth, on the banks of the river, in the sun's northern declination, pronouncing the name of Narayan." Who will not regret to hear of the death of the Raja? He was the eldest son of Muharaj Nubukrishnu Bahadoor, of Boikoot, by whom he was well instructed, and in whose footsteps he continually trod. During his long life, he performed all the deeds ordered in the *shastras*, and followed by his ancestors, and, according to ancient usage, expended money in the worship of Doorgah and the great vernal *poojah*, without any deviation. He supported the honour and dignity of the bramhun pundits in his party, and was always ready to assist his followers, friends and acquaintances, with mind, body, and speech, and also with his purse. And even whenever his enemy approached him for the sake of advice, he assisted him with it. He was therefore a wise councillor, and even those intrusted with the government of the country were in the habit of taking his advice as to what was to be done or not done. Moreover, he was always anxious to protect the Hindoo religion, and when, in 1829, Lord William Bentinck abolished the burning of widows, he was foremost in establishing the Dhurma Subha, which was instituted for the restoration of this rite, and the general protection of the Hindoo faith. It was he who drew up its rules and regulations. He adhered to those rules to the day of his death, and even his

nearest relatives who violated those rules were forsaken by him. In this age, every one is independent, and many had lost all fear of shame; yet even these men treated him with the greatest respect. A proof of which is this; when any one heard that the Raja became acquainted with his good deeds, it filled him with delight; and even those who are not ashamed whose evil deeds were proclaimed elsewhere, felt both ashamed and afraid when they knew that Raja Gopee Mohun was acquainted with them.—*Chundrika*.

MEUDICANTS AT NATIVE FUNERALS.

The funeral rites for the late Raja Gopee Mohun Deb have just been concluded in Calcutta, and we have learned, with no little satisfaction, that they were not accompanied with any largesse to paupers. On a former occasion, when a *shradda* was performed in this family, donations were made to the poor, which attracted them from a great distance, and occasioned the loss of no fewer than nine lives. Warned by this said catastrophe, and, as popular report gives it, acting under the advice of Mr. Blaquiere, the Konwar Radhakanta Deb, the son of the deceased, determined boldly to break through the established usage, and withhold the customary gifts from the poor. This is the first inroad which has been made into a practice, which has been the fertile source of misery to every section of the native community. To the poor themselves, these unearned donations were any thing but a blessing. The report of a *shradda*, at which money was to be distributed to all mendicants, drew them off from their customary avocations, and allured them to the distance often of two or three days' journey, in the hope of obtaining gifts without labour, which however never equalled their expectation.—*Friend of India*, April 27.

FIRES.

A fire broke out in Mullanga on Sunday which destroyed thirty-one huts. Its progress was arrested by some seamen, who, in their usual way, broke down in the face of the fire some houses which communicated with an immense busty, or the destruction would have been dreadful.

Another fire broke out yesterday in Puttuldanga, which consumed one hundred houses.—*Compendium*, May 15.

On the 8th May, a fire broke out at Chinnam Gully, which was not arrested till the bungalows facing the thana were consumed.

On the 22d May, that part of Merzapore which had escaped the fires of last month, was in a state of conflagration. The poor inhabitants were without shelter from the sun by day, and the dews by night.

The *Bengal Herald*, April 23, gives the

following list of fires in Calcutta and its vicinity, antecedent to the great fire on the 27th April, mentioned in p. 107:—A great fire happened at Mirzapore on the 18th April, which destroyed no less than 305 houses, tiled and straw. Another fire occurred the same day at Machua Bazar, which was nearly as great as the one at Mirzapore: the number of houses destroyed was 280. A fire broke out in the house of one Premchund, at Taltollah, the 16th April, which destroyed forty-nine tiled and straw houses. On the 10th April, the house of one Rumzaun Khan, at Collings, caught fire, which soon spread far and wide, and the number of houses consumed was 125 thatched ones, and one pukka go-down. On the same day, a fire broke out at Kidderpore, and 125 houses were destroyed. A fire also occurred at Maindelh Buggan, on the 21st April, and taking a northwardly direction, consumed a considerable quantity of property, and spread over a large tract of land.

"It appears," says the *Herald*, "that the frequency of these conflagrations arises not solely from accident, but through the agency of incendiaries, who, for a small present from the charcoal merchants and thatchers, will fearlessly approach one of a clump of huts in the middle of the day, and apply a lighted coal to it."

In confirmation of this statement, at the Police-office, April 24th, a person named Jaggnernath, of Taltollah, was brought before Mr. McMahon, to answer to the complaint of Thierfor Raur, under the following circumstances: plaintiff stated that, about 4 P.M., on the afternoon of the 23d inst., while nursing her child, she made a hole in the mat wall, and on the peeping through it, saw the prisoner with fire wrapped up in a rag, which he thrust into the thatch of a house close to that in which the plaintiff resided. When she saw the smoke issuing from the house, she immediately gave the alarm, when her neighbours having collected round her, she gave the particulars and pointed out the prisoner, who was then in the act of running away, and being pursued and taken, was placed in the custody of the police people.

The dreadful conflagrations that have, during the past week, spread misery and suffering throughout Calcutta and the environs, are, we believe, unprecedented in extent. Bazaars have been burnt down by the mile; and, what has been hitherto a very rare occurrence, pukka, brick-built houses, inhabited by persons of respectable rank in society, have been burnt down, enveloped in the general mass of conflagration. In one instance, a fire advancing in one direction, was only checked by encountering another which proceeded from the opposite point of the compass. At the

moment we are writing, we receive accounts of another fire now raging in Bowanypore, and it would seem that the evil will not cease, till the whole of the fuel in town and the neighbourhood, that is to say, every hut of the miserable natives, be consumed.—*Cour.*, April 30.

The *Hurkaru*, May 6, furnishes a list of the fires which have broken out in Calcutta this year; they amount to 55; the number of houses to 8,030, the loss of lives to 30, and the destruction of property to Rs. 5,18,950.

These calamitous visitations have been productive of one good result. The draft of an Act has been published, providing that every house and out-house built within the city of Calcutta, after the 1st day of November 1837, shall be covered with an outer roof of incombustible materials, and that, if any house or out-house be built in contravention of this provision, the owner shall be fined Rs. 100; that the superintendent of the police may tender to the owner of any house or out-house built before the 1st day of November 1837, and not covered with an outer roof of incombustible materials, a sum to defray the expense of covering it with such an outer roof, and that if the owner shall accept the sum so tendered and shall not cause such house or out-house to be so covered, he shall be fined ten times the sum so accepted; that if any house or out-house shall be built in contravention of this provision, or if any owner shall refuse to accept a sum of money tendered by the said superintendent in the manner described, it shall be lawful for the superintendent to cause such house or out-house to be covered with an outer roof of incombustible materials without the consent of the owner, and to defray the expense out of any funds at the disposal of the superintendent for that purpose.

INSURRECTION OF PRISONERS.

Extract from a private letter from Arracan, dated April 19:—"I send an account of the fracas that occurred here, and its melancholy results. The jail here is a stockaded square, with mat-built wards, for prisoners, round its area, which are at present occupied by Kechyneval and his banditti (the so-called rebels of last year, who committed such dreadful massacres in the interior), and by a body of hill savages, who joined Kechyne, but subsequently deserted his cause, and rendered us material service on receiving a promise of pardon, and by the usual "tag, rag, and bobtail" of a zillah jail, altogether making in number near 180 prisoners. About half-part 11, A.M., on the 15th, the prisoners rose in a body, and there being only burkundaue

a body inside the jail, easily overpowered the sentries, and seizing these men's arms, and whatever came to hand, made a rush at the open gates. There they first encountered resistance from the sentry on duty, one of the Arracan Local Battalion, who seized the leader, Kechynewal, but was shaken off by a severe wound. A second sepoy, turning out of the guard-house, was knocked down; but by this time the whole guard turning out, Kechynewal was shot through the head, and a fierce struggle ensued with his followers in the gateway. At this crisis, the commissioner of Arracan, Capt. M. commanding, and Lieut. L., adjutant, galloped up on the spur, and set actively to work to remedy the confusion. Burkendauze were firing at random in all directions, sepoy's struggling to form line in the gateway, skirmishers from the sepoy lines picking off the decoits, who scaled the stockade, all the jail birds struggling with desperation at different points, and several already outside. The arrival of the officers soon changed the scene; the prisoners outside were cut down or secured, the firing put a stop to, and Capt. M. and Lieut. L. entered the jail at the head of the sepoy's with fixed bayonets, the commissioner assuming charge of the burkendauze outside; upon which the prisoners retreated to their wards, which they successively entered at the point of the bayonet, and all resistance ceased, without further effusion of blood. The results are very melancholy, but will afford a salutary example to these desperadoes. Nine, including Kechynewal, are dead, nine others wounded, four mortally; two of the surprised burkendauze dead or dying, one or two others wounded, and also two sepoy's."

—*Englishman*, May 1.

THE RECENT BOON TO THE NATIVE ARMY.

An officer, writing from Bancoorah, says: "From what I can learn from the soldiers, I should say that the boon lately bestowed has been received as one of the greatest blessings which could well have been conferred upon them; indeed, the favour granted is so much beyond any thing that they ever expected, that, it seems to me, they are not as yet quite satisfied in their own minds that no mistake has occurred. One of the oldest men in my regiment, by way of reconciling matters, asked me, whether any increase of allowances had been granted to their European officers."—*Englishman*.

MOHAMEDANS AND HINDUS.

The Mohamedans of Shajchanpore, during the Mohurru, perpetrated atrocious outrages on the Hindus in a procession, murdering two of them, and burning down the mahallah. The timely arrival of the magistrate, it is said, prevented a general massacre of the patient Hindus. The

Asiat. Journ. Vol. 24. N.S. No. 95.

Agra Ukhbar, of April 29, says: "The city, for days, was swarming with thousands of men, armed for similar deeds of violence, and a succession of tumults commenced, which required the incessant personal exertions of the magistrate to check. He had the assistance of a few of the troops, but the whole disposable force could scarcely have checked so extensive an insurrection. The most alarming disaffection to Government has been shown by the Mohamedans, and unless some extraordinary punishment of a general nature is inflicted in the present instance, the audacity displayed must be looked upon as an index of future disturbances of a more serious kind."

By letters from Bareillee, it appears, that during the last Mohurru, the Mohamedans behaved in a most unwarrantable manner towards the Hindu community of that place. The Hindu festival of Ramasamee happening to fall on the ninth day of the Mohurru, the Mohamedans offered opposition to Chowdry Bossant Roy, the chief of the Hindus, on his observing it in the usual manner, that is, by going through the streets with processions of music, &c. The chief laid his grievance before the magistrate, who, after consulting with the local commissioner, stationed a regiment of infantry and three companies of cavalry, with four field-pieces, to prevent the riot and disturbance with which the occasion was threatened. The measure had its desired effect, as no breach of the peace was even attempted by the Mohamedans in the face of the military. The Mohamedans, however, thus disappointed, the day following, the tenth and the last day of the Mohurru, finding the Hindus no longer protected by troops, committed a great outrage upon them by demolishing many of their temples dedicated to Shiva and other deities. This proceeding led to a mutual fight between the Hindus and the Mohamedans, and the number of the killed and wounded on both sides was considerable. The kotwal of the town of Bareillee, a Mohamedan, being one of the aggressors, has been dismissed the service; and the nauter of the Fojndary Court is likely to suffer the same fate with the kotwal. The case is under judicial investigation.

—*Lodnanah Ukhbar*, May 6.

SUPERSTITION.

At the village of Aharan, near Jullalee, the child of a goldsmith being ill, was supposed to be enchanted, and the parent having resorted to the supposed enchanter without avail, the child dying, threw the man into the fire in which the child's body was being consumed, and the unfortunate wretch was burnt alive. The magistrate has arrested the parties, who are to be tried for murder.

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ESTATE OF CRUTTENDEN, MACKILLOP, & CO.

Abstract of Cash Account for November and December 1836, and January, February, March, and April, 1837.

<i>Payments.</i>	
Paid on account of dividends, Co.'s Rs.	14,56,510
Indigo advances	2,31,619
Premium of life insurances	39,832
Annuities secured by mortgage	5,973
Charges on landed property	10,856
Law charges	3,720
On account debtors, &c. to be received back	2,004
Money lent	55,465
For purchase of a Company's note	1,652
Remittance to London	46,307
Postages and petty charges	673
	<hr/>
	18,54,161
Balance	8,577
Co.'s Rs.	<hr/> 18,62,738
<i>Receipts.</i>	
Balance of 31st October 18 6, Co.'s Rs.	5,495
Realized from debtors	1,85,242
Indigo factories sold	4,65,573
Indigo sold	10,45,489
Landed property sold	1,65,938
Ships sold	21,332
Ships realized	16,917
Interest received	4,131
Drawn from the Union Bank	12,500
	<hr/>
Co.'s Rs.	<hr/> 18,62,738

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Alexander and Co., from November 1836 to April 1837 inclusive.

<i>Receipts.</i>	
Cash balance on 31st October 1836	2,886
Sale of indigo factories	4,28,391
Ditto of indigo	3,57,527
Refund of indigo advances for the season 1836-37	89,124
Sale of salt petre	3,663
Rents of landed property	1,066
From Union Bank	11,56,644
Less paid	11,15,192
Loans	65,000
Dividend on three shares from the 8th Canton Insurance Office	6,712
Remittances from Dr. constituents	1,35,173
	<hr/>
Co.'s Rs.	<hr/> 11,31,796
<i>Disbursements.</i>	
Advances for manufacture of indigo	1,29,544
Remittances for arrears of rent on account the Kotabpore Talook, Sa. Rs. 15,000	16,533
Law charges	12,378
Office establishment	5,745
Incidental charges	590
Assessments, durwan's wages, &c. for landed property	325
Refunded to creditors of sums realized since the failure	332
Government note	1,051
Dividends paid	9,63,738
	<hr/>
Cash in hand	11,30,256
	<hr/>
Co.'s Rs.	<hr/> 11,31,796
<i>Memo.</i>	
Cash in hand	1,540
Ditto Union Bank	16,174
Government securities deposited in Madnapore Court	1,00,000
Unrealized acceptances	1,00,000
	<hr/>
Co.'s Rs.	<hr/> 3,58,314

ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Mackintosh and Co., from 24th December 1836 to 30th April 1837.

<i>Receipts.</i>	
Cash balance on 23d December 1835	2,42,484
Sale of indigo	2,57,184
Ditto of landed property	80,325
Rents of landed property	3,236
Sale of Government notes	35,272
Refund of payments in anticipation of dividends	9,412
Remittances from Dr. constituents	2,10,023
	<hr/>
Co.'s Rs.	<hr/> 8,38,636
<i>Disbursements.</i>	
Advances for manufacture of indigo	23,893
Life insurance premiums	7,706
Charges on landed property	225
Law charges	6,690
Office establishment	3,333
Incidental expenses	545
Dividends paid	7,40,692
Invested at interest	20,000
	<hr/>
Cash balance	8,11,654
	<hr/>
Co.'s Rs.	<hr/> 8,38,636
<i>Memo.</i>	
Cash balance	27,502
Unrealized acceptances	1,06,013
Loans receivable	20,000
	<hr/>
Co.'s Rs.	<hr/> 1,53,515

PHENOMENON AT JESSORE.

Extract of a letter, dated Takee, April 11th:—"On the 20th or 21st of last month, about half-past five in the evening, a column of vapour, which darkened the air, was observed to rise in the west, directly over the canal, fronting the village of Nopada, which it approached with inconceivable violence, converting the substantial residence of the principal Baboo there into a heap of ruins, whirling forty or fifty huts, surrounding the compound, into the air, and killing fourteen of the inmates, by the fall of the materials. Continuing its devastating progress eastward, it swept over the villages of Jada, Piljangle, and Shambagat, destroying, not only the habitations, but killing thirty-five of the unfortunate villagers. Every thing formed by nature or art in its path, shared the same fate. Human beings, as well as cattle, trees, and boats, with their contents, are described as being borne upwards, where, acquiring a spiral motion, they were as suddenly thrown to the ground with great force in all directions. A boat is now resting on the top of a tree, destitute of its contents, far from its destined element, where, with four or five other cargo boats, whose forms are less tangible, it floated in apparent security. The total number of persons killed on the spot, of both sexes and various ages, is forty-nine; besides a number who have since died of their wounds, and many still remaining in a deplorable condition for want of medical assistance. Many are

suffering from ulcerous sores, like the small-pox, rendering it doubtful whether this is the effect of sand, small stones, or other missiles being driven into the body, or the pestilential nature of the wind. The catastrophe closed with heavy falls of hail and rain, accompanied by thunder, for the greater part of the night."

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF INDIA.

Official statement of the names, the places and times of publication, and the entire circulation by post into the interior of India, in the first week in January 1837, of the Indian newspapers, in the order of their comparative circulation.

Madras Fort St. George Gazette (*offic.*), Wed. and Sat., 376.
Calcutta Englishman, Daily, exc. Sun., 376.
Agra Agra Ukhbar, Sat., 315.
Madras Spectator, Wed. and Sat., 303.
Bombay Courier, Tu. and Sat., 290.
Calcutta Ditto, Daily, exc. Sun., 281.
Ditto Ditto, Semi-weekly, 281.
Madras Herald, Wed. and Sat., 275.
Calcutta Calcutta Gazette (*offic.*), Wed. and Sat., 242.
Ditto Hurkaru, Daily, exc. Sun., 227.
Ditto Herald, Lit. Gaz. and Reformer, Sa., 225.
Ditto Oriental Observer, Sun., 186.
Serampore Friend of India, Thur., 165.
Bombay Gazette, Wed. and Sat., 161.
Ditto Bombay Gazette (*offic.*), Thur., 157.
Delhi Delhi Gazette, Wed., 147.
Calcutta India Gazette, Mo. Wed. and Fri., 134.
Serampore Sumachar Durpun,* Sat., 132.
Meerut Meerut Observer, Thur., 123.
Madras Conservative, Tu. and Fri., 99.
Ditto Examiner, Tu. and Fri., 63.
Bombay Durpun,† Fri., 43.
Calcutta Sultan Gul Akbar,‡ Sun., 36.
Madras Commercial Circulator, Mo. Wed. and Fri., 35.
Loodianah Loodianah Ukhbar,§ Sa., 27.
Calcutta Jan Jehan Naneh,¶ Thur., 26.
Ditto Secunder,‡ Sun., 25.
Madras Courier, Mo. Tu. Thur. and Fri., 20.
Bombay Examiner, Fri., 19.
Madras Gazette, Wed. and Sat., 17.
Calcutta Moheh Allum Afroze,‡ Wed., 15.
Bombay Sumachar, Sun., 13.
Ditto Chabook,† Thur. and Sun., 12.
Calcutta Sumachar Chundrika,§ Mo. and Fri., 12.
Madras Periodical, Wed. and Sun., 9.
Bombay Portuguese Investigator,¶ Thur., 8.
Calcutta Gyananneshun,* Wed., 7.
Bombay Jamejumsed,‡ Mon., 5.
Madras Chennapatana Vertanta,|| Wed. and Sat., 2.
Ditto Philadelphian, Thur., 1.
Ceylon Ceylon Gaz. (*offic.*), Tu. and Sat., 30.

THE PLAGUE.

The subject of the plague still continues to possess a fearful interest, though the disease is decidedly on the decline, no new villages having been attacked since the beginning of the month, at least, along our frontier to the S.W. The disease has almost disappeared from Joudhpore and its vicinity, but is believed to be extending to the south and south-west of that place, in a contrary direction happily from our provinces.—*Agra Ukhbar*, April 29.

The last accounts received from the west, regarding the plague, have been such as greatly to calm our apprehensions. No instance of its having entered any new town has been heard of, and it appears to have subsided even in the towns which were attacked.—*Durpun*, May 27.

A letter from Baitool mentions that the plague had mitigated, but the weather was not hot enough to extinguish the disease, and apprehensions are entertained that it will break out with fresh vigour when the rains set in. The past ravages of the disease have been awful; it is estimated that 100,000 persons have died in Mewar alone.—*Cour.*, May 31.

DROUGHT.

The most lamentable accounts of drought continue to arrive from all quarters. The country people are deserting their villages in Burdwan. A letter from Suksaugor describes the parching heat of the sun as destructive to all vegetation, and states that, if this weather continues a fortnight longer, what indigo there is in the ground will be all burnt up. In Calcutta, the usual bank of cloud in the north-west has been for some days altogether wanting, and the refreshing shower of Saturday was but a very partial affair proceeding from a small cloud passing from west to east. So decided a drought is not within our experience of twelve years in Calcutta.—*Cour.*, April 27.

NATIVE AGENCY.

One of the native deputy collectors in the zillah of Moorsshedabad, by name Abbul Rezah, was some time ago appointed to *tehsil* the revenues of a minor's estate in that district, called Bhudderpore Sumskar, which had no surburakar. The property was in his charge for three months, during which time he collected all he could, and embezzled the whole. The collector, whose repeated orders to his deputy to give up the papers of the estate, and the collections he made from thence, were disobeyed, reported these circumstances to the commissioner, and represented the impossibility of carrying on business with such an officer. The commissioner directed the collector to call upon him again for the papers and collections, and if he did not comply within five days, he would report for his dismissal from office. Instead of yielding to the call, the deputy collector absented himself, contrary to express orders. His office has been put under attachment, and the papers are now being examined by the principal Persian amlah of the commissioner's and the collector's office. Many things have already been brought to light of a highly revolting character.—*Gyananneshun*, May 24.

* In Bengalee and English.

† In Maharratta and English.

‡ In Bengalee. § In Portuguese. ¶ In Gentoo.

THE CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

A meeting of proprietors of the Chowringhee theatre was held on the 3d June, to consider their pecuniary position: Mr. Wm. Grant in the chair. It appeared that the repairs of the theatre, and new stock added to the concern since the purchase by the present proprietors, had cost Co.'s Rs. 33,156; to meet which had been realized, from subscriptions, interest, and contributions, Rs. 16,795; leaving a deficit of Co.'s Rs. 16,361; that the expenses of the house from August 1835 to May 1837, inclusive, had (in 22 months) amounted to, for plays, establishment, and contingent charges, Co.'s Rs. 32,291, from which, deducting the receipts for plays, rent from the Italian and French companies and various other parties, &c., Co.'s Rs. 27,913, there appeared a loss of Co.'s Rs. 4,378: thus the theatre had got into debt Rs. 20,739.

Some conversation ensued upon the general conduct of the management, in which some gentlemen thought due attention had not been paid to economy. Mr. Parker stated that he knew of persons willing to take the house upon lease, and proposed that tenders be invited for the hire of the theatre for one year from the 10th June, at a monthly rent: the privileges of the proprietors to be reserved. Mr. Prinsep objected to letting the house; he feared the inevitable result would be the loss of its respectability. It might answer the purpose of a lessee to get up such pieces—and some recent examples would bear him out in the remark—as would fill the house with a Cossistollah audience. But this was not the way in which an amateur theatre should be conducted. He had subscribed his money for no such purpose, but to have a rational place of amusement, and not a bear-garden for a theatre. He thought, however, there had been great faults in the management; that the Committee was far too numerous, consisting as it did of seven proprietors and seven amateurs, the former holding so many votes among them, that it was nonsense to talk of their responsibility, for they could carry any question they chose. It was at length agreed, that a committee (consisting of Mr. C. R. Prinsep, Mr. J. P. Grant, and Mr. Dorin) be appointed to ascertain wherein the current and contingent expenses of the theatre can be reduced; and that a contribution of Rs. 50 per share be raised to defray the current expenses of the theatre.

A writer in the *Englishman* is of opinion, that if the experiment was tried of opening a smaller and less unmanageable theatre than the Chowringhee one, and of keeping it up four times a week in the cold season, and twice a week at other periods of the year, the terms of admission being cheap and moderate, Calcutta might

easily sustain a regular company of performers.

There is a fatality attending the affairs of the management and their amateur mechanics. The patent gingerbread-American desert-plate-chandelier came down with a crash, as we prophesied it would do, about five minutes before the house-doors opened, to the infinite delight of future pituites. We have not ascertained whether the secretary saved the pieces, but if they are still reposing on and under the seats in the pit, we would suggest that they might be rendered very useful in the manufacture of a crystal grotto for the forthcoming new comic pantomime of "Harlequin Flare-up, or How shall we Pay our Debts?"—*Englishman*, May 31.

At the meeting before-mentioned, the secretary admitted that the accident had occurred through his mistake, and offered to pay the damage out of his own funds.

COTTON AND CAOUTCHOUC.

At the meeting of the Agricultural Society, May 10th, Sir E. Ryan stated, that he had received a letter from Sir H. Fane, in reference to an application made to Mr. C. Poulett Thomson, based on a resolution of the 10th February 1836, to insure a regular supply of cotton-seed from America. From the lively interest which Mr. Thomson has infused among the influential merchants and others in England, they have cordially co-operated with the horticultural authorities, and the Society is led to expect shortly the first despatch of seed, *via* England, thence by the overland couriers, and another direct from Boston or New York. Another beautiful specimen of cotton was exhibited by Mr. G. Prinsep, grown in the Sunderbunds, without care, from seed (Peruvian) presented to this Society by Mr. Jas. Crooke, on the 8th June last. The fibre of this cotton is long, fine, and strong, and easily detached from its black seed. Mr. Prinsep had only a single plant, but is husbanding the seed, with a view to its further propagation, and there can be little doubt that the Peruvian cotton will prove a valuable addition to the foreign acclimated cottons. Very fair specimens of cotton were presented, the produce of the Society's nursery, *viz.* "Upland Georgia," from seed sown on the 4th October 1836, came up on the 8th, and gathered in May; "New Orleans," from seed sown on the same day, sprung up on the 8th, and gathered May 9th.

A letter from Dr. Wallich was read, annexing extract of a letter from Professor Royle on the subject of caoutchouc, or Indian rubber, which has become an article of immense consumption in England, with a letter from the secretary to the "London Caoutchouc Company," and several copies

of a prospectus issued by the said Company; also a bottle of caoutchouc, made by the natives of Para, and a wooden model of the form in which the substance is required to be made, giving instructions regarding the preparation of the Indian rubber, and stating that the Company have offered a reward of £50 to any person who will send them a cwt. of the article collected in our East-India possessions. Mr. Bell, the secretary of the Society, states that a large export of the article has already commenced at Calcutta, "which clearly demonstrates, that the powerful incentive to all human action, *self interest*, will do more for the advancement of commerce, than the most costly medals that can be devised."

INVESTIGATION OF RENT-FREE TENURES.

A letter from the Bengal Government to the Sudder Board of Revenue, states that the Governor considers it to be very desirable that the special deputy collectors should confine their operations, in the first instance, to the investigation of tenures claimed as rent-free, and to large and valuable tracts of unquestionably recent alluvial formation. "His Lordship," it is added, "is very anxious that no unnecessary alarm should be given to the landholders, by the institution of suits, on insufficient grounds, to establish the liability to assessment of lands, attached to permanently settled mehals, but alleged to be 'Towfeer.' Except where the permanent settlement was formed on a detailed and recorded measurement, as in Chittagong or Sylhet, or where, as in the districts bordering the Sunderbuys, or upon the forests which skirt the valley of the Ganges both on the east and west, there existed at the date of that arrangement very extensive wastes, certainly not included within the limits of any estate, and of which the boundaries, in relation to the cultivated lands adjacent, were pretty accurately known, it must always be a matter of extreme difficulty to urge such claims without, at the same time (whether the attempt be eventually successful or otherwise), affording plausible grounds for the allegation that the officers of Government are disposed to break the faith of the permanent settlement. For these reasons, the Governor requests that the Board will issue general instructions to the special deputy collectors, to defer all investigations regarding alleged Towfeer lands, until they shall have disposed of all the Lakhiraj cases on their respective files. They should also be directed to receive, with great caution, all information tendered by informers, and carefully to abstain from giving such encouragement to that class of persons as might enable them to impose and plunder the people."

In carrying these directions into effect,

the Sudder Board of Revenue, accompany their circular with another, in which the Secretary (Mr. C. E. Trevelyan) is directed to request each Commissioner of Revenue, "that you will on your part, and through your subordinates, encourage, as much as possible, the use of the English language in the transaction of public business, and in public correspondence, by uncovenanted deputy collectors qualified to take advantage of such encouragement, and that you will receive and cause to be received from them in English, all letters, reports, and statements, which at present are usually furnished in that language by covenanted officers. Unless you can point out sufficient reason why it should be otherwise, the Board consider there can exist no necessity for these officers, or their subordinates, using the Persian language in the execution of their duties, which may be exclusively transacted either in English or Bengalee."

THE HON. F. J. SHORE.

We announce, with very sincere regret, the death, yesterday, at Spence's Hotel, of the Hon. Francis John Shore, Commissioner of Saugor and the Nerbuddah. Mr. Shore was in every respect an honour to the Bengal Civil Service, which he entered in 1818. He was the second son of Lord Teignmouth—for many years, and till his death, a member of the Board of Control, but who is better known as Sir John Shore, the honest and able successor to the venerated Lord Cornwallis in the high office of Governor-general of India, which he filled from 1793, till relieved by Lord Wellesley in 1798.

The Hon. Mr. F. J. Shore was an enthusiast in his profession. From the beginning of his creditable career, and when young men of his service, and at his age, are not in general apt to think very deeply on the real nature and objects of their high vocation, he seized and through life clung to the doctrine, not then in vogue so much as at present—that the English hold India as a sacred trust, for the benefit of the governed as well as of the governors. The interest and benefit of the people among whom his lot was cast, and over whom he was placed, may be said to have been his truly honourable ruling passion strong in death. Not content with evincing this by his practical love of justice, his zeal, courage, and singular activity in the discharge of his duty in civil, and we might indeed add in military employment, he devoted the scant leisure of some of the last years of his valuable life to the composition of a series of able and stirring letters, addressed to his great object of interesting his countrymen and fellow-servants in the fates and fortunes of the people of India, who are so dependent on the character of their rulers. These letters bore the signature of

"A FRIEND TO INDIA," and appeared first in the *India Gazette*. They excited, as they deserved, much attention in the very highest quarters; but the author could not be prevailed on to discover himself at the time, by any temptation of professional reward, judging rightly that his secret, which was long and well kept, was the best safeguard for his own independence, in the emission of opinions upon men and things, which, however they might be erroneous occasionally, or unpalatable to men in power, were thoroughly honest, unrestrained, and could not be suspected of undue bias. These letters, which occupied two or three years in publication here, have been revised and compressed by the lamented author for re-publication at home. They will form a truly valuable legacy from one of their own body to the service of which Mr. Shore was a distinguished ornament; and it will be some slender consolation to the sorrowing family who survive this excellent person, that he has left behind him a testimonial so enduring of his virtues and his talents as a public officer, and a good and accomplished man.—*Hurkaru, May 29.*

The Hon. Mr. Shore possessed an ardent regard and sympathy for the natives of India, though, from his vigilance and penetration of mind, he was a terror to every culprit and offender. Twice or thrice his life was attempted in open Court. His stature was tall and commanding. The expression of his countenance, when serious, somewhat severe, owing in some measure to the long beard he wore. His mind vigorous and firm, his powers of application and abstraction considerable, and his perseverance great. He was of undaunted courage. In the valley of the Dhoon, when politically employed, he headed a storming party in surprising and taking a hill fort, the resort of a notorious banditti, scaling the wall, and attacking sword in hand, and with but a small force, completely vanquishing the marauders by this *coup de main*. In short, he was a most zealous and indefatigable public officer, well deserving the name of "A FRIEND TO INDIA."

It is to be feared he fell a sacrifice to intense application to his official avocations, conducting the multifarious concerns of so extensive an agency with unabated ardour during the last year, though labouring at that time under his fatal complaint, neglecting and slighting what should have been treated from the commencement with promptitude and decision. His loss is irreparable in his domestic circle, and was, doubtless, not under-rated by Government. Every respect was paid to his obsequies. He died in the flower of his age, but with his mind, there is reason to hope, happily imbued with the spirit and consolations of religion.—*Corr. Cour., May 31.*

TEMPLE OF DEOGHAN, BURDWAN.

The high priest of the temple of Deoghan, Saibanund Ozah, died on the 30th ult. The man was of a very factious character, and has saved by his death a world of trouble to the magistrate and collector of Beerbhoom. The temple of Deoghan has a large and extensive property, and the succession to the vacant guddee will be much contested. The sons of the late Ozah, and of his predecessor, have respectively put in petitions to succeed. Till the appointment of a successor, the property will be under charge of the magistrate of Beerbhoom. The succession is to be determined upon by the local agents. The offerings given to the god Bydenathjee are very valuable, and form the support of a host of the myrmidons of the temple. About seven thousand families of Brahmins reside near the village, and their sole resource and livelihood are the offerings of votaries. People from up the country are by far the most dedicated to the god, and the money, jewels, clothes, &c. that come in the shape of presents from that quarter, are of immense value. Fairs, or *melas*, regularly take place there, and on these occasions, the rich and great among the assembled visitors have sometimes literally buried the Ozah in gold and silver; he is made to stand up, and rupees are showered over him till they accumulate up to his chin.—*Gyananneshun, May 29.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

The Bank of Bengal has published, in a pamphlet, its correspondence with Government, on the subject of the Bank of India prospectus, together with an elaborate minute, by Mr. Fullarton, on banking in India, drawn up, it is understood, at the request of the Governor-general, and the draft of a Charter Act, intended to supersede the present charter of the Bank. The subjects embraced in the papers are three: first, The London project for the establishment of a general Bank for India; second, The possibility of extending the business and connexions of the Bank of Bengal, under its present constitution, and the measures taken or proposed with this view; third, The rules of the new charter, or rather draft of Act of the Legislative Council of India, proposed to be substituted for a charter.

The directors have recorded their separate opinions of the Bank of India scheme; but the following is a copy of their joint report to the Governor-general, in reply to the official letter, dated the 9th November, forwarding, under instructions from the Court of Directors, addressed to the Governor-general in Council, copies of correspondence between the Hon. Court and certain merchants of London, concerned in a project for establishing a gene-

ral bank for India, and calling for the opinion of the directors on the scheme.

"The project for establishing a general bank for all the presidencies of India, and for China, with a board of direction to manage in London the remittance-transactions of the East-India Company, appears to have been suggested by the desire to find a means of employing profitably the existing superabundant capital of Great Britain; and it is apparently expected, that through such an establishment, exchanges between England, India, and China, will be kept more steady, and that facilities will be given, as well to speculators as to the East-India Company and its Governments, in the conduct of remittance operations. These objects are legitimately matters of concern to the merchants of the great cities of the United Kingdom, and if their project had been confined to the promotion of them, we should have been content to express our cordial goodwill towards the undertaking, and to promise every facility and assistance which the local institution we superintend might be able to afford. But combined with these purposes, or rather as a means of accomplishing them, it is proposed to establish a general bank for India, to be controlled apparently by a board of directors in England, but managed locally by subordinate boards, over which the Governments are to exercise some superintendence not defined, having no partnership interest, however, in the concern. These banks are to manage the whole Government remittance-transactions with England. The business and the balances of the Government general treasurers are to be transferred into them. They are to manage every where the Government debt, and to be receivers of the Government revenue; are to be banks of discount, and paper circulation; and it is understood to be a part of the scheme, that the Bank of Bengal, and all other existing banks in India, shall either be absorbed, or become branch banks of this general banking institution.

"It is this part of the project which has seemed to the authorities at home to require that our views and opinions should be ascertained; and it is to the proposition whether it will be for the interest of the Bank of Bengal to fall into this scheme, and to give up its present *advantageous* position and prospects, in order to unite with an establishment of such infinitely vaster pretension, that we shall first address ourselves in the following observations.

"But we deem it essential to remark, *in limine*, that the prospectus contains no details whatsoever of any part of the plan upon which this general bank is to be established. The only thing offered for our consideration, is the idea, or rather the abstract proposition, that such a

combination of objects and concentration of management might be advantageous. We have neither the constitution of the proposed bank, nor the amount of its capital, nor the scheme of management, nor the limits and character of its paper circulation, nor the description of business to which it is to be confined, nor the relation of the institution towards Government and the public, explained or sketched in a manner to enable us to say whether we approve or object to what is proposed, with reference to any one of these material points.

"To the abstract proposition, that the Bank of Bengal should allow itself to be incorporated or absorbed in any establishment that might embrace more wide and general objects, we have no difficulty in answering, that we think our proprietors would never consent to be so dealt with. The advantages they have in possession, the profits derived under the steady management of the past thirty years, the prospects held out by the increasing trade of the presidency, and the credit and confidence obtained for the Bank through the past management, are not to be resigned upon the mere exhibition of a scheme of vaster design, in which the existing Bank is allowed a subordinate place. In the name of ourselves and of the proprietors, we can only say, at present, in respect to the scheme laid before us, that we see not enough of it to be able to form any judgment whether it will be for our advantage to join it in association, on the terms that may be offered to us; but when the project shall be more matured, in case those who have agitated the measure persevere in the scheme, we shall be prepared to receive and consider any definite proposition that may be laid before us, provided it be not manifestly injurious to the interests of the proprietors and the public.

"But though the projectors of the great Indian bank have stated little in their prospectus of the scheme upon which their institution is to be founded, they have introduced much as to the defects of our establishment in its present constitution; and his Lordship in Council will observe that the minutes of the different directors discuss principally the questions thus raised, as they bear on the system of management pursued, and the business which has been or might be conducted by the Bank of Bengal.

"The projectors of the general bank for India are greatly in error, in supposing that, because the Government of this presidency has had a partnership interest in the capital of the Bank of Bengal, 'the primary object of its establishment was to afford assistance to the Government.' The Governor-general in Council well knows that the Bank of Bengal has never been so used. The Bank holds only so

much of the public debt and discounts so much of the Government bills in the market as suits its own convenience, and the Government has never, to our knowledge, asked or received accommodation or an advance of any kind from the Bank for any purpose of finance. The magnitude of the operations of the general treasury at this presidency, as compared with those of the bank, precludes effectually the possibility of the former leaning upon the latter, though it is well known that the Bank has often depended upon the accommodations it has received from the treasury for its means of continuing discounts and other accommodation to the public.

"We are of opinion that no bank, however large its capital or widely extended its operations, could safely conduct its business, if it were to undertake to provide assistance to the Government during wars, or on other occasions of financial pressure. There can of necessity be no limit to the amount of such demands and no certainty of prompt returns, which are essential to the successful conduct of a bank. If the proposed new general bank, therefore, were framed upon the principle of affording such assistance whenever needed, we should look with more apprehension than hope of profit to this proposed addition to the objects contemplated in the present establishment of the Bank of Bengal.

"We have before stated to the Governor-general in Council, that we are prepared to make provision for the conduct in account current of as much of the business of mere receipt and payment as the Government may be pleased to make over to us; and, further, that for a consideration, we are ready to add the cashing and examination of vouchers, &c., or to undertake the management of the public debt of India. We consider that our present capital and charter permit such an extension of our business, and that no essential change in the constitution of the Bank is necessary to enable us to commence upon it. But the Governor-general in Council will be sensible, that the debt of India exists in quite a different shape from that of England, and that for the management of transfer and renewals of the promissory notes and debentures issued, no less than in the payment of interest, there are operations to be performed, and checks to be applied, which will require establishments, and entail charges and risks. We are not prepared to engage, therefore, that we should be able to manage this department much cheaper, that is, at less cost to Government, than it is done at present; but we think, in our hands, the operations might be conducted more expeditiously, and with more convenience to the public creditors.

"With respect to the question, whether the Government, through its partnership interest, and its nomination of directors,

exercises a prejudicial influence over the affairs of the bank, we are, as will be seen, by no means unanimous; several of the directors have suggested, that it is unworthy of the Government to take any share in the profits of the bank. We are quite sure that the Governor-general in Council was induced by no motive of financial benefit from the dividends to retain the share the Government still holds; but we are not convinced that it would be for the advantage of the proprietors were the Government to resign or sell the shares it holds in the stock, for the partnership interest of the Government is undoubtedly a source of additional credit, and has tended to prevent the Bank of Bengal from experiencing the smallest symptom of a withdrawal of confidence, at times when all other credit was at the very lowest ebb.

"It is for the Governor-general in Council to determine, whether the retention of the partnership interest is an essential to the continuance of the relations which subsist between the Government and the Bank of Bengal; we are convinced that the superintendence of the Government, and the influence it exercises through the nomination of Directors, and of the principal executive officer of the Bank, could not be withdrawn without injury and risk, even though the advantage of having its notes exclusively received in the public treasuries were continued to the Bank in its independence. The participation of Government officers in the counsels of the directions must, undoubtedly, as observed by more than one director, operate as some restraint upon those free communications as to mutual credit, and the purposes for which accommodation is sought, which under other circumstances, and if mercantile men only were concerned, might facilitate negotiations. Thus their presence may operate to confine business to transactions not requiring such confidential explanations, and so far, to deprive the Bank of some advantages, by contracting its operations. But this is a minor evil in comparison with the steadiness of conduct, and the exemption from party influences, which has uniformly characterized the management of the Bank of Bengal, and for which it has been mainly indebted to the association of mercantile with official directors.

"In the new project for a general bank, the necessity of the Government exercising a direct superintendence is recognized as essential in the present state of society in India, and we do not think that the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal would, on any account, desire that the influence now exerted in that institution should be withdrawn, or that the form in which it is exercised, that is, through official members of the direction, should be in any respect changed. It seems, however, to be generally felt and acknowledged, that the pre-

sent business of the Bank of Bengal will admit of considerable extension, and his Lordship in Council is aware that the proprietors acceded to the proposition for an augmentation of capital, in acknowledgment of the necessity for such an extension, as a consequence of the increasing credit of the Bank, and of the demands for accommodation, that must result from the augmented commerce of the place, and from the altered manner in which it is conducted. It is our intention to conduct the business, during our management, with a view to such extension, and we shall always be ready to enter upon any new line that may be pointed out, if not attended with risk, or inconsistent with the restrictions of our charter.

"It has been suggested that, as a means of such extension, we should immediately take measures for the establishment of branch banks at Madras and Bombay, and perhaps in the principal cities of the interior. We have before stated to the Governor-general in Council, that we were ready to lend our aid towards the extension of banking facilities in the interior, whenever the Government might indicate a desire to see this measure acted upon, under the condition that the Government should lend the aid of its officers for the control and direction of the branch establishment organized. We still adhere to this declaration, and wait only for the invitation to be taken by the Government, or for an intimation of its wishes. With respect to the Bombay presidency, it would certainly be very possible to establish a branch of the Bengal Bank at that presidency; and some of our directors are of opinion, that this would be the most advantageous form in which to provide for the banking wants of Bombay; others, however, of our numbers incline to think that the object might be even better accomplished, by the Government chartering an independent bank for Bombay, with which our bank might correspond, and reciprocate credit and accommodation. The circumstances of that presidency, and the proportion of capital it is understood to command, would seem to recommend the establishment of a bank there at an early date, and we do not think that the agitation of this scheme of a general bank for India should be allowed to deter the Government from the adoption of a measure of such obvious local benefit and general expediency.

"There is a public bank at Madras, attached, we believe, to the treasury, and wholly a government concern. This bank has not hitherto afforded the assistance which an institution of that kind ought to do to commerce, and we are inclined to think its being so exclusively under the management of the Government, may have

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contributed to contract its dealings and limit its utility; but we are without the means of ascertaining either the present condition of that bank, or the causes of its failure as an engine of accommodation to trade. With that bank, as with any that may be established at Bombay, we shall be happy to open correspondence, and to reciprocate credit in any manner that may be thought useful; and it seems to us that, through such a concert, facilities of exchange between the presidencies might conveniently be afforded. Whether the purchase and remittance of bullion shall be combined with these banking relations, is a question that may be discussed when the relations have been established, and we have better means of judging of the profit likely to attend such transactions.

"In conclusion, we have only to observe, that we deem the Bank of Bengal, as at present constituted, sufficiently extensive for any objects which we can contemplate as proper for such an establishment to be engaged in; and if new objects be added requiring fresh capital, we doubt not that the community of the presidency have the means, and would have the desire, to make the addition. Although very solicitous, therefore, to see the capital of England brought to aid the resources and commerce of India, we cannot believe that it is wanted for this particular branch of operations; and although willing to give our consideration to any well digested scheme that may promise advantages beyond those which our institution can, under its present charter, offer, we are inclined at present to believe, that our aid will best be afforded as an independent bank, working with its own capital and dividing its own profit, and that any institution that may be established in England will best accomplish its ends by association with different institutions of the same kind, at the principal mart of the commerce of the East, deriving from each the benefit which its means and credit may enable it to afford, and tendering to it reciprocal advantages for the accommodation it may offer."

NATIVE STATES.

The Punjab.—A great action appears to have taken place between the Affghans and the Sikhs. The regular force of the Ameer of Cabul is said to have amounted to 10,000 horse, 4,000 or 5,000 infantry, and 10,000 unpaid militia, with forty pieces of cannon. The action took place on the 1st of May; it commenced by an attack made by the Sikhs, under the command of Hurree Sing Nulwa, on the fort of Jumrood; a breach was made in the walls, and Hurree Sing's forces attempted to storm it, but was beaten back with considerable loss. Hurree Sing received two sword and one gun-shot wound, which was mortal.

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tal. He appears to have behaved very gallantly, and is reported, when dying, to have told his attendants not to mention his death, until they had deposited his body in the heart of the enemy's citadel. The commander of the Afghans, Mahommud Ufzul Khan, was also killed in action. Seven thousand men on both sides are said to have been slain; the victory was dearly purchased by the Afghans.

The *Loodianah Ukhbar*, of the 20th of May, mentions the receipt of letters, dated the 9th, in which it is stated, that Jemadar Kooshial Sing, with a large and efficient army, had proceeded to the spot, and that the Afghans, not liking the appearance of his innumerable host, commenced a retreat, and were pursued for three co-s, but eventually succeeded in getting clear away. The *Calcutta Courier*, of the 29th of May, mentions the receipt of intelligence, that Runjeet Sing had sent the whole of his force to Peshawar, retaining only 500 men as a body guard, with which he was proceeding there in person.

The *Loodianah Ukhbar* adds, as court news, that Messrs. Wood and Wynn were requested to prescribe for the Huzoor, who complained that he was afflicted with severe pains in different parts of his body. At the same time, he spoke highly in praise of the commander-in-chief, Sir Henry Fane, for whom he said he had imbibed so great a friendship that words could not express it. The Huzoor then alluded to the promise given by Sir Henry, that he would represent in the most favourable light, to the Honourable Company, the hospitality with which he had been received in the Punjab, and the friendly disposition evinced towards the British interests in India; but the Maharaja said that all he wanted from them was, that they should not interfere with his country, and that they would allow him to live upon friendly terms with them. The Sicar then turned to the courtiers, and asked whether they thought that if he sent a large force to Cabool he would succeed in conquering it: they replied, undoubtedly—and begged that the Huzoor would give himself no trouble about the matter, but entrust one of them with the conduct of the expedition.

A writer, who was present at the visit paid by the commander-in-chief, describes Runjeet as in good health, active, energetic, inquisitive, and restless, as his one-eyed counterpart, Philip of Macedon: and with ten years certain before him to mature his sublimary plans. The potency of his "potations pottle deep" surprised his English guests, who were forced to admit that, though "most potent in potting," and enjoying a certificate from Snakspeare of their ability "to drink with facility your Dane dead drunk," and so forth of all the famous northern nations,

they must yield the palm both as to quality and quantity to the lord of the Sikhs, who would speedily overthrow Bacchus himself with his own weapons. "Runjeet is jealous of his son, Sher Singh, who is consequently entrusted with little or no authority, though he is said to be a very brave, intelligent, and courteous gentleman, the antipodes to his brother, Kuruk Singh, who acts, dresses, thinks, and looks *à la Bunece*; his defects, however, are more than counterbalanced by the natural talents and acquired accomplishments of his son, Now Nehal Singh, the conqueror of the Afghans, and the destined successor to Runjeet, if the intentions of this latter, backed by the supposed treaties and assistance of the English, avail aught in the commotions which will, doubtless, result on Runjeet's apotheosis. Now Nehal Singh's most dangerous and powerful rival, it is imagined, will be the Raja Dheean Singh, at present prime minister, a man of surpassing genius, wealth, family influence, and actual power, inasmuch as he holds possession of numerous fortified places of considerable strength, especially in the hills. This man appears to have created a stronger impression of admiration in his favour in the minds of the Sahiban Aleeshan than even 'the lion' of the Punjab himself, whom they were specially invited to admire. M. Ventura is the nominal commander-in-chief of the Sikh army; but has little real power, except over his own brigade of 4,000 or 5,000 men, whom he rules with a rod of iron. To his talents and exertions, with those of M. Court, who is a scientific officer, conversant with every duty of a soldier of every branch, Runjeet is mainly indebted for all his successes—without exhibiting, however, any deep sense of gratitude; indeed so much the contrary, that the French officers do not appear at all elated at their own good fortune in serving so illustrious a prince. The words of command in the army are all French. Their present degree of efficiency is said to be very respectable, little, if at all, inferior to that of our own army. The Sikh artillery is, in every respect, inferior in efficiency to their cavalry and infantry; the carriages, equipments, &c. being of the most rude and flimsy description: the guns are well cast by M. Court after the patterns presented by Lord William Bentinck; but in no other department of this arm can Runjeet be induced to expend a competent proportion of the golden stores of Govindgurg, so as to bring his artillery on any thing like a level with the British. The simple act of dismounting a gun and taking its carriage to pieces, and then remounting it, drew forth his warm approbation; he said, very truly, that such was never done in the Punjab before, and we may safely add, that it will never be done again there with

greater facility and rapidity. No accident or unpleasant circumstance of any kind clouded the festivities at Lahore, save that, on one occasion, as Colonel Beresford was riding on an elephant through the city, an insolent Akalee presented a marrow-bone at his head, which, in the natural paroxysm of emotion, proper to such a suspicious movement, was mistaken for a pistol, and occasioned a temporary fit of alarm and irritation."

Shekhawatee.—A combination to resist over-assessment, by four Thakoor chiefs, was recently entered into against the Seekur Raja, who called in the aid of Major Foster, who sent a troop to reduce them. They refused to cross swords with this detachment, and having set fire to their villages, five in number, retired to an old fort, which was immediately blockaded by the Shekhawatee rissala and the combined quotas of Beekhaneer and Shekawat, Major F. having retired to Joojnoo to bring up a couple of guns. During his absence, the combined Thakoors made several sallies, in which they suffered much loss, and on the approach of Major F. they evacuated their position, having obtained a free passage through the Shekawat and Beekhaneer posts. They were, however, pursued by Major F. and a few of their force cut down.—*Agra Ukhbar*, May 20.

Kandahar.—A tribe of robbers, who subsisted on the trade between this and Cabool, have so suffered by its falling off, that almost the whole body has perished. A few of the younger and more athletic, who survived, threw themselves on the protection of the chief, of Kandahar, who have converted them into soldiers—a profession but little at variance with their former one.—*Ibid.*

Hyderabad.—It is reported that, during the conference which Captain Burnes held with the Nazims of Scinde, he remarked that, he was much struck with the immense quantity of good and culturable land which was allowed to run waste, either from ignorance or design on the part of the Scinde functionaries—and as much loss must, necessarily, result therefrom to the state, he recommended the employment of Europeans, who would encourage cultivation and promote the general weal of the people. Guided by this recommendation, it is said that the Nazims of Scinde propose to invite qualified Europeans into their country, and appoint them to improve and collect the revenues, in the same manner as in Meer Morad Ally's territory, where great benefit has accrued from the employment of European agency.—*Loodannah Ukhbar*.

EXCERPTS.

The bench of magistrates have determined to put in force the Regulation of 1818, whereby it is enacted that, no tavern, or punch-house, or house of public entertainment of similar description, shall be opened without a license previously obtained, signed by two of the magistrates.

Government have deputed Mr. Homfray to examine the coal-fields of the Palamo district, in conjunction with Capt. Sage, and to report upon the best means of communicating with them.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, John Jackson, Esq. was elected president and James Cullen, Esq. vice-president, for the ensuing year.

Money-changers give now only fourteen gundas and three pice for the new rupee.

The Calcutta canal tolls produced about Rs. 18,500, in the month of March.

A letter from Dhargellan, within 300 miles of Calcutta, states that the weather was bitter cold; the thermometer 45°.

A gang of native coiners have been detected and seized by the Calcutta police. One was a Brahmin, in whose hair was found a forged Bank of Bengal note, admirably executed, the signatures being fac-similes.

Lord Auckland has established a private English school for natives at Barrackpore, defraying the expenses out of his own funds: his lordship has erected a suitable building in the park.

The tigers have been committing great ravages lately in Saugor island. The Molunghees, employed in making salt at Gunga Saugor, have had eight of their number carried off within a short period.

The grand annual Dum Dum steeplechase, in April, was attended by seven. The ground selected was about two miles in extent, on which there were about twenty leaps to be taken; the Goruckpore garden being about the half-way house between the start and the finish. Mr. Leslie, on his chestnut horse *Fruam*, came in first, and was the only one placed.

Lord Auckland was to leave Calcutta in August for Agra, to which he will come by steam. His lordship in the cold weather will proceed through the north-western provinces, and probably will visit Lahore.

Baboo Chuttooderry Sahee, of Patna, has given the magnificent donation of Rs. 50,000 to the Education Fund. Government have conferred upon him the titles of *Maharaja* and *Buhadoor*.

An extensive bed of coal, of fine quality, has recently been discovered in a range of low barren hills, a few miles from Chunar. Several quarries of fine marble have likewise been found to exist in the vicinity of these beds.

The late general court martial at Kur-naul, which terminated in the dismissal

of Lieut. Baddeley from the service, is likely to be followed by several others, founded on charges connected with the same transactions, which are altogether of a very complicated and tedious description. The extreme penalty awarded by the above court was, in general, entirely unexpected by the society of that station.

Certain wealthy and intelligent Hindus have determined upon forming themselves into an association, with a view of co-operating in their efforts to reform the abuses that corrupt the manners and institutions of India.

"There is a rumour in our military circles," says the *Meerut Observer*, "and we believe founded on good authority, that Government have determined that no relief of the troops at Nusseerabad, Neemuch, and Mhow, shall take place this year."

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INSURRECTION IN CANARA.

The Coorgs (allies) have accomplished the crowning act—they have captured the Pretender. He was taken on the 13th inst., in a small village in the north of Coorg, bordering on Mysore, by a native district officer of Coorg. His name is "Poota Buswapah," and not a brother to the Appamunpara, the prisoner at Trichinopoly, as was alleged, but an unknown and unheard-of villager in the northern district of Coorg; not Coorg proper, but one of the provinces ceded to it by Mysore many years ago. He has told, we understand, a very plain and unvarnished tale as to the part he has taken. He says (whether it will prove so we know not) that he was taken from his village into the low country, and then mounted on a white horse, and had a chuttry carried over his head; and was made king, because others would have it so. We hear, also, that upon being questioned as to the motives for creating this disturbance, his reply was—that the people were so much oppressed by the collector and zillah judges, that they were driven to desperation; that the latter (the judge) summoned the poor people from their homes and families to a great distance, as witnesses, and kept them for months at Mangalore, without means of subsistence; and the former (collector) had levied inland duties and taxes that had never been heard of.

The following will give an idea of what the feelings of the natives are in this part of the world. They say, that when under the rajah, if any act of injustice was perpetrated, they could appeal to the British Government; but now, if the British Government is equally unjust, where can they seek redress? As the people in Canara

have done, is the inference. It is deeply to be lamented, that that part of Coorg in the low country which was annexed to Canara, was not governed precisely according to its own customs, both revenue and judicial. The golden rule of Sir Thomas Munro, and all the wisest men who have preceded us, has been violated. They thought, that when we obtained rule over any district, we should not at once introduce our laws, our customs, and our regulations, but be content to govern it according to its own laws and customs.—*Conservative*, May 19.

Mr. Lewin has lately sent to Baupoo, the Coorg chief, a letter of thanks for his exertions, with a present of Rs. 500. The money he has returned, stating the exertions made by him and his countrymen have been made, not for money, but to secure the confidence of the English Government in their new subjects. That division of Coorg which has been transferred to Canara, is the rebellious district—all the rest of the kingdom of Coorg has most abundantly evidenced its fealty to the English. This speaks in language which we hope will not be forgotten.

Baupoo has succeeded in recovering the plate chest of the 2d regiment of Native Infantry, which he sent to Major Dowker.—*Ibid.*

We understand that Baupoo no sooner received from Mr. Malcolm Lewin the order for Rs. 500, than he returned it with a letter. He first thanked the collector for the gratification which his letter of approval and proffered present had afforded him; he then begged to be excused from the receipt of it, not because he considered the sum small—for it was to him, and those under him, equal, he said, to a lakh of rupees—but because, first, whatever he had done, had been done by the orders of Capt. Le Hardy; secondly, that he and his countrymen had come forward, not for money, but to establish their reputation, and that they might be brought to distinction under the British Government, and that they had devoted their services from motives alone of loyalty, and to acquire fame; and with his letter Baupoo returned the order on the treasury.—*Ibid.*

The *Bombay Courier* has the following statement:

"We learn that, as late back as the end of November last, official information had been received at Mysore, that a spirit of disaffection was spreading through the Mysore country, originating in a brahminical conspiracy. Mysore, Coorg, and the southern Malabatta country were spoken of as most disaffected, and when it broke out in Canara, no suspicion existed of its having spread into that district. Mysore, indeed, was so watched, that no unforeseen rising could take place there, and the principal

Coorg chiefs were not persons to be led astray. In order to draw the Coorgs into the plot, it was given out that the rajah had fled from the ill-treatment of the British at Benares, and had sought refuge among the brahmins; this led away the Toolana Coorgs below the ghats, but did not impose on any above them; and their fidelity there is spoken of as astonishingly great. A plot, indeed, against the principal Coorg leaders, was contrived, to get them removed from the country, by accusing them of treason, but failed, through the firmness and sagacity of the commissioner in Mysore. Among other facts, it appears that the brahmins had converted the pagoda of Sorbroomoonah, a place of pilgrimage from Mysore, Canara, Coorg, and the Southern Malhatta country, into a regular magazine and storehouse, from whence ammunition and arms were liberally supplied to all who would use them against our authority.

The following account of the escape of some of the ladies from Mangalore is collected from a letter from one of them:

The night of the 3d April was passed with much anxiety, and on the 4th, some of the ladies and children were put on board a boat, to take them to a pattamar, which had been engaged to take them to Cannanore. They had to run through the sun to the beach, and had embarked in such haste, that they could not take any thing with them. It would appear that the boatmen were in league with the Moplas, to take them prisoners, for they were for hours rowing about in a burning sun before they reached the pattamar, in which other ladies had already embarked, the boatmen pretending that they could not find her. When they reached the pattamar, the misery they suffered may be conceived, when it is stated that there were crowded in her ten ladies and thirteen children—the number scarcely permitting them to sit down. It consequence of the tide, it was found that the vessel could not cross the bar till midnight. In the mean time, an alarm was given that the Coorgs were coming. Mr. Dumergue now most opportunely came on board, and quieted their fears. He consented to remain there all night, and most fortunately for them he did so; for his presence, it should seem, alone saved the lives of the ladies—he was obliged to stand over the tandal all night with his loaded gun. About midnight the wind became fair for leaving the river, and they hoped to get to sea; but now the pattamar was wrecked, and it is believed intentionally. The boatmen succeeded in getting the vessel into the surf, then the anchors were put out and lost, and the helm broken, and the vessel left to the mercy of the waves—she soon began to fill with water, drifting towards the sand-banks.

They were told there was no hope, and that the vessel was sinking. The forlorn situation of all on board may be imagined, but cannot be described. Although close to the shore, the signals made by Mr. Dumergue, by firing his gun, were unnoticed. Till daylight this continued, the vessel striking most violently upon the rocks; just, however, as all hope seemed over, three boats came off to their assistance, and, with some difficulty, all got safe to land. Drenched as they were with the sea, they had scarcely time to change their dress, when the alarm bugle sounded, and they were again hurried to their boats, to take refuge in the *Eamont*, which had that morning come in, and been engaged to take them to Cannanore. Just as they had once more re-embarked, and pushed from shore, the firing commenced, and the town was in flames. The boatmen now sought to return, and refused to row them to the *Eamont*, and this although large sums were offered. The boats would have been allowed to drift on shore, but most fortunately, at that moment, Capt. Shrieve, coming on shore, saw their danger, and rendered them assistance, with all the zeal and alacrity sailors are ever ready to lend to women in distress. By his firmness and perseverance, the ladies were placed in safety on board the *Eamont*, where they were received most kindly, and every want and wish readily supplied, as we have formerly mentioned.—*Conservative*.

We heard yesterday, with astonishment, that the Supreme Government have given the authorities at Bombay a most severe reprimand, for complying with the request of the Madras Government, by sending troops to Mangalore during the late disturbance! This appears so monstrous as to be almost beyond belief; but we cannot for a moment doubt the correctness of our information. What the minor presidencies will be reduced to at this rate, it is impossible to foretell: but, surely, if they are unable to spend a single rupee without the permission of the Supreme Government, and are obliged to send up a petition to be permitted to employ an additional unnumbered domestic, they ought to be allowed to defend themselves in the best manner they can when they are attacked, and help their neighbours in cases of sudden emergency. It is true, the services of the Bombay troops were not, as it happened, required at Mangalore; but that could not have been known when the assistance was asked; and, indeed, we have understood from those likely to be well informed on the subject, that, but for the persevering gallantry of Major Dowker and the brave fellows under him, there is every probability that the whole of the district, and probably Coorg also, would have been up in arms.—*Herald*, June 7.

THE MINT.

From the official *Gazette*, we learn that the mint will be open on the 10th inst. for the reception of bullion, at the usual seignorage of two per cent.; this, it must be admitted, will be felt as a great accommodation by many; but wherefore not make the mint every way as efficient as it was in days gone by? We understand a great quantity of specie is on its way to Madras on board a Government vessel; but this way of furnishing Madras with a supply of the circulating medium ought not to be rendered necessary.—*Mad. Cour.*, June 2.

THE RETIRING FUND.

The Retiring Fund question on the bonus system is progressing towards a final decision. The last state of the poll is 335 pros, and 67 cons, or exactly five to one in its favour.—*Spectator*, May 20.

ABORTIVE EMIGRATION.

In September last, we directed attention to the "departure of settlers for Solomon Island" in the brig *Vencatereddy*. About thirty coolies, natives of Madras, with their wives and families, embarked on the occasion; but it appears that the brig never reached her destination. The commander, not being provided with a chronometer, was unable to find the island, and put into Point de Galle (after a long and tedious passage), where, it is said, the whole of the coolies deserted. The *Vencatereddy* returned to Madras yesterday, having been six months absent.—*Conservative*, April 7.

MANSLAUGHTER OF MR. LYS.

The *Herald*, April 22, referring to the trial of James Shell, for the manslaughter of Mr. Lys (see p. 71), observes: "We have no desire to exculpate Mr. Shell from the blame which justly attaches to him in this unfortunate business; but, in all human probability, the fatal accident would never have occurred, notwithstanding the original error of pointing out or handing down the wrong galliot, but for the very objectionable practice, which obtained at the Government dispensary, of delegating duty from one to another, until the important offices of weighing and compounding medicines are entrusted to illiterate leech-men and lascars, instead of being entirely performed by competent medical officers. In our opinion, no man should be entrusted with any part of the duty of dispensing medicine, and more especially at an establishment of so much importance as the Government dispensary at Madras, who has not a good knowledge of English, sufficient acquaintance with Latin to read prescriptions fluently, and considerable practical information as to the nature and quality of medicines. Instead of which, we find that, with the exception

of Mr. O'Neil and the manager, every witness from the dispensary was examined through an interpreter. We have no reason to believe, therefore, that they are acquainted with English, and still less with Latin; and it is beyond dispute, that the leech-man, who first weighed the fatal drug, the second dresser, who afterwards gave it out, and the lascar, who mixed it with the decoction, must have been lamentably ignorant of the nature and properties of the medicines which were put into their hands."

STEAM-NAVIGATION.

We have observed, with much regret, the resolution of the Bengal Steam Committee, respecting the conduct of Captain Grindlay, and we have no hesitation in stating it as our opinion, that a more illiberal or narrow-minded policy has never been exhibited by any public body towards their agent, than the one now pursued by the Bengal Committee towards Captain Grindlay. It is not attempted to be shown by the Committee that Captain G. has overlooked the combined plan, and it is merely pretended that he has not given it a prominent place. Never was there a more flimsy reason for so serious a step, never were services so ungratefully acknowledged. We have not seen a copy of the instructions sent to their agent by the Bengal Committee, but we have seen in all the public papers those sent by the Madras Committee, and there can be but one opinion on the subject, viz. that they have been fulfilled to the letter. We call upon the Bengal Committee for some more plausible reason (a just one they cannot give) for the unprecedented and ungrateful step they have taken towards one who, apart from all selfish considerations, has given more of his time and abilities to the furtherance of their wishes than any agent ever employed by the people of Calcutta on any occasion.—*Conservative*, May 23.

VELLUNGAPOOLEY THAYER.

The case of Vellungapooley Thayer, zemindar of Chokumputty, is about to be released from the hill fort of Ghootty, where, on the flat of Sir Frederick Adam, he has been incarcerated for upwards of two years. On Lord Elphinstone now devolves the pleasing task of restoring to liberty the head of an ancient house, a measure which has at last been determined on by Government, provided the zemindar shall give security for his future good behaviour; and it has also been resolved, that a pension be granted for the maintenance of his family, on the condition of his residing in some spot indicated by the British Government, which considers his return to the neighbourhood of Chokum-

putty unadvisable, as likely to disturb the tranquillity of the country. We know not the measure of the zemindar's offences, for with none has he ever been publicly charged; but we regret the proceedings adopted towards him, such being adverse to the spirit and principle of our English law, and consequently injurious to the interests of Government, as tending to lower its proud and lofty character for justice in public opinion, and especially in the opinion of the native community.—*Herald*, June 17.

THE GOVERNOR.

Lord Elphinstone, accompanied by Lord and Lady Brudenell, quitted the Presidency for Bangalore on the 9th June, for a month. The heat at Madras was very great, 100° in the shade. An epidemic fever has broken out in the Black Town.

THE MAIL TO BANGALORE.

The Official Gazette, of June 3d, contains an advertisement from the Post Office Department, inviting tenders for the conveyance of the mail between Madras and Bangalore, to be carried either on horses or by light carts. The time at present occupied in the transmission of letters to and from these places is sixty hours, the mail travelling at an average rate of about three and a half miles per hour. This time, it is intended, should be reduced to thirty-five hours and a half, thus increasing the speed of the mail to six miles per hour including the stoppages, and enabling the public to transmit and receive letters within a period, less by twenty-four hours and a half than that embraced by the present method. A suggestion is made in one of the papers, for starting a light coach to run the distance, 213 miles.

ACCIDENTS AT THE BEACH.

Captain Dunbar, of the *Clauumont*, has addressed a letter to the *Spectator*; the statement given in it respecting the recent most calamitous deaths in the surf, is at complete variance with that furnished by the *Conservative*: and it calls upon Lord Elphinstone to appoint the Superintendent of Police, and two or more magistrates, unconnected with the Beach Department, to investigate the melancholy affair.

The *Conservative* states that some of the boatmen have been committed to take their trial at the next sessions, for the supposed robbery of Mrs. Dunbar's property, during the late occurrence at the beach.

We cannot restrain the deep expression of our regret and reprobation, at the indignity and inhumanity shown to the remains of the gallant and unfortunate Col. Pasmore: the body of an officer of high rank, and who was returning to his own presidency, after having fulfilled a commission

of no common importance in the dominions and under the auspices of the Shah of Persia, to which he had been deputed by supreme authority, is picked up under the very walls of the Master Attendant's office, and exposed in the open veranda to the public gaze, with an old flag as a coverlid, and a chatty at the face to receive any water that might flow from the mouth: in this veranda the body was placed in the coffin: and from this veranda it was followed to the gate of the Fort (where it was joined by the military), with a native rabble for its mourners and attendants—this has been reported to us as fact from more than one quarter; and believing our informants, we ask, is this becoming treatment to a Christian, to a European, to a gallant and deserving soldier, to a Company's officer holding high military rank? Will the Madras army think so? Will the colonel's friends and fellow-officers in Bengal think so? Was there not one vacant room in all Bentinck's Buildings, the boast and beauty of the Madras Beach, that would open its self-sh doors to receive the unburied corpse of such a character, hurried suddenly out of life, in such a place, and in such a manner?—*Examiner*, June 6.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IDOLATRY.

On the 6th of March last, an order was issued by the Chief Secretary to Government, in the name of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, commanding the discontinuance of the "*Dafar-pooja* and other religious ceremonies," performed in certain of the courts in this presidency, on the *Diwalee* and other Hindu festivals. The use of the *skree* (salutation to *Gunesha*), in public Government documents, has also been abolished in the Chief Secretary's office, the Court of *Sudder Adawlut*, and the Judge's Court at *Poona*. Some of the great objects of the Memorial against the countenance of idolatry are thus, it appears, in a fair way of being accomplished. If it either originate or hasten reform, either by the Government or its agents, where there are real grounds of complaint, or even justify it in the eyes of any portion of the public, those who have signed it will have ample ground of gratitude, even though they should be exposed to ten fold more vituperation than they have yet experienced from the gentlemen of the broad sheet, and find themselves blackened beyond the Sidhis of the central Ethiopia. The commander-in-chief of the Bombay army, we hear, is of opinion that the officers who have signed the Memorial have acted irregularly, and he has ordered those connected with the *regiments* in Bom-

bay to withdraw their names.—*Or. Christ. Spectator.*

On this (the Calcutta) side of India, we are scarcely able to comprehend the reason of that importance which has been attached to the use of the word *shree* in public documents. Among us, it is not identified with any particular idol, but conveys simply the idea of excellence, and is prefixed indifferently, as a compliment, to the names of gods and shrines, of men and women. Thus we say, Shree Krishna, Shree Gya, Shree Ramdhua, Shree Chundermonee Dasee. At Bombay, it is against the addition of any idolatrous name to the word *shree* that we have to guard; and to this subject it is desirable that the attention of the public functionaries should be awakened. Every native begins his writing with an invocation either to Gunesha, the patron of letters, or to the individual god whom he has chosen, out of the 333,000,000, for his own special protector. It is manifestly inconsistent, therefore, to allow a public document to reflect the idolatrous partialities of any Hindu clerk. We have generally been in the habit of using the words "Shree Eeshwur;" since, although this name may be among those appropriated to Shiva, it is ordinarily applied by the natives to signify the Deity. If any name be affixed to the papers of Government, this is undoubtedly that which may be used with the least impropriety.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Durpan* has touched upon this subject; and with apparent justice considers the Indian word *shree* as a very trifling matter, in comparison with the practice of engaging a company of dancing girls in honour of native chiefs. He asks how the public authorities, who are doing every thing in their power to abolish slavery, can countenance this worst description of bondage, in which slavery is aggravated by the crime of prostitution. That the girls engaged on these occasions consist of females sold into slavery during their infancy, for the most nefarious purposes, was well known; but we were not previously aware, that any European functionary in India, when receiving the visits of native chiefs, was in the habit of sending for dancing-girls to amuse them, and of putting down the fee given to them among the darbar charges. If such a practice exists on the western side of India, we hope the reproof of the native correspondent of the *Durpan* will be instrumental in causing it to be immediately discontinued. It is pleasing to see such a spirit of free inquiry and remonstrance spreading among the natives as this letter exhibits. They cannot more effectually show their gratitude to us for holding up their vices to contempt, than by bringing to light and reprobating the inconsistencies of our own conduct.—*Friend of India, May 4.*

THE "ATALANTA."

The *Atalanta* steamer came in on Thursday, in 106 days from Falmouth to Bombay, having left Falmouth on the 29th December. The following are the dates of her arrival and departure from the various stations for taking in coal:

Arrived at Teneriffe	6th Jan., left Jan. 11
" Mayo 15th do. "	do. 21
" Fernando Po 31st do. "	Feb. 5
" Cape of G. Hope 19th Feb. "	do. 28
" Mauritius 16th Mar. "	Mar. 26
" Cochín 7th Apr. "	Apr. 9
" Bombay 13th do. "	

Being a period of seventy, or rather of sixty-eight, complete days at sea, during the whole of which the vessel was under steam, aided occasionally by her sails. When to this is added, that her average consumption of coals did not exceed fifteen tons per day, while that of the *Hugh Lindsay* has been nearly seventeen; and that beside the usual weather in the Bay of Biscay, a severe three days' gale of wind was encountered between the Cape and the Mauritius, the performance may be considered as very satisfactory, and bearing out the expectations entertained from the construction and equipment of this vessel and the *Bernice*.

The detention of thirty-six days at the several ports appears extraordinary, but we are assured that the whole of this time was entirely occupied in taking in coals.—*Bomb. Cour., April 15.*

BRIGADE COMMANDS.

To the Editor of the *Asiatic Journal*.

Sir: As the subject of the following memorial, copy of which I have just received, appears to me to be of much importance, not only to the writer of it, but to the officers of the Indian army; I trust that you will have no objection to give it a place in your Journal.

I remain, Sir, &c.,

An Officer of the Indian Army.

To the Hon. Court of Directors of the East-India Company, the Memorial of Colonel Vans Kennedy, of the Bombay army, most respectfully sheweth:—

That your memorialist has just been made acquainted with the decision* of your hon. Court, contained in a despatch to the Government of Bombay, under date 4th January 1837, confirming the Government general order of 11th March 1835, by which your memorialist was removed from the situation of Judge Advocate-general

* That decision, I understand, was as follows: "We regret that it should have been found necessary to remove Colonel Kennedy from an appointment which he had filled for so many years with credit and ability, and that he should have placed himself in a position which precludes us from complying with the prayer of his memorial. 2. Adverting to your recommendation to us in his favour, to his former meritorious service, to his age, and his eminence as an Oriental scholar, we trust that you may be able to avail yourselves of his services in some situation suited to his peculiar talents."

of the Bombay army, after having held it for seventeen years with the perfect approbation of five successive commanders-in-chief of this army.

That this decision has inexpressibly surprised your memorialist, as he trusts that he will be excused for taking the liberty of still affirming, that no conduct on his part afforded any grounds for depriving him of that appointment; and of observing that, as the Government refused the public inquiry, which your memorialist requested, into the circumstances stated in the general order by the Commander-in-chief of 21st February 1835, common justice seemed to require that those circumstances, as well as those mentioned in the fifteenth paragraph of the letter to your memorialist's address from the secretary to Government in the military department, dated 20th April 1835, should not have been considered to be well-established facts, after the express and formal denial of them, given by your memorialist in the letters addressed by him to the Government, on the 18th March and 23d April 1835; for that denial was supported by the strong presumption arising from his having, as your Hon. Court does him the honour of admitting, performed the duties of that situation for many years with credit and ability.

That it would, at the same time, appear that your Hon. Court has not decided on that part of the memorial which your memorialist addressed to it on the 20th October 1835, respecting his supersession in the command of a brigade, and that he is therefore under the necessity of again bringing that subject under its consideration.

That he begs leave, in consequence, to remark that, previous to your memorialist's case, it was the invariable custom in the armies of the three presidencies of India, that when an officer was removed from a staff appointment on grounds of expediency, it was effected by transferring him to an equivalent situation; and that as neither incapacity nor impropriety of conduct could be justly ascribed to your memorialist, there appears to have been no sufficient reason which rendered it necessary that a different mode of proceeding should have been adopted towards him, and that he should have been also deprived of those advantages to which he was entitled by seniority, length of service, and the long-established usage of the army of India.

That, however, when a brigade command became vacant, on the 6th July 1835, your memorialist was not appointed to it, although he was the senior lieutenant-colonel of the army not holding a command; and that, on a temporary vacancy occurring in a brigade command on the 8th March 1836, he was again passed over, and superseded by an officer three years his junior.

That the only reason which has been assigned for thus superseding your memo-

rialist, is, that his long employment on the staff has prevented his acquiring that expertness in manœuvring a brigade or a body of troops; and thus staff employment, which had hitherto been considered to be an unquestionable mark of an officer's qualifications and abilities, was in this instance deemed a sufficient ground for depriving your memorialist of a command, and of the emolument attached to it.

That your memorialist, therefore, respectfully begs leave to solicit the attention of your Hon. Court to the annexed memorial, addressed by him to the Governor-general of India in council, on his being a second time superseded in the command of a brigade, and to the reply which was given to it.

That your memorialist may in consequence be permitted to observe, that the particular constitution of the army of India must render it impracticable to carry into effect the appointment to command on the principle stated in the concluding paragraph of the annexed letter from the secretary to the Government of India in the military department, for brigadiers must be taken from either staff or regimental officers; and it seems evident that practice is indispensable, in order to enable any officer to acquire expertness in the manœuvring of troops. A staff officer, therefore, cannot acquire such expertness by merely attending occasionally inspections and reviews, nor a regimental officer by merely commanding his regiment at a brigade parade; and consequently, were that principle to be acted upon, no officer could be appointed a brigadier, as he could not possibly possess that qualification for command which is now required for the first time.

That such a principle affects most particularly and injuriously officers who, as your memorialist was, are employed on the civil staff of the army, for they do not even attend inspections and reviews; and that it seems, therefore, inequitable that such a staff officer should be at once deprived of a command, without being first appointed to it, and allowed a reasonable time to qualify himself—when, if he were still found unqualified, his removal would of course become necessary for the good of the public service.

That whatever may be thought of the expediency and necessity of requiring expertness in the manœuvring of troops as a qualification for command, it is undeniable that such a qualification was never considered requisite in this army, as might be shown by numerous instances, until the case of your memorialist occurred.

That your memorialist cannot, therefore, but conclude that his supersession in the command of a brigade was as contrary to the long-established usage of the army of India, as it was to the implied, if not expressed, conditions under which he entered

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the Hon. Company's service; since it was then, and has ever been, until the arrival of the present commander-in-chief in India, held as an invariable rule, that officers should succeed to commands according to seniority, as the emoluments attached was considered to be a remuneration for length of service.

That your memorialist consequently trusts that your Hon. Court, especially when it adverts to all the circumstances stated in the memorials which he took the liberty of addressing to it, on the 20th October and 3d November 1835, will be of opinion, that the introduction of so novel a principle into the army of India ought not to have had retrospective effect, and to have been made applicable to your memorialist, who was appointed a cadet in December 1799; and most particularly, that employment on the staff ought not to have been considered as a valid reason for excluding an officer from command.

That your memorialist may also mention that both Col. Ballantine and Col. Miles, on being removed from civil situations which they had held from almost their first arrival in India, were appointed to commands—the one on the 3d April 1829, and the other on the 23d October 1830; and that, as your memorialist is senior to Col. Miles, he would have then succeeded to a command, had he been a regimental officer. He begs leave, therefore, to submit to your Hon. Court whether the depriving him five years after of a command, merely because he had been employed on the general staff of the army, can be considered as consistent with either justice or equity.

That your memorialist, in consequence, cannot but entertain the hope that it will appear to your Hon. Court, that he has been excluded from the command of a brigade on no sufficient grounds, and that your Hon. Court will therefore be pleased to do him the justice of removing such exclusion, and of conferring upon him the still farther favour of compensating him for the loss of Rs. 1,100 per mensem, being the amount of staff allowances granted to a lieutenant-colonel for commanding a brigade of the 2d class, which he has sustained since the 6th of July 1835, and which he must continue to sustain until he is appointed to the command of a brigade, or until the Government may be pleased to avail itself of his services in some other equivalent situation.

(Signed) VANS KENNEDY, Col.

Bombay, 16th May 1837.

Memorial referred to in the preceding.
To the Right Hon. Lord Auckland, G. C. B., Governor-general of India in Council, the Memorial of Colonel Vans Kennedy, of the Bombay Army, most respectfully sheweth:—

That the accompanying memorial, which your memorialist addressed to the Governor-general of India in Council on the 1st of September last, will sufficiently explain the circumstances which again oblige him to appeal to the Government of India for redress against an act of the Bombay Government, in consequence of his having been, on the 29th of March last, a second time excluded from the command of a brigade, although he is the senior lieutenant-colonel of the Bombay army, and the colonels belonging to it now in this country are holding either division or brigade commands.

That when Col. Brooks was appointed, to your memorialist's prejudice, to command the brigade at Deesa, on the 29th of July last, the Government did not assign to your memorialist any reasons for then superseding him; but that, on the recent occasion, the grounds on which it was resolved to pass him over were communicated by the secretary to the Government in the military department to the Adjutant-general of the army, in the following letter.

"Bombay Castle, 30th March 1836.

"Sir: I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23d inst., and to acquaint you, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, that, under the circumstances therein set forth, the Right Hon. the Governor is under the painful necessity of still withholding a brigade command from Col. Vans Kennedy.

"Had Col. Kennedy, I am instructed to observe, yielding to his circumstances, done his best, since he joined his regiment, to supply his confessed deficiencies as an officer in active command, much might have been said in favour of his claim to succeed to the command of a brigade; but his letter of the 12th inst., forwarded with your letter under reply, discloses, and very honestly, a far different state of things, and compels the Right Hon. the Governor in Council to adopt the resolution intimated above. "I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) "E. M. Woon, Lt.-Col.

"To the Adjt.-gen." "Sec. to Govt."

That, on receiving a copy of the preceding letter from the Adjutant-general, your memorialist immediately addressed, through the regular channel of military correspondence, the following letter to the Right Hon. the Governor in Council:—

"To the Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant, K.C.B. and G.C.H., President and Governor in Council, Bombay.

"Right Hon. Sir: I trust that I shall be excused for venturing to address your Honour in Council in this direct manner, in consequence of the resolution of Government, which was communicated to the Adjutant-general of the army by Secretary Lieut.-Col. Wood, in his letter of the 30th

ultimo. For I conceive that it is but justice to myself to take the liberty of observing that, in the letter (therein referred to), addressed by me to the Adjutant-general, dated the 12th ultimo, I have confessed no deficiencies. In that letter I have merely stated the simple fact, that from the 15th of December last, the date on which I assumed the command of the 26th regt. N I., until the 31st of January, I had not attended the parades of the regiment; nor was it in my power to have done so during three or four weeks of that period, in consequence of severe indisposition, occasioned by change of climate. I further stated in that letter, that the small number of effective men at the head-quarters of the regiment under my command had prevented any parades taking place since the 1st of February last, and that it was not likely that they could be resumed until after the rains. But, notwithstanding these circumstances, it would appear that my not attending parades between the 15th of December and 31st of January last, has been considered by the Government as a sufficient ground for excluding me from the command of a brigade, to which seniority and length of service render me entitled: for there could have been no information before the Government, which showed that I had been in any other respect inattentive to my duties as the commanding officer of a regiment, or that I was incapable of performing them.

"It would not, however, become me to offer any remark on this unexpected decision of the Government. But I may be permitted to refer to the concluding paragraph of Col. Casement's letter to Lieut.-Col. Wood of the 14th of December last: 'The Governor-general in Council concurs in the sentiments expressed by the Right Hon. the Governor, and is happy to understand that it is not intended to exclude Col. Vans Kennedy from a brigade command, when his fitness for such a command shall have been shown'—and most respectfully to request that I may be informed in what it is that such fitness consists. For, hitherto, the knowledge of manœuvring a regiment or a brigade has not been considered as an indispensable requisite in an officer when appointed to a command—as has been exemplified in the appointment of Brigadier-gens. Hessian, M. Kennedy, and Kennett, and Brigadiers Willis, Litchfield, and Burford, all of which officers were, at the time of their appointment, deficient in that qualification. But, if it be now deemed expedient that no officer shall be appointed to command unless he is skilled in the manœuvring of troops, I beg leave to appeal to the justice and equity of the Government to decide whether a principle so totally novel in the army of India ought to have a retrospective effect, and to be made ap-

plicable to an officer who has been prevented from acquiring as yet that skill, by having been employed on the staff for twenty-eight years. I may, however, presume that your Honour in Council is not of opinion that an acquaintance with the mere duties of a parade is the only, or even the principal, requisite in a brigadier; for instances will readily occur of officers, esteemed to be good parade officers, being in other respects by no means qualified to command a body of troops. But if a conversancy with the rules and usages of the service; an acquaintance with the interior economy and discipline of troops; and a knowledge of the manner in which duty ought to be carried on, with firmness and judgment, to cause it to be performed correctly and efficiently, be such qualifications as render an officer competent for command, I will venture to affirm, without the fear of contradiction, that there is not a lieutenant-colonel in this army who possesses those qualifications in a superior degree to myself. For no situation can be more favourable for instructing an officer in the manner in which command should be exercised, than that of judge advocate general, which I had the honour of holding for eighteen years; as, during that period, all complaints against officers and soldiers were referred to me for my opinion, and the view which I took of the subject was either confined or rectified by the superior knowledge and experience of the several commanders-in-chief of this army.

"Under these circumstances, I cannot but entertain the hope that, should your Honour in Council be pleased to do me the very particular favour of taking into consideration the objections made to my appointment on the present occasion, it will appear that they do not afford sufficient grounds for departing from that principle of seniority, by which succession to command has hitherto been invariably regulated in the army of India. Nor can I avoid taking the liberty of adding, that if I am to be again passed over, and that principle to be again disregarded, it will most probably be expected that the qualification of the officer by whom I am superseded should be so unquestionably superior in all respects to mine, as to leave no doubt that this second supersession has been resolved upon by the Government on public grounds, and not in consequence of the personal dislike, which is so evidently borne to me, but for what cause I am not aware, by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "VANS KENNEDY, Col."

"Malligam, 5th April 1836."

That, not being favoured with an answer to the preceding letter, your memorialist

again addressed the Right Hon. the Governor in Council as follows:—

"To the Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant, K.C.B. and G.C.H., President and Governor in Council, Bombay.

"Right Hon. Sir: In taking the liberty of addressing your Honour in Council on the 5th inst., I entertained the hope that the circumstances stated in that letter might induce the Government to take into reconsideration the grounds on which it had a second time excluded me from the command of a brigade. Disappointed, however, in this expectation, I am under the necessity of bringing under the notice of your Honour in Council, that officers, on entering the service of the Hon. Company (at least it was so when I was appointed a cadet, in December 1799), enter also into a well-known, although implied, contract, that, if they conduct themselves with propriety, they shall succeed by seniority to those commands of emolument to which their length of service may render them entitled; and the competency, therefore, of the local Government to annul such contract, and to deprive an officer of such emolument, may not be undeserving of its attention. For I have been deprived, since the 29th of last July,* when I was superseded in the command of a brigade by Col. Brooks, and still remain deprived, in consequence of my recent supersession by Col. Moise, of Rs. 700 per mensem,† to the receipt of which I was then entitled, according to the long-established and invariable usage of the army of India. I have also, perhaps, sufficiently shown, in my letter of the 5th inst., that I am as capable of exercising a command as many an officer who has been appointed to one: and there seems to be no reason to suppose that it was ever intended by the Hon. Court of Directors that an officer, who has served the Hon. Company blamelessly for thirty-six years, and who has been dangerously wounded in that service, should be deprived of the command of a brigade, and the emolument attached to it, solely because, when a vacancy occurred, he was not acquainted with the mere duties of a parade, or that he should be superseded by an officer who is almost equally unacquainted with those duties.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "VANS KENNEDY, Col."

"Malligaum, 28th April 1836."

That, as the Government of Bombay has not condescended to give an answer to either of these letters, your memorialist is

compelled to take the liberty of submitting these circumstances to the consideration of your Lordship in Council; as your memorialist cannot but flatter himself with the hope that, should it appear to the Government of India that no sufficient grounds exist for excluding him from the command of a brigade, to which he is entitled by seniority, length of service, and the long-established and invariable usage of the army of India, the decision to his prejudice of the Local Government will be rectified by such instructions from the Supreme Government of India, as the merits of this appeal may appear to require.

(Signed) VANS KENNEDY, Col.
Malligaum, 12th May 1836.

Reply to the preceding Memorial.

To the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay.

Sir: I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 5th ultimo, transmitting, for the purpose of being laid before the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, a memorial addressed to his Lordship by Brevet-Colonel Vans Kennedy, of the Bombay army, accompanied by copies of the proceedings of the Bombay Government which bear on the subject of the memorial.

To remove all misconception on so important a subject, the Governor-general of India in Council desires it to be understood, as a general principle, that mere seniority or length of service, without qualification or fitness, can confer no claim to command, or to any situation of trust or responsibility.

In selecting officers for commands, or other situations, fitness must ever be the paramount and primary consideration, and the only inalienable privilege of the seniors of the rank, from which the selection is to be made, is to have their claims taken into consideration before those of their juniors.

With respect to the point more particularly submitted in Col. Kennedy's memorial, his Lordship in Council is of opinion, that a certain degree of expertness in manœuvring or directing the movements of troops, though not the only, is still an indispensable requisite for the command of a brigade, as it is for that of a regiment.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Wm. CASEMENT, Col.

Sec. to the Gov. of India, Mil. Dept.
Fort William, 8th August 1836.

RAJA OF SATTARA.

The *Bombay Gazette*, June 3d, has a long article respecting the conduct of the Government towards the Raja of Sattara, of which the following is the substance: "One of the authorities, whose duty led him to take an active interest in the affairs of the Sattara state," submit-

* [The vacancy which occurred on the 6th July was not filled up until this date.]

† The difference between the allowance granted for the command of a regiment and for that of a brigade of the 2d class [Colonel Kennedy being then in command of his regiment, has here merely mentioned the difference; but in the preceding memorial he has stated the whole amount of allowances granted to a brigadier of the 2d class.]

ted to this Government certain charges, involving very high crimes against the dewan of Sattara, who was imprisoned in consequence at Poona. A committee was sent from Bombay to Sattara, who examined the raja, and returned and made their report to Bombay. The raja, desirous of laying before the Government the case, on behalf of his minister as well as himself, applied for the assistance of a European "friend" at the presidency; but the Government declined to authorize his proceeding to Sattara. A dialogue is then given between the "British authority" and the raja, which, though avowedly a mere stretch of fancy, is evidently intended to be received as a true report, and bears strong marks of genuineness. It represents a warm altercation between the raja and the resident respecting his application, in the course of which the latter intimates to the former that he had forfeited his authority, by violating the 5th para of his treaty with the Company, which forbade his applying to any other person on any secret business, without reference to the head British authority on the spot.

PERJURY.

The crime of perjury, which a writer represents as of almost every-day occurrence in the Native Commissioners' Courts in Gojrat, has, it seems, recently sustained a severe check from an Indo-Briton moonshiff having committed for that crime a witness, who, after his trial before the Session Court, was sentenced to be led round the city on an ass, and to suffer three years' imprisonment with hard labour. This is said to have inspired all witnesses coming before him with a proper caution on the manner in which they deliver their evidence.—*Bombay Gaz.* June 10.

AMERICAN PLOUGHS.

Three hundred ploughs, made at the Porto Novo foundry, after an American model, forwarded to that establishment by the revenue commissioner, have been sent to this presidency from Madras. The practical introduction of this improved implement is proceeding in different parts of the country, under the direction of individuals who, from their habits and situation, are likely to give it a fair trial. The plough is of a simple construction, and as it turns up the soil more effectually, and nearly twice as fast as the common country plough, it is to be hoped it will gradually come into general use. It is of cast iron, and its cost does not exceed twelve or thirteen rupees.—*Ibid.*

Ultra-Gangetic Provinces.

MAULMAIN.

Siamese Merchants.—A party of about sixty men arrived here from Bankok in the early part of last month, bringing with them a letter from the ministers of Siam, and a few petty articles of merchandize. The ostensible object of their visit was to purchase rubies for his Siamese majesty; but as similar visits have been made every year, we imagine the real object is that of collecting information on what is going on among us here. These men returned a few days ago, carrying with them some rubies for the sake of appearances, but burdened with something that will doubtless prove far more gratifying to the court at Bankok—the intelligence of their old enemies, the Burmese, being at loggerheads among themselves. Our merchants here have never made any strenuous efforts to open an overland trade with Siam. All that we like to say on the subject is, that the road is open to them (at least to the native merchants, for the treaty precludes Europeans from entering Siam from hence by land), and that, from the experience of the few who have made the attempt, they will meet with civility and protection from the authorities of the country. Indeed, thus much is promised by letter, and is due in return for the kind treatment which their people have met with here, year after year. — *Maulmain Chronicle*,* April 22.

Amusements of the Season.—For a month past, the inhabitants of Maulmain, of all ages and sexes, have suspended, in a great measure, their ordinary pursuits, and yielded themselves up to the amusements which the recurrence of the season usually suggests.

On the 11th, inst. according to the Burmese computation, the sun entered the sign Aries, and on that day their new year commenced. In conformity with immemorial practice, none among them on that day escaped the usual liquid salutations: the 'compliments of the season' were mutually poured forth among friends in copious abundance, and if the silk *potos* of the men, and the silk *tamieges* of the women, could have been found with 'a dry thread in them,' it must have been because their owners were careful to substitute for them the plainer material of cotton.

In addition to the usual observances of the anniversary, it was determined to make the present one an occasion for performing the funeral rites of four priests,

* The journal above quoted is a small but well-printed paper, which commenced publication on the 15th April. If proper advantage be taken of local facilities, it will prove a valuable vehicle of information respecting the Indo-Chinese countries.

who died several months ago, and whose bodies have been preserved during the intermediate period. The bodies of the priests were covered with gold leaf, and laid on richly ornamented coffins. Wooden tubes of various lengths, from about six to ten feet, which, for want of a more appropriate term, may be called rockets, strongly bound with rattans, and filled with the common ingredients of gunpowder, were fastened to the axes of low carriages of four wheels. Surmounting these were placed figures of men and animals of the most grotesque description, formed of light material, some of them of enormous size; and in the formation of the whole the study and design of the devisers seem to have been to deviate from nature rather than to imitate it. Monday last was the day appointed for passing these nondescripts in review in front of the residence of the commissioner. At about nine a.m. their approach up the ascent from the town towards the house commenced, each one in charge of the inhabitants of the respective divisions of the town in which it was devised, and preceded by a party of richly-dressed women, singing and dancing, and responded to by a larger company of men who followed, wearing some badge or dress to distinguish it from other divisions. On they came, white elephants, giants, horses, rams, buffaloes, dragons, and the likeness of nothing in heaven above or on the earth beneath; how many we cannot say, for we did not count them. The songs were composed especially for the occasion, and as far we could understand them (for the Burmese, in imitation of our best English vocalists, think they excel if they produce only sounds) were highly patriotic, and replete with good wishes for the public authorities. The procession lasted for about two hours, when the whole moved off to prepare for the next day. On the succeeding morning, the streets of the town were filled with men, women, and children, in their holiday dress, moving towards the spot which had been selected for the final exhibition, and the performance of the funeral rites. By nine o'clock most of the population of the town had taken up their position on the heights to the eastward of it, from whence they could look down on the plain below, and see the discharges of the huge rockets. If we should compute the number of spectators at twelve thousand, we should not probably be far from the truth. The bodies of the priests had been removed from their cars of state to a small shed decorated with spires, and situated a few yards above the base of the hill. Towards this object, from the opposite side of the plain, the rockets were directed in succession and at short intervals, pouring forth vast clouds

of smoke, hissing louder than a hundred steam-engines, and careering across the plain as chance, for they were not guided, conducted their rapid movements. None, however, hit their object; some deviated to the right, and some to the left, while others broke down, and were thus "stopped in mid career." As the sun declined, the bodies of the priests were quietly laid on the funeral pile and reduced to ashes. The numerous spectators descended from the heights, returned to their homes, and from the quietness of the succeeding evening, contrasted with the sounds of vocal and instrumental music heard for many previous nights, it is inferred that they returned also to the "sober realities of life." — *Maulmain Chronicle*, April 22.

Extracts from a report by Commissioner McLeod, who proceeded in December last from Maulmain, to penetrate, if possible, to the frontiers of China, appear in the *Chronicle*. They are dated "Lim-may, January 25th and 28th." This is a Shan town, tributary to Siam. He mentions that several of the natives of India have turned their attention entirely to the traffic in slaves with the red Karens. He says, in the last letter: "The Chinese caravan arrived here to-day, and they describe the route travelled by them on the eastern side of the Mai-kon, the longest and the most difficult, as it runs over very high mountains. They say that I should find ponies unable to perform the journey (even if I had been able to procure any here), and that mules alone can make the march, as they can suffer thirst better than ponies; for water is so scarce that they are obliged to be satisfied with a very little, and that little obtained with considerable difficulty. They strongly recommend my going by Kyain-toon, the road being the best and shortest. They come by the road they do, not from choice, but because they are not permitted to enter the Siamese territories from the Burmese side. The other roads are choked up, and the towns on them having been deserted, no provisions can be procured. I have endeavoured to persuade the Chinese, who have brought 4,000 mules with them, to send a part on to Maulmain. They promise* to come for this express purpose next year; and if they do not find a ready market here, some will go on this season. The few men who went to Maulmain last year have reported the road as very bad."

Ceylon.

We have learned, from good authority, that, of eighty four cases of small-pox, similar promises were made on a former occasion to Dr. Richardson.

that have occurred within the Gravets of Colombo, between the 1st April last and the 9th inst. twenty-five have been placed in quarantine; fifty-five have voluntarily gone to the public hospital without a warrant having even been applied for, for their removal, while four only have been compulsorily removed. This fact, we conceive, redounds equally to the credit of those who govern, and of those governed. Here we have the result of all that opposition and outcry which has been raised against the existing Government, for its arbitrary and unfeeling exercise of powers vested in it by a law passed in the bygone times of despotism and oppression—an outcry and an opposition excited by some few, we are willing to believe, from honest though misguided zeal, in the cause of the people, but by many, we will assert, from a spirit of faction, and for the furtherance of selfish views. We maintain that the fact above recorded affords the most convincing proof that the Government has passed triumphantly through this ordeal. At first, indeed, the lower orders, led astray, as was naturally to be expected, by the misrepresentations so sedulously spread abroad, and acting under the influence of causeless terror, were induced to resist the enforcement of measures calculated for the general good, and committed acts of violence which must ever be deprecated by the friends of order and good government. During this state of excitement of the public mind, the Government was bound to take due steps for enforcing the law, and maintaining the respect due to its authority, trusting to the good sense and feeling of the community ultimately to discover in what lay its true interests, and that the Government could not be actuated by selfish views in thus opposing itself to popular prejudices. The result has shown that they were right.

Little, indeed, do we envy the feelings of those who ignorantly and factiously originated the recent ferment. But for them, many who have died in their own houses might have recovered in the hospital. Many, it is said by the opponents of the law, have perished in consequence of forcible removal—others, they will have it, have died of fear at the bare mention of removal to hospitals. If any such deaths did occur, at whose doors, we would ask, are those deaths to be laid. Surely of those who, knowing better, have by their misrepresentations led the ignorant to suppose that removal to a hospital was worse than removal to a charnel-house.—*Ceylon Chron.*, May 13.

Inundation.—The latter part of May, the heavy rains and the westerly winds co-operating, produced an inundation which has occasioned considerable damage and loss of life. Near Colombo, no

lives have been lost, though bridges were carried away or destroyed, and roads injured.

At Kandy, the rain appears to have commenced on the evening of the 24th, and although it continued without intermission throughout the night, no apprehensions were entertained of any ill effects until shortly before daylight on the morning of the 25th, when the lake overflowed its banks for a considerable space along the western bank: the water flowed with great violence down King-street and Colombo-street, and for a short time the communication with the lower part of the town was entirely cut off and a valuable house, the property of Cornelius Modelar, was almost undermined. At this crisis the troops were called out, and every exertion was made, under the direction of Major Thompson, of the Engineers, to strengthen the part of the embankment of the lake over which the water had escaped. The weather moderated in the course of the 25th, and the embankment was safe. In the course of the night, however, the rain fell with greater violence than ever, but by the great exertions of the authorities the town was secured from any further injury of importance. No lives appear to have been lost in Kandy; but the destruction of property is said to have exceeded that in November 1834, the water having risen two feet higher than it did on that occasion. The destruction of houses and rice fields, and the loss of cattle in the neighbourhood of Kandy, have been very extensive. Near Ampitiya, three miles from the town, a woman and two children were swept away, together with their house, by a mountain torrent. Several lives were lost up the country by the sudden rising of the waters, or the dismemberment of the unfortunate inmates to leave their houses until it became too late. The loss of life and property, it is feared, will equal that which took place from a similar cause in November 1834. Government have employed boats to carry provisions to the different villages inundated, and to remove the inhabitants, many of whom have been forced to seek safety in trees, to high land. It is estimated that upwards of twelve hundred people have been unhoused in Colombo alone.

Exports and Imports.—We circulate with our paper of this day a return of the exports and imports of Ceylon for the last six years, with copies of which we have been furnished, and upon which we propose to make few observations. The whole values for each year are as follows:

1831	.....£282,988	.....£152,203
1832	.....351,223	.....196,589
1833	.....320,891	.....132,529
1834	.....372,755	.....145,383
1835	.....352,076	.....199,207
1836	.....411,167	.....334,319

We doubt if any colony in the world ever furnished a more striking proof of prosperity. In the short space of five years, the exports have more than doubled, while the imports have increased about 68 per cent.—*Ceylon Chronicle*, May 27.

Loss of Life.—Private letters from Trincomallie bring the melancholy intelligence of Lieut. Shaw, Ensign Harkness and Walker, of H.M.'s 61st regt., together with six natives, having been drowned. These officers, with seven natives, left Back-bay on the morning of the 22d, at daybreak, in spite of the most boisterous weather, with the intention of going over to Cottiar, in a sailing boat, on a shooting excursion, and had got as far as between Nonvoy Island and Cottiar, when a dreadful squall upset the boat. All on board perished, with the exception of a Malay boy, who alone of the party survived to tell the sad tale. Lieut. Shaw and Ensign Harkness have each left a wife and children to lament their untimely fate. Mrs. Harkness is in England.

The squall was so violent as to cause H.M.S. *Andromache* to drag her anchors, and drive towards the shore; she was brought up by a third anchor.

Penang.

Revenue.—The revenue farms of this settlement, for six months of the ensuing official year, were sold by public auction on the 27th, and produced Drs. 3,528 in excess of the same period of the terminating year: a proof of the increasing prosperity of the revenue.—*P. W. I. Gaz.*, April 2.

Ex-Rajah of Keda.—The brig *Julia*, belonging to and having the ex-rajah of Keda on board, was conveyed into the harbour from Bruas on the 25th by H.M. sloop *Zebra* and the *Diamond* gun-boat. Several hundred natives crowded on the wharf and north beach, in expectation of seeing his highness land; but it having been reported that he would not be permitted to quit the *Julia*, with which all communication from the shore was strictly forbidden, and that a guard of European artillerymen had been placed on board to enforce the restriction, the natives quietly dispersed; not, however, without evincing great commiseration for his situation. In the capture of the ex-rajah, we regret to announce that many lives have been lost; two marines, it is said, were killed, and two seamen severely wounded, while the ex-rajah's party had about sixty men killed, and two men and a woman wounded, besides Tuanku Abdulla, the ex-rajah's eldest son, who received a shot on his right instep, while seated with his father in the *balet*, or temporary audience-hall. One

report states, that our boats were the aggressors, and fired with such fatal effect, that the poor Malays ran helter-skelter into the jungles, leaving their women and children to shift for themselves in the best way they could. Another report, however, makes the rajah's adherents the first aggressors, who, it is said, on the English division firing an unshotted gun, by way of announcing to the rajah its approach, opened a smart fire of musquetry on the boats. Which of the reports is true, we cannot say; but as there could have been no necessity at that moment to commence hostilities against the rajah's party, we must hope and conclude, for humanity's sake, that our countrymen did not make this sacrifice of life out of mere wantonness.

The re-appearance of the ex-rajah here as a state prisoner in the harbour, with the knowledge that his father presented the island to the East-India Company about fifty years ago, in token of friendship to the British nation, who engaged to protect him from all external enemies, has naturally excited very strong and unfavourable feelings against the authorities who have contributed to his downfall and misfortunes. In the present instance, however, we believe it had become quite time to put a stop to the various depredations that were committing by marauders, who made use of the rajah's name for the purpose of individual plunder. We learn that his highness has made an application to the local government for permission to proceed to Calcutta to meet the Governor-general, but that it has been refused; and that he is to be forwarded on, either to Malacca or to Singapore, in the *Julia*, accompanied by the *Zebra*.—*Ibid.*

The Council of India have passed an act (May 22) for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the state of the land-tenures in the Straits Settlements; and lest alarm should be taken at this proceeding, a resolution is appended to the act, explaining the necessity of it, for the purpose of defining and legalizing existing *bona fide* possession, and that it is the intention to enforce the rights of the state, "in cases only in which they may have been wilfully or fraudulently infringed."

Mr. Wm. R. Young, secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, and a member of the Customs Committee, is to be appointed commissioner for this necessary investigation.

Burmah.

The last accounts from Rangoon state that the "woongyee" had assembled the English merchants, and made known to them that the communication with Ava was stopped; and that, though he had

given orders to place the town in a state of defence, they needed not to be under alarm, as it was only a precaution against thieves. It appears that the Prince of Tharrawaddy's party was gaining strength throughout the country, and the report was not doubted at Rangoon that his flag (a white peacock on a red ground) was flying at Promé, Donabew, Lyne, Bassein, and all other towns north and west of Rangoon.—*Maulmein Chron.*, April 14.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Maulmein, 1st May:

"A detachment from the Prince of Tharrawaddy's army has taken possession of Rangoon. Our communication with Ava is cut off, and we have no news of Col. Burney since the 4th March, and no news of a detachment of the 13th regt., a subaltern, and thirty men, which left Rangoon for Ava in the beginning of March. On the 26th, the commissioner here sent Lieut. Smith, 13th, five sepoy and a dozen of lascars, to Rangoon, with directions to push on to Ava, with a despatch for Col. Burney. We are very uneasy from this want of intelligence. The native regiment here is in a state of great discontent, to use a mild term, at the clipping legislation of the Government. Government pledged themselves that it should enjoy the same advantages as the corps it relieved. To-day they have reduced a water-carrier in each company, leaving but one to a company, which is a breach of contract stoutly resented. If a government can gather any thing from experience, the Indian one may guess what a dangerous affair it is to coquet with a mercenary's pay. The habit of breaking faith has become second nature to it; and, I dare say, 'they know not what they do.'"—*Hurkaru*.

We understand that authentic intelligence has been received from the capital of Ava to the 24th April, to the effect that the Prince of Tharrawaddy has gained the entire ascendancy, and taken on himself the administration of the kingdom. The capital had been invested and taken by the prince's force, and the revolution was complete: it appears to have been fortunately marked by an absence of bloody executions. Combining this with the intelligence that the prince's flag was flying at Rangoon, it is clear that his authority is now very firmly and widely established.

The British residency was safe, and had been duly respected.—*Calcutta Cour.*, May 27.

Dutch India.

Advises received by a recent arrival from Achéen, state that the rajah had issued an order, prohibiting all persons, being his subjects, from quitting Achéen
Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 24. No. 95.

and the coasts adjacent, on pain of a fine of fifty dollars each, in consequence of an anticipated attack from his Dutch neighbours at Padang, owing to the capture of a schooner and her treasure, and the rajah persisting in detaining the son of her late commander. When the two armed vessels, which proceeded to Achéen lately from Padang, to demand explanation for these outrages, were returning from the former to the latter port, the senior officer, it seems, was not backward in acquainting the rajah, that the severest punishment awaited him on their re-appearance there. Several brass guns, of large calibre, which have been buried in the sand for many years, have been raised, and are now in preparation for resisting the projected attack of the Dutch; and, indeed, there seems to be every indication of a determined resistance.—*Penang Gaz.*, April 29.

The notorious Achinese piratical state-bark *Baggiana*, which had recently been committing serious aggressions against the British flag, under the directions of the Rajah Moodah of Achéen, has, we learn, been captured by the Dutch men-of-war, which had been sent to Achéen to demand the restitution of the guarda-costa schooner *Dolphin*, and the surrender of her crew (by whom she had been cut off from Padang roads, with treasure on board, and taken into Achéen), and taken away, in retaliation of the conduct of the rajah, in harbouring the crew of the *Dolphin*, and refusing to restore the vessel. The gunner of the *Baggiana* was dismissed by the Dutch, and having made his way to Penang, related the circumstance of the capture of the craft.

Persia.

The *Bombay Courier* contains the following letter from Persia, dated January 12th, in reply to a communication published in that paper, of the 15th December last, containing an account of the state of affairs in this country up to the 15th October, in which the false position the British officers found themselves placed in last year in the shah's camp, is attributed to the intrigues of the Russians. The writer says: "I beg to trouble you with an account of what took place on Sir H. Bethune's joining his majesty; when, I think, the king and his ministers' anxiety to relieve themselves from the embarrassment arising out of the major-general's presence may be accounted for, without attributing it to Russian interference; in fact, I am convinced that the Russians had no more to do with our removal than the Chinese. Towards the end of July last, Sir H. Bethune joined the shah's
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camp, bringing with him a letter from the King of England to his Persian majesty; Sir Henry was received with civility, and after a delay of a few days, a firman was issued appointing him a commander of ten thousand. The firman stated that he was empowered to instruct the Persian army in the *art of war*, and to lead any body of them *entrusted* to him by the state, against the enemy. The general's experience of Persian state-papers should have taught him that such a firman was valueless.

However, urged on, in my opinion, by those about him, he determined to try the extent of his authority; an order was accordingly issued to the troops in camp, when, the bubble bursting, the Persian colonels *refused to obey*. Application was made to the shah and his ministers, but no attempt was made by either to uphold the general's command. The Persian officers seldom waited on him, and on one occasion of his offering some suggestion to a Persian officer, respecting his regiment, then under arms, he positively refused to attend to it! An attempt was also made to get up a guard-mounting parade: the shah and the general were present; but as no one seemed to know how it was to be done, the thing failed, to the infinite amusement of Russians and Persians, and guard-mounting was given up. Matters could not long remain in this state, so to settle the dispute between the Persian officers and the general, as well as to get rid of his importunities respecting his position, the question relative to Herat was put, which being answered in the negative, the detachment was dismissed, in a manner by no means gratifying to the officers. The dismissal was accompanied by a shawl each to the subordinates, and something more substantial to the general; like Persians of rank, who fall under the king's displeasure, and get *veliked*, have their aching feet cured, and their faces whitened by a *khekauf*. I say, that the question respecting Herat was put to get rid of the embarrassment arising out of the refusal of the Persian officers to obey the general; for at the time the king left Teheran, there was no Persian minister, who did not fully understand, that the English could not accompany the army to Herat, and the king himself was aware that their services had been refused on another occasion, when an attack on that city was contemplated. With all this the Russians had nothing to do; the whole affair rested on the feeling of the Persian officers towards Bethune, who would not consent to be commanded by him, and the shah could not, or would not, enforce their obedience. This was foreseen by many of the British, probably by all but the major-general himself; no blame can however attach to him, for in my opinion the same want of success

would have attended any other officer who had made a similar attempt.

"I may notice, that Mr. Ellis never threatened the Persians. The writer in your paper was employed in a distant province, and if he has been informed by Persians, that the ambassador used threats to deter the Persians from attempting to march to Herat, he has been deceived by them, while the wisdom of treating in a public print of the practicability of raising up rebellion in Persia, may be questioned; and the letter bears marks on the face of it of having been written by an English officer, lent to the shah to protect his majesty's throne; but this is the consequence of young men, however clever, fancying themselves politicians.

"The advantage to be expected to our general interests, and the political views of our Government, from Bethune's appointment and Pasmore's recall, is also alluded to: men may differ on this point, and after all it is mere matter of opinion. One thing, however, is certain, that many months have now elapsed without any benefit having resulted from it, nor does it appear to me that a change can or will take place, without a great alteration in the Persian character, and in their feelings towards the English, or a great expenditure of English money; but under any circumstances, if the introduction of discipline, and the improvement of that of the Persian army, be considered any part of the object, for which our detachment is here, it must be admitted that the recent change has in no way increased our efficiency."

Mauritius.

Great alarm has been excited in this island by the diseases (diarrhoea, cholera, and small-pox), introduced by the coolies imported from India. The *William Wilson* arrived from Bengal, with the loss of twenty-seven of her coolies by cholera. In consequence, she was put in quarantine; but Mr. Jack, a passenger from Calcutta, went on shore, in spite of the quarantine rules; the consequence of which was, that he was arrested, and sentenced by the judge of the lower court to six months' imprisonment. The *Adelaide* arrived from the same, with seventy coolies on board, twenty-four of whom had died on the passage. The mate, however, went on shore, in order to procure medicines, the crew and coolies dying very fast. The master of the *Indian Oak*, another vessel suspected, refused to return to her, and, it is said, set the police at defiance. The *Cernéen*, of the 25th April, says: "The last ship which came from Calcutta, the *Peter Proctor*, lost nine Indian coolies on the passage. This fact, combined with the circumstance of death and disease having

ceased directly the vessels anchor in our roads, compels us to conclude that want of care and attention on the voyage, is one of the causes of the illness which destroys so many of these poor people. If it were otherwise—if the disease existed at the time of the embarkation of the Indians, how does it happen that the complaint with which they are afflicted does not spread in this island on their arrival, but that, on the contrary, it ceases amongst themselves? How does it happen, also, that the crews of the vessels which bring the coolies entirely escape? These circumstances are sufficient to encourage the belief that the want of proper food, the crowding of the people in a limited space, and the absence of all management and authority amongst them, are the chief sources of the dysentery and inflammations which prevail. We have heard it said that Capt. Miller, of the *William Wilson*, attributes the mortality on board his ship to the obstinacy of his Indian passengers in sleeping on deck at night: but does not the reader recollect the case of the coolies on the *Juliana*, who, on the day of their landing, went to the police to complain of the treatment they had experienced on board, being actually charged a rupee for a single bottle of water?"

Capt. Driver, the master of the *Juliana*, has denied (at Calcutta) that any ill-treatment was used to the coolies. "We found out," he says, "that the sirdars, who superintended each division, tried to rob the people of water, and to sell it; but this was instantly discovered, and effectually prevented, by my appointing the third mate to the duty of serving out the provisions and water, and excusing him from every other. I never heard any complaint made of ill-treatment at the police-office. We had on board about four hundred and thirty coolies, men, women, and children; thirty were diseased when shipped on board; nine died, and twenty-one recovered, and I affirm they landed in better health than when shipped."

China.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Superintendents.—H. M. superintendents arrived at Canton on the 12th April. Their reception was most cordial. On the 14th they were entertained by the East-India Company's agents, and on the 18th by Mr. Jardine, with a large party of British merchants.

The British flag is again flying at Canton.

The Hing-Tae Hong.—Messrs. Dent and other British merchants, on the 21st of April, transmitted a representation to the Viceroy, setting forth that Hing-tae, a member of the Co-hong, to all appear-

ance in good circumstances, had become indebted to them a million and upwards of dollars, which he was unable to pay; that the regulations allowed them to transact business with none but the hong; and that it is out of the power of foreigners to know the proceedings of the hong with their own countrymen. The reply of the Viceroy (23d April) evinces a due regard to the interests of foreigners:—

"This having come before me, the Governor, I have examined the subject, and find, that heretofore hong merchants have always been forbidden to incur debts to foreigners, and that in repeated instances on record they have been severely punished for so doing. And with regard to Yeu Khechang, of the hong Hing-tae, he has been in the situation of hong merchant barely seven years, and has in so short a time accumulated debts to the large amount of a million and upwards of dollars? What degree of bad management must it have been that could run this extent! The thing is too absurd—too extravagant. If this matter be not faithfully and completely settled, where will be our compassion to foreigners, and how shall we prevent similar and even worse conduct in future? I issue, therefore, this order. When it reaches the said senior hong merchants, let them, in obedience to it, immediately convene a meeting of all the hong merchants, and examine the accounts of Hing-tae, to ascertain clearly what are the real sums owing by that hong to foreigners; and let them equitably and earnestly apply themselves to make some arrangement for the settlement thereof. Within ten days let them present a joint report on the subject, for my consideration. If they dare to regard this lightly, or to delay and overstep the period, I, the Governor, will maintain the laws firmly as the solid mountains, and will assuredly direct the district magistrate to close the Hing-tae hong, and, according to the law, apprehend the merchant, that he may be closely examined and punished. At the same time, the said senior merchants, together with all other hong merchants, shall alone be held responsible. The property of the foreigners cannot be left without an ultimate guarantee for its safety."

Opium Trade.—In the *Chinese Repository*, for April, is an offer of a premium of £100 for the best essay on the opium trade, "showing its effects on the commercial, political, and moral interests of the nations and individuals connected therewith, and pointing out the course they ought to pursue in regard to it." The MSS. are to be sent to the Chairman of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in England, before October 1st,

1838. The essays to be of not less than forty, nor more than one hundred octavo pages.

The Triad Society.—In the middle of the second moon (about the 20th ult.) the existence of an associated banditti, numbering some hundreds, was rumoured about. Secret information was communicated to the judge, who forthwith directed the two Hŭen magistrates to investigate the affair. Those officers immediately spread their runners in all directions, and they have succeeded in capturing upwards of forty persons. It appears from the evidence that the association numbers upwards of 400, who are scattered about every creek and outlet. The association is called the *San Ho Hwey*, 'the Triad Assembly;' and it is said to have numerous branches in Manilla, the Straits, and all the ports of India.—*Canton Reg.*, April 18.

The Brig "Fairy."—Advices from Manilla, of the 8th of April, inform us, that of the six mutineers and assassins, who landed from the *Fairy*, four have been taken. The fourth was seized on the morning of the 7th, as he was landing from a ponton. He was immediately put under examination, when he confessed himself to be one of the murderers of Captain McKay and three others: his name is Augustine de los Santos. The confession states that the attack was begun by three of the Manilla men, with clubs. The chief mate was the first victim; next Captain McKay, who came from his cabin; the third was the second mate, and the fourth the gunner, and one person jumped overboard. The two men who have confessed (one at Yloco), both agree that Capt. McKay and his officers made a gallant and vigorous defence; but they were beaten down by numbers with clubs. Santos states that a hole was bored through the brig, near her keel, the night they left her, with sails set, &c., and that she was about a quarter of a mile distant from the shore, where it is probable she sunk. From the evidence obtained, it would appear, that not more than 8,000 drs. value, in gold and silver, was landed on Manilla. Santos states decidedly that he left six cases of dollars and one of sycee on-board, and perhaps more, as also some chests of opium.—*Ibid.*, May 2.

Chinese Mechanics.—In all their mechanics, we have remarked one principle which the Chinese seem ever to have had in view; and that is, to make them of such models as will give direction and aid to manual labour, but in no case supplant it. If this observation be true, it is a reason why we look in vain for any complicated machines, any extensive system of water-works, by which nature is rendered subservient to art, or even for

such an application of animal force in overcoming superior obstacles as would require the aid of much machinery. In the whole empire, we suppose so simple a piece of machinery as a saw-mill does not exist: whether this results from any want of invention, or from any idea that it would be impolitic to diminish the demand for manual labour by the introduction of machinery, we will not stop here to inquire. There is a large establishment for sawing in the neighbourhood of Canton, at which upwards of thirty men are employed, who do not, we imagine, cut out so many feet of timber in a day as could be done by a single mill, requiring the oversight of only an individual. At that place (and it is the mode everywhere followed), the log is laid horizontally on two benches, or reared at one end, while the other is secured, and the whole sawn up in such shapes as are needed. A more laborious process for so simple an art can hardly be imagined. Nor are there, so far as we know, any mills for grinding corn, in which human labour is dispensed with to any extent, except a small one near Macao, some time ago set up by the Portuguese. Much of the flour used by the people (which is not a very large quantity) is ground by themselves in hand-mills at their own houses. There are, however, larger ones turned by oxen, to which, especially in towns, much of the grain is carried by those who have either no mill or no leisure to grind it for themselves. The most complicated machines which we know to exist among them are the bamboo water-wheel, the various applications of the overshot-wheel, and the loom. So subdivided have the handicrafts become, that in many of them the workmen use very few tools, but with these they are perfectly familiar. We have seen an itinerant tinker sitting at the side of the street, who, provided only with a hand-furnace and bellows, a pair of pincers, a hammer, and a roll of felt, soldered an iron pan in a workmanlike manner.—*Chinese Repository*, March.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Irish system of Education.—The Irish system in New South Wales is defunct, and with it all the anxious hopes of Sir Richard Bourke and his Catholic friends are on this point blasted, and for ever! In our last publication, we briefly alluded to a despatch which his Exc. had received from Lord Glenelg, conveying the Secretary of State's "regret," that such a system should have been attempted to be foisted on the inhabitants of the colony. We may

now add that the despatch not only contains his lordship's "regret;" but speaks in the strongest terms of disapprobation of his Exc.'s policy in attempting to force such a plan of education on the colonists. Lord Glenelg himself, in plain and honest terms, charges his Exc. with misleading him in this momentous question, and expresses his conviction, formed from the press of the colony, that the majority of the respectable public were strongly opposed to its introduction; and his lordship desires that the three hundred pounds' worth of school-books, which, in the height of his Exc.'s zeal, he had ordered from England, were not to be distributed as his Exc. intended; in fact, that the Irish system was to die a natural death!—*Sydney Gaz.*, May 16.

Value of Land.—An estate, within five miles of Sydney, has been sold at £20 an acre, which a few years ago was valued by Government at less than 3s. 6d. an acre.

Libel Case.—The *Sydney Gazette*, of July 4, says:—"The libel case, of 'Cavenagh (the editor of this journal), v. Wentworth,' was brought before the Supreme Court, and a special jury, on Saturday last, and adjourned till Monday morning, when the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £225. We take some credit for being the first in the colony who have had the temerity to bring Mr Wentworth before the Supreme Court for libel, although it is well known that he has not been over scrupulous in attacking the character of others."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

From the Swan River papers, it appears that this colony is turning the timber produce of the country to good account, and that it is likely to become a valuable branch of traffic. The Government had given notice for tenders to supply two hundred loads of the mahogany of the colony, for the use of her Majesty's dockyard at Portsmouth.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Letters from this settlement represent it as rapidly advancing. Great quantities of goods are landed, and many settlers resort thither. The working cattle are bullocks, but some supplies of horses are expected from Sydney. The sheep amount to 7,000, many of pure Saxon breed. As a proof of the excellent quality of the pasture, it is stated that 800 miserable sheep were imported for slaughter, which, with two months' feed, increased fifty per cent. The town land, which was sold by auction, fetched, on an average, £6. 3s. 6d. per acre: some "sporting lots" brought £24. The climate is delightful, and the view from Glenelg, five miles from Adelaide, where there is a wharf, is beautiful, look-

ing towards Mount Lofty, the highest of a picturesque range.

Sandwich Islands.

It is a curious circumstance, that the present Queen of the Sandwich Islands was formerly, or rather is at this time, the wife of a Russian blacksmith. An English vessel lying off what we usually call the Fox Island, several years ago, one of the officers became enamoured of the fair spouse of a son of Vulcan there; and his passion being returned, contrived to smuggle her on board the vessel, and the captain, who was enraged at such a breach of faith and discipline, kept her confined, till they arrived at the Sandwich islands, where she was put on shore. The forlorn Ariadne, however, found a Bacchus for her Thesus—a royal lover in place of her lost lieutenant. The king of the islands became enamoured of the fair Russian, made her his wife, and raised her to his throne. He was no every-day king: he was a statesman, a hero, though we should call him a savage. He progressively created a navy of several well-built frigates, taught his subjects to be excellent sailors, raised armies, subdued the surrounding islands, and, at the close of a prosperous reign, left his possession and his sovereignty to his queen, who now reigns as his successor. She is well obeyed by her subjects, possesses great wealth, in flocks and herds and rice-grounds, and sends frequent presents to her former deserted husband, who continues to hammer horse-shoes in a Russian colony, while his faithless, but it seems not quite ungrateful spouse, stretches her sceptre over several prosperous isles.—*Sandwich Island Gazette*.

The crew of the schooner *Honduras*, of Boston, seventeen in number, were all murdered by the Sandwich islanders in December last, with the exception of the mate and one boy, who succeeded in making their escape with the vessel. About the same time there was a mutiny on board the schooner *Thetis*, in the same neighbourhood, and Captain Rodgers, his first and second mates, and three men, were murdered.

New Zealand.

By private letters from the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, bearing date the 29th March, we have received the following advices:—A Hara, a chief belonging to the Bay tribe, had killed and eaten a native girl, named Anotta. The natives in the vicinity had armed and declared war in consequence, and were plundering the property of the Europeans.—*Sydney Gaz.*, May 16.

Circassia.

Extracts of some letters from an Englishman (accompanying Mr. Bell), who visited Circassia in May last, are published in a London paper (the *Times*). The writer bears strong testimony to the enthusiasm which prevails, not only in the country, but amongst the Turks, against the Russians, and the efficient mode of resistance adopted by the Circassians. "Every bush in the enemy's line of march is manned with a deadly marksman, and bodies of cavalry (the finest, perhaps, in the world) are every where lying in wait, to avail themselves of the least confusion in the enemy's ranks, or vantage of position, to put them to the rout." Their greatest want is that of powder and shot, and unless speedily supplied with ammunition from abroad, their efforts may prove unavailing. The junction of the Russian corps of 8,000 men, which crossed the Kuban, with another of 10,000, which had come by sea, was effected on the 26th May, not without considerable loss. Mansoor Bey is the leader of most influence amongst the Circassian chiefs in their councils and in war. They look with great anxiety to England for assistance, expressing their determination never to submit to Russia. At the suggestion of the British ambassador at Constantinople, they opened a communication with the Russian commander, Gen. Williamineff, who was at Ghelindjik, making proposals for peace; to which an answer was returned, requiring, as the basis of negotiation, the restoration of property plundered from Russia, the surrender of deserters and prisoners, and the recognition of a sovereign prince nominated by Russia. The Russian general declares, in his letter, that all Englishmen who visit the country are impostors, not to be believed on their oath, and who wish to get possession of the country; and that if the Circassians desire peace, they may obtain it by relinquishing all correspondence with England, France, and other European powers, and becoming "faithful subjects of Russia;" otherwise, their country will be taken from them, and they will be made slaves. The rejoinder of the Circassian chiefs is in a temperate strain, and whilst they assign the command of the King of England, to whom they have submitted, they say, as the motive of their proposal for peace, and promise in future not to invade the Russian territory, they pledge themselves, if their offer is not accepted, to continue the contest to the last extremity.

The latest advices state that General Williamineff had ordered his troops, which had been incessantly harassed by the Circassians, into the strong places, and that General Rosen had, for the same reason,

ordered the posts on the line of the Teck to be doubled.

A German paper has thus chalked out an intended excursion of the Emperor Nicholas into the Caucasian country. "The emperor will embark at Odessa for the Crimea, visit the naval harbour and fortifications of Sebastopol; and go next to Kertsch. From Kertsch the emperor will go to the island of Taman, situated between the sea of Azoff and the Black Sea; and then (and as it is said, on horseback) up the Kuban to Ekaterinoslay, and to the sources of the Kuban. The Russian sovereign will then be in the midst of the Circassian war, which he means to see with his own eyes. He intends then to return by the same way to Taman, there to embark and to inspect all the fortified places on the coast of the Black Sea, beginning at Anapa, to land at Pote, and to go by way of Kutari to Teflis. In that capital of Georgia, where no European sovereign was ever yet seen, the emperor's presence will cause a great sensation among both the Armenian Christians and the Mahometans, and may probably have the happy result, that the khans and attendants, who live precisely on the same footing with respect to the feudal lord as in the middle ages of Europe, may be converted into good subjects by the engaging manners of the sovereign. From Teflis the emperor means to take the road across the Caucasus, through the dangerous pass at Wiasikankas, to Mosdok, thence to proceed to the country of the Don Cossacks, and inspect them in their native abodes."

Recent advices from Circassia state that the natives are daily attacking the Russians, who are prisoners within their entrenchments; 650 wounded were lately sent to the fortress of Ghelindjik, the result of some fighting a little above Djoubgha. They had also sent a number of wounded to Sohoun Kalé. On the 15th of the present month a grand meeting of all the confederated tribes was to take place; not three Englishmen in that country would attend it. By the way there has not, even up to this time, been a single Russian at Soudjak Kalé, where the *Vizen* was taken and condemned for being in a Russian port. Their only new entrenched camps are at Chups, Pshadt, and Ardilar, if Circassian authority can be relied upon. The Circassians were still full of hope and courage. Further advices are expected every day. The Russian blockade there, formidable as it is, is not an effective one.

—*Corr. Morning Herald.*

Egypt.

Alexandria, Sept. 18.—On the 3d inst. Mahomet Ali returned from Candia. A

Turkish woman of that place had turned Christian some time since, and lately had some property left her, and she accordingly applied to the *Mekkami*, or Turkish Ecclesiastical Court, for the possession of it. That court awarded that, as she had turned Christian, she had forfeited her right to it. The woman petitioned Mahomet Ali, who immediately ordered her the property, saying he knew of no difference in respect to religion. On Mahomet Ali's arrival at Alexandria, he made known to all the women of his harem that they were free, except those by whom he had had children: and thus are 150 females, before sequestered in the Alexandrian harem, restored to Egypt,

The coal depôt *Ariadne*, for H. M.'s steamers, has been moored under the walls of the palace: and H. M.'s ship *Portland* sailed from here to Malta on the 15th inst., with the stores and fifty men belonging to H. M.'s ship *Russell*, which brought the *Ariadne* to Alexandria.

The peasantry (fellahs) of Egypt have just had made known to them that his highness leaves them free, in the forthcoming year, to grow whatever they please, whether grain, cotton, or anything else.

A sloop of 22 guns was launched a fortnight ago, and on the 12th instant a steam-vessel also was launched; for which vessel two engines had previously arrived, through Messrs. Joyce, Thurburn, and Co., of Alexandria; the engines were made at Bristol.

Part of the Pasha's fleet are cruising off Alexandria, consisting of five line-of-battle ships, besides frigates, brigs, &c., solely for progressing in discipline and manœuvres.

Two thousand tons of coals are expected at this port for the use of the steam-vessels in the Red Sea. These will be sent by water to Cairo, and afterwards transported on the backs of camels in sacks over the desert to Suez. These coals are expected to cost nearly £4 a ton, when on board the steamers at that place, from the mines in England. When H. M.'s Government and the East-India Company send an iron steam-boat tug to tow the coals to Cairo, they will be placed at Suez for £3 a ton, and it is supposed even at a less price by and bye. Coals have hitherto cost the Company double that price at Suez when sent *via* the Cape to Bombay, landed there, and then re-shipped for Suez.

There is not any plague in Egypt at present, nor has there been any, except one solitary case in the lazaretto, for the last two months. The French steamers have not ceased running from the 1st of May last between France and Egypt without a single irregularity, and have always arrived at Alexandria on the 6th, 16th, and 26th, leaving it again on the 8th, 18th, and 28th.

Egypt has never been more healthy than it is now since 1834. I can speak positively to this important fact — *Letter from Mr. Waghorn.*

SPRIA.

The following details of the earthquake in Syria, in January last, are given in a letter from Mr. Waghorn, received at Calcutta:—

January 1, 1837.—An earthquake has caused, in Sar, the ruin of forty buildings; the remainder of the city is in the worst state; four Christians and seven Turks have perished; the wounded are fourteen in number. The village of Safed is entirely demolished, and only two per cent. of its former inhabitants remain. The same sad fate has befallen Tiberia. About the fourth part of Nazareth has been demolished. Seventy souls were lost; the earth opened 112 feet in length, and one and a quarter feet in breadth, and then closed to about the three-eighth part of it. Twenty houses fell from the same stroke at Acre, and four persons perished: in Caifa also three buildings were demolished, but no one died. The two-thirds of Gish has been ruined, and the remaining part is in a bad state. Seventy souls perished whilst in church at vespers; the curate and his son only escaped. Among the Turks, twenty-two persons were crushed and a great portion bruised. In Kafa Baraan, wholly populated by Christians, few houses have been destroyed, and only five souls killed. The fourth part of Sinata has been destroyed; four souls killed, two wounded. The half of Maallia has fallen, the other half remains in a ruined state; five souls only have perished. Advices from the 8th to the 11th January give the following amount total of the damages occasioned by the above earthquake:—21 towns and villages; 527 houses and buildings; 552 persons and 608 head of cattle perished under the ruins.

POSTSCRIPT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Atalanta* steamer, which left Bombay on the 25th July, has brought papers of that presidency to the 22d July, but no letters or papers from the other presidencies. From the Bombay jour-

nals, however, we collect some items of intelligence of a later date than previous advices.

It was rumoured at Calcutta, that Lord Auckland had found the climate of

India so unfavourable to his health, that he has intimated a wish to quit the government before the next hot season.

The heat at that presidency in the month of June had been quite unprecedented. In the Mofussil it appears to have been the same; the *Agra Ukhbar* of June 17, states that a serious rise in the price of corn at Bhurtpore has taken place, in expectation that a famine must follow the existing singular season.

In the Insolvent Court at Calcutta, on the 24th June, Mr. Justice Malkin pronounced a decision, in a case of much importance to military men. The application was for an attachment against an insolvent officer, for the non-payment to his assignee of one-third of his pay and allowances. The officer alleged, that he could not comply with the order of the Court, as the paymaster had already deducted, and was deducting, one-half of his pay for decrees of the Military Court of Requests, though the debts, for which the decrees were made, were inserted in his schedule. The judgment was, that the decrees had no effect after the insolvency, and that the stoppages were illegal.

The yellow jaundice prevails in the town of Mooradabad and the surrounding country, and is of a very fatal character. The numbers who have already perished from it were ascertained by a census to amount to 1,800 in the city alone, within three months. Quarantine regulations, as in force at Agra, had been established at Mooradabad for the exclusion of plague. Earthquakes have continued to occur for several months.

The *Madras Spectator* of the 28th June notices a severe visitation of sickness at Kamptee in the middle of that month. Out of the force stationed there, seven officers and two ladies had fallen victims, in addition to many European soldiers. The characteristics of the disease were simply a sense of sudden indisposition, followed by a gradual sinking, unaccompanied by pain.

The *Palinurus* arrived at Bombay on the 12th July in nineteen days from Mocha, with the May packet, which reached Alexandria on the 22d May, in eighteen days from England, so that thirty-three days were occupied in conveying the packets from Alexandria to Mocha.

The *Bombay Courier*, July 4, says:—"The continued unfavourable account of the money-market at home, brought by the overland April mail, and the unwillingness of the commercial firms here to withdraw any portion of their capital from England, under such circumstances, have brought about an unprecedented fall in the rate of exchange, which cannot be reckoned at less than 20 per cent. Within the last few days, bills at six months' sight have been sold at 1s. 9d. the rupee. This,

however, is a proof that there is no want of money here, which we learn has never been more abundant."

It appears by the result of an inquiry instituted on the part of the Chamber of Commerce, as to the damages sustained by the shipping during the late gale, that three lacs has been ascertained on account of the merchants and underwriters at Bombay, and £43,000 on account of the underwriters in England. In addition to this, the loss to the E. I. Company in the *Aurora*, the *Hastings*, and the two steamers, is estimated at another lac, and the loss in cargo, in shore boats, and goods on board of them, at about Rs. 50,000.

The following notice was issued by the Bombay Government on the 19th July:—"The *Berenice* steamer will be despatched to the Red Sea on the 18th August: a mail will be forwarded to Suez by this opportunity."

The prospects throughout the country are extremely favourable, and a sufficient quantity of grain appears to have fallen in many of the most important districts to satisfy the demands of the cultivators. There seems every prospect of an abundant season, and the price of grain has already in some quarters suffered a decline.—*Bom. Courier*, July 22.

The correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, writing from Constantinople, October 4th, says:—"We have news from Tabreez to the 8th. The famous Herat expedition was puzzled how to get on, and had halted at Damghan, eight days' march from Meshid. The shah's treasury was quite dry, although he had forestalled his revenues up to the Nooruz (21st March next). Civil and military were all in arrears, and there was much desertion from the camp. Provisions abundant in its neighbourhood, and some confusion by the soldiers 'helping themselves.' It was thought that the shah would put his army into winter quarters, and himself return to Tehran. Fars and Ispahan were in great confusion, and the king's orders were laughed at there. He was very uneasy about his uncles, who have taken refuge in Russia—they are so many great guns, which Russia may fire off at him, point-blank, whenever it suits her. Business was decidedly improving in Persia. There has been a combination against an extensive Greek establishment at Tabreez, and, had it not been for potent Russian protection, there is no saying what might not have been the consequence."

Accounts from Oahu, Sandwich Islands, state that much excitement prevailed there in consequence of an insult to the British flag recently perpetrated by the natives. The flag was publicly burnt in the streets.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Sept. 27.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Sir J. R. Carnac) said, he had the honour to acquaint the Court, that certain papers, which had been presented to Parliament since the last General Court, were now laid before the Proprietors, in conformity with the By-law, cap. i. sec. 4.

The titles of the papers were then read as follow :

A Return to an Order of the House of Commons relative to the Distribution of Burmese Prizemoney.

List, specifying Compensation proposed to be granted to certain Persons late in the Service of the East-India Company.

List, specifying the Particulars of the Compensation proposed to be granted to certain Persons late in the Maritime Service of the East-India Company, under an Arrangement sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India. (Numbers 70, 71, and 72).

Resolutions of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, being Warrants or Instruments, granting any Pension, Salary, or Gratuity, since the last General Court.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to lay before the Court, in conformity with the By-law, sec. xix. cap. 3, a List of Superannuations granted since the last General Court, under the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155. sec. 93."

HAILEYBURY AND ADDISCOMBE.

The *Chairman*—"I have to acquaint the Court, that agreeably to the resolutions of the General Court of the 7th of April and 6th of July 1809, returns relative to the Company's establishments at Haileybury and Addiscombe are now laid before the Proprietors."

The titles of the papers were then read, viz.—

An Account of the Number of Students in the East-India Company's College at Haileybury, from Midsummer 1836 to Midsummer 1837, with the Expense of their Board and Tuition.

An Account of the Number of Persons whose Petitions to become Students had been received, from Midsummer 1836 to Midsummer 1837; to which is added, the Number of Persons appointed as Writers, for the same period.

An Account of the Proceedings of the Open Committee of Education, from Midsummer 1836 to Midsummer 1837; with a List of those Students who had received Honourable Distinctions, and those who had left the College: for the purpose of showing the General State of the College.

An Account of the Expense of the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, and the Number of Persons who had received Appointments, from September 1836 to September 1837, together with the Number of those whose Claims had been rejected, during the same period.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 25. No. 94.

ATTENDANCE OF BRITISH OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS AT IDOLATROUS CEREMONIES IN INDIA.

Mr. *Poynder*, having been called on by the Chairman, proceeded to address the Court. The hon. proprietor said, that agreeably to the motion of which he had given notice, in June last, he should now propose to the Court the following resolution :

Resolved—That adverting to the following documents, namely, the Despatch of the Hon. Court of Directors to the Supreme Government of Bengal, dated the 29th of February 1833; the Memorial of the Civil and Military Inhabitants of the Presidency of Madras to the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, the Governor in Council; the Letter of the Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras, transmitting such memorial, dated the 6th of August 1836, and the Answer to his Lordship of Henry Chamber, Esq., the Chief Secretary of Fort St. George, dated the 11th of October 1836—this Court recommends to the Hon. Court of Directors to transmit such instructions to the Government of Madras as may give effect to the prayer of the memorial, namely, That in accordance with the directions of the hon. Directors, of the 29th February 1833, the officers of Government may be prohibited from issuing orders affording encouragement to Mahomedan or heathen rites and festivals: That it be not hereafter required of any Christian servant of the state, civil or military, to make an offering, or to be present at, or take part in, any idolatrous or Mahomedan act of worship or religious festival: That the firing of salutes, the employment of military bands, and of the Government troops, in honour of idolatrous or Mahomedan processions or ceremonies, and all similar observances which infringe upon liberty of conscience, and directly "promote the growth and popularity of the debasing superstitions of the country," be discontinued; and That such parts of Regulation viz. of 1817, as identify the Government with Mahomedanism and heathenism, be rescinded, and that every class of persons be left, as the Hon. Court of Directors have enjoined, entirely to themselves, to follow their religious duties according to the dictates of their consciences.

Such was the resolution which should have the honour to propose to the Court; and, having thus put the Court in possession of it, he believed that he was now at liberty to make such observations on the question as the nature of the subject demanded. Before, however, he addressed himself to the motion itself, he wished to set himself right with the Court upon two points: in the first place, he did not appear there, and never would unnecessarily appear, as an accuser of the executive body; it was very distant from his desire to place himself in a position of hostility with the Court of Directors, on that or on any other occasion; so far from it, indeed, was his feeling, that he considered himself as strengthening their power and influence by the course which he was pursuing. And he called upon those who supported him in the views which he took, with reference to this question, to aid, by their voices, in strengthening the Court of Directors, and

(2 A)

thus enabling them more effectually to carry into execution their own orders. It would be extremely wrong for him to approach this question with any other feeling; and it would be the more improper, seeing the kindness and consideration which had been manifested towards him, by both sides of the bar, when he formerly introduced the subject, if he indulged in any thing like reproach or censure. In the next place, he hoped that no gentleman, on either side of the bar, would, for a moment, suppose that he wished by violence, by coercion, or by any forcible means, to put down those atrocious practices, for such he must ever consider them, of which he had so often complained in that Court, and from the encouragement of which he was anxious to dis sever the Company. He well knew that it was not by such means as he had alluded to, that these practices were to be put down, if they were to be put down at all (*Hear, hear!*); and he was quite convinced, that the same feeling was entertained by all those who had in view the same object which he pursued. (*Hear, hear!*) So far, after this explicit declaration, he trusted that he should stand well with the Court. His maxim had ever been to tolerate, in the most extensive sense, the different sects in India—to interfere, in no manner, with their religious ceremonies—finally, to give them every scope short of actual and positive encouragement. He would freely admit the natives to worship as they pleased—but he would not consent to give any species of encouragement to such abominable practices as their worship displayed. Against any such encouragement, he would enter his most solemn protest; and still more strongly would he enter his protest against the Company, abroad or at home, being benefitted by the price of blood and the gain of idolatry. That was his proposition—and from that proposition he never would be shaken. The memorial from Madras, to which the resolution referred, complained that the Government abroad had not taken measures to carry into effect the plain duty which was pointed out to it in the despatch of February 1833—that it had, in fact, shrunk from the performance of a sacred duty. The memorialists did not reflect on the conduct of the Court of Directors—no, they complained that the officers and servants of the Company abroad had not obeyed the instructions sent out to them. In arguing this question, three points came under consideration:—1st. What was the practice complained of; 2d. What orders had been sent out respecting it; and 3d. The proofs which went to show, that the Government abroad had not done its duty, in not immediately acting under those orders.

He could wish, in the first instance, to call the attention of the Court to the despatch of the Directors of February 1833, largely and numerously signed as it was by members of the executive body. Five whole years had nearly passed since that despatch had been sent out, and what he complained of was, that during all that time nothing had been done to carry into effect the instructions contained in it. Three years after that despatch had been transmitted to India, the Madras memorial was presented, calling on the Government to act according to the orders of the despatch of 1833. But that forcible appeal had not produced the smallest effect, and the system still continued to be encouraged. Before, however, he came to consider more in detail the Madras memorial, he begged to observe, that another memorial, of a similar kind, expressing the same hopes and wishes, had emanated from the west coast of India—from Malabar—and had been transmitted to the Bombay Government. The memorialists adverted to the unpleasant fact, that more than three years had expired since orders were sent out by the Court of Directors to withdraw all support from the idolatrous worship of the natives, and they complained that those orders had not been promptly followed up; and they called on the Government to remove what appeared to them to be, and what really is, a national reproach. He believed that no answer had been returned to that memorial, which was signed by the judge, by the assistant collector, by captains, commissioners, surgeons, and so forth. In addition to this, it would be very easy to show, that the general feeling of Europeans in India were wholly opposed to this system; so that it could not be asserted with justice, that the memorialists stood alone and unsupported in their views. That the feelings of the Company's officers were, in many instances, wounded, because they were compelled to submit to those practices, might be inferred from the case of Mr. Casamajor. That gentleman, as collector of Cuddapah, had, from conscientious scruples, refused to mix himself up with, or rather (for he was compelled to use strong terms) to pollute himself by any participation in practices which appeared to him to give a direct encouragement to idolatry. He, therefore, resisted the order to sign the cowles, which contained covenants binding the collector to promote idolatrous offerings. The consequence was, that Mr. Casamajor was dismissed from the performance of that particular duty, and another gentleman, not so nice or scrupulous, was selected to officiate. Having made these preliminary observations, he should now call the attention of the Court to the despatch sent out to the Indian Government, by the

Directors, on the 20th Feb. 1833. After stating: "On the whole, we conceive that the principles of toleration do not require that we should promote the growth and popularity of superstitions, the prevalence of which every rational and religious mind must lament, and we are therefore of opinion, that any system which directly connects the pecuniary interests of the State, with the extension of such superstitions is, for that reason, objectionable, and ought to terminate"—the Directors, in their despatch, arrive at the following conclusions, as just as they are important:—

1. That the interference of British functionaries in the interior management of native temples, in the customs, habits, and religious proceedings of their priests and attendants, in the arrangement of the ceremonies, rites, and festivals, and generally, in the conduct of their interior economy, shall cease.
2. That the pilgrim tax shall every where be abolished.
3. That fines and offerings shall no longer be considered as sources of revenue by the British Government, and they shall consequently no longer be collected or received by the servants of the East-India Company.
4. That no servant of the East-India Company shall hereafter be engaged in the collection, or management, or custody of monies, in the nature of fines or offerings, under whatever name they may be known, or in whatever manner botanied, or whether furnished in cash or in kind.
5. That no servant of the East-India Company shall hereafter derive any emolument resulting from the above-mentioned or any similar sources.
6. That in all matters relating to their temples, their worship, their festivals, their religious practices, and their ceremonial observances, our native subjects be left entirely to themselves.
7. That in every case in which it has been found necessary to form and keep up a police force, especially with a view to the peace and security of the pilgrims, or the worshippers, such police shall hereafter be maintained and made available out of the general revenues of the country." Now, he would ask, was it not most strange—was it not most unaccountable, that these orders, couched in such plain, distinct, and intelligible terms, should have been treated, not merely with silence, but with pure contempt; with, as it appeared to him, a determination, on the part of the Government abroad, to set itself up in opposition to the instructions of the Court of Directors. Those instructions were not responded to: they drew forth no answer; or, if any answer might be inferred from the course which was pursued, it was similar to that which was given on a very solemn and remarkable occasion, and he hoped the Court would excuse him for quoting it in the present instance:—"As

to those things of which thou hast spoken to us, in the name of the Lord, we will not hearken to them; but we shall continue to pour out offerings to our idols, as we have heretofore done!" It was not, as he had before observed, until more than three years had elapsed after the transmission of this despatch, that the European residents at Madras deemed it necessary to present their memorial. That important document was signed by thirteen chaplains, thirty-seven missionaries, and 152 European civil and military residents, of all ranks and stations. It was addressed to Sir Frederick Adam, the Governor in Council, and therein the memorialists say—"We, the undersigned ministers and members of the different denominations of Protestant Christians in the presidency of Fort St. George, beg leave most respectfully to approach your Excellency in Council, to lay before you various instances in which we humbly conceive the principles of religious toleration to be widely departed from under this Government, subjecting those of us who are members of the civil or military branches of the service to great and peculiar personal grievance. We venture, at the same time, with much deference, also to express to your Excellency in Council the pain with which we behold the Christian Government of this presidency and its officers affording encouragement to, and still identified with the idolatry and superstitions of our native fellow-subjects, in opposition, as it appears to us, to the orders on this subject of the Hon. the Court of Directors, addressed to the Supreme Government, under date the 20th February 1833, to the word of God, and to the best interests of those who have, by His over-ruling providence, been subjected to British dominion in Southern India." The memorialists then proceed to set forth the grievances of which they feel themselves imperatively bound to complain, and the existence of which they prove in two long and ably-reasoned appendixes, proving, from official documents and the evidence of numerous facts, not only the horrors and abominations of the idolatrous worship in India, but the compulsory attendance of the servants of the State at the religious ceremonies of heathens, Mohamedans, and Papists. The matters of grievance pointed out by them are—

- 1st. That it is now required of Christian servants of the Government, both civil and military, to attend heathen and Mohamedan religious festivals, with the view of showing them respect.
- 2d. That in some instances they are called upon to present offerings, and to do homage to idols.
- 3d. That the impure and degrading services of the pagodas are now carried on under the supervision and control of the principal European, and there-

fore Christian officers of this Government, and the management and regulation of the revenues and endowments, both of the pagodas and mosques, so vested in them, under the provisions of Reg. vii. of 1817, that no important idolatrous ceremony can be performed, no attendant of the various idols, not even the prostitutes of the temple, be entertained or discharged, nor the least expense incurred, without the official concurrence and orders of the Christian functionary. 4th. That British officers, with the troops of the Government, are also now employed in firing salutes, and in otherwise rendering honour to Mohamedan and idolatrous ceremonies, even on the Sabbath day; and Christians are thus not unfrequently compelled by the authority of Government to desecrate their own most sacred institutions, and to take part in unholy and degrading superstitions. 5th. That Protestant soldiers, members of the Church of England, we may add, have also been required, contrary to the principle declared in his Majesty's regulations, 'that every soldier shall be at liberty to worship God according to the forms prescribed by his religion,' to be present at, and participate in, the worship of the Church of Rome." The memorialists proceed to say, that—"By the requisition of the foregoing and similar duties, we cannot but sensibly feel that not only are the Christian servants of the state constrained to perform services incompatible with their most sacred obligations, and their just rights and privileges as Christians infringed, but that our holy religion is also dishonoured in the eyes of the people; and public and official sanction and support given to idolatry and superstitions destructive to the soul, and apostasy from the only true and living God." The next point, the 6th, he would omit. It related to "the forcing of the poorer classes to draw the idol car, mostly without the slightest compensation." As that most unjust practice was, he understood, abandoned, it was not necessary for him to say any thing about it. The memorialists go on to state—"We explicitly disclaim, as utterly inconsistent with our principles as Christians, all desire that the liberty of conscience so fully and justly accorded to the Mohamedan and heathen should be in any degree violated. Our sole object and wish is to see the true principles of religious toleration declared in the instructions of the Hon. the Court of Directors, already referred to, practically and universally enforced, believing the policy there marked out of a real neutrality to be as safe and salutary as it is wise." He should now, with the permission of the Court, advert, as shortly as possible, to the facts adduced by the memorialists, in the appendices, in proof of the existence of those grievances of

which they complained. In the first place, with respect to the compulsory attendance of the servants of the Company at Mohamedan and heathen ceremonies, it is set forth in Appendix A. that—"The following are instances of this nature; they are given with all the other facts in this appendix, solely as illustrations of the system pursued; and though but few, are sufficient to show the general character of that system:—On the third Sunday in Lent, 1821, the whole of the European artillery at Trichinopoly were kept from church, and employed the greater part of that day of sacred rest in firing a series of salutes in honour of a Mohamedan festival. In the year 1828, the head-quarters of the 15th regiment were stationed at Trivanderam, the present capital of Travancore, and the ordinary residence of the rajah. Within the fortress stands one of the principal temples of the province, dedicated to Padmanaba Deo (or Vishnoo). Once a year the idol is brought out, and carried in procession to the beach, about three miles distant, where it is bathed in the sea. It rests, of course, for the brahmins to select the most auspicious day for the ceremony, and it has been observed that, whenever it has been practicable, a very intelligible preference has been evinced by them for the Christian's Sabbath. It was on a Sunday that we were required to attend. At two o'clock in the afternoon, the regiment, arrayed in review order, was formed in line with two battalions of Nair troops on one side of the road leading from the fort to the sea. There we remained, during three weary hours of idle expectation, the gazing-stock of the assembled thousands, thus learning from our presence to attach still deeper feelings of importance to their wretched superstitions. At intervals, groups of brahmins passed down our front, and from these we received no doubtful intimations of the light in which they regarded us. One party approached from the pagoda, bearing several pots of water, intended for the use of the idol and of the Rane. The pots were of brass, and their mouths closely covered with plantain leaf, well secured, it might seem, against aught of external pollution. Stopping short, at some distance from us, the brahmins waved to us imperiously to give them room. Between our front rank and the wall by which the opposite side of the road was bounded, there was a clear breadth of more than twenty paces; but this was insufficient. We were required to close back upon the wall in our rear, and then, with a quick and stealthy step, drawing the cloths closely round them, and keeping as far from our line as the road would possibly admit, every look and gesture expressive of anxiety to escape the pollution of our vicinity, they pro-

ceeded with their precious burden. At five o'clock the idol was brought out, attended by the Ranees and crowds of brahmins: as it approached, the order was given to present arms. The procession advanced, and the troops, filing to either side, formed a street, and accompanied it, amidst the din of horns and tomtoms, and all the uproar and confusion of a heathen ceremony." Now, it must be very evident, and the narrator states the fact, that the impression made on the natives by the appearance of our troops on this occasion, was, not that they attended as a matter of form, or from motives of curiosity, but with a view to do honour to the idol, by the special directions of the British Government. By thus proceeding, they therefore gave encouragement to idolatry. The writer went on to describe the proceedings as follows:—"About midway between the fort and the beach is a small open choultry or pandall—a number of stone pillars supporting a flat stone roof, open on all sides, and at other times accessible to all, to man or beast of every caste or character. The idol was carried under this, the Nair battalions followed; but, as it it were designed to heap the fullest measure of contumely upon us, we were made to pass outside. There were Europeans, Mohamedans, and various officers of impure tribes in our ranks—we were unclean—our footsteps carried contamination. Arrived at the beach, we were told to go back, we were no longer wanted; the ablutions of the idol might not be performed in our view. Tired and ashamed, we returned to our barracks. There was then no one amongst our number who had any actual consciousness of the unholy and sinful character of the proceeding in which we had been engaged; but we felt that we had been degraded—that we had been treated throughout with undisguised contempt, and that not only the natives of the province, but our own men likewise, had reason to despise us for submitting to such open humiliation. There are, no doubt, some who will maintain that in all this we were acting simply in the performance of a military duty, and in no way connected with any religious observance—that we were in attendance, not upon the idol, but upon the Ranees, and that it was to the Ranees we presented arms; very probably it may have been on some such pretexts that the Ranees herself requested the attendance of the British troops; but the people did not view the matter thus—our own men did not—and, may we not add, God did not view it thus! It is unhesitatingly affirmed, that the impression made by our presence upon the minds of the thousands assembled from all parts of the province, was, not that we were there merely in compliment to the Ranees, but that we attended

as part of the public escort of the idol, and for its especial service and honour. The same impression was left upon the minds of our own men; and so justly did the Mohamedans in the regiment appreciate the actual character of the proceeding, that but for the countenance of their European officers, they would probably not have consented to take part in it." Now, it was a most singular fact, that a court-martial had been held on one of those Mohamedan officers, who, thinking himself degraded by assisting at such heathen ceremonies, refused to obey the orders of his superior. The witnesses examined stated, that they had heard the Mohamedan say, "that he would attend, but not as part of the procession," and he added that, sooner than do so, "he would give up his commission." If such were the feelings of a Mohamedan on this subject, what must be those of a sincere Christian? The writer proceeds to remark: "It has been said, that on the occasion now referred to, there was no man amongst our number with true Christian feelings. Now, however, were we ordered upon the same duty, there are several of us who must refuse to attend. It is admitted that we should do this at the peril of our commissions; nay, more, it is admitted, not only that our refusal would subject us to dismissal from the service, but that it might require our dismissal; for, as military men, we are sensible that the very existence of an army must be endangered, if once it be conceded to any of its members to deliberate upon the propriety of the orders they may receive." (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Poynder) requested that gentlemen would have patience, and that they would wait for the whole passage. The writer, after having made the observation which he had just read, asked emphatically, "But is it not then unjust that such orders should be issued? Is it not cruel to place us in such circumstances? And why should a Christian Government thus needlessly reduce its officers to the alternative, either of disobedience to their orders, or of violating the command of God?" (*Hear, hear!*) He might well spare reasoning on this subject. The case was placed in the clearest light by these few queries. Was it to be tolerated, that men should be reduced to the melancholy alternative, "either of disobedience to their orders, or of violating the command of God?" Surely such a state of things ought not to be suffered to exist for another hour. They next learned from the Appendix, that "The Nagpore force is likewise employed in doing honour annually to idolatry, at the Hindu festival of the Dushura: between five and six o'clock p.m., on the last day of that festival, the British force, as detailed below (having been marched

from Kamptee to Nagpore, a distance of ten miles, on the morning of the same day), is assembled on a plain in the neighbourhood of the city, where the rajah annually performs the concluding ceremonies of this feast. His highness comes in great state, attended by his court; and on arrival on the ground, is received by the British line with military honours. He then takes his seat on a cloth spread in front of a tree, to which the rajah, with attendant brahmins, &c., performs poojah (worship), at the conclusion of which there is a scramble for the leaves of this sacred tree. A signal is then given, and the whole British line unites with the rajah's troops in a general discharge of guns and musketry. Thus do Christians, in the most direct manner, aid in the idolatrous rites and ceremonies of Hinduism. Europeans: one troop horse artillery; two companies, one regiment infantry. Natives: one regiment cavalry; three ditto infantry." The next quotation which he should make from the Appendix showed, that liberty of conscience had been deliberately refused by the Government to persons professing Christianity; and it would be proper to observe, that the transaction referred to occurred in 1835, two years after the despatch of the Directors had been sent out. The narrative was as follows:—"In September 1835, the drummers of a native regiment (19th) being required to attend at the procession of the Dushura, refused, stating that, as Christians, they could not take a part in a heathen ceremony. They were, in consequence, placed in confinement, while the circumstance was reported to higher authority. The subject was referred to Government, probably under some impression that, according to recent proceedings, it might be the intention of our rulers, that liberty of conscience should now be extended to Christians as it had been to Mohamedans and heathens. The result was, that the drummers were declared to have been guilty of a breach of discipline, for which they were ordered to be discharged from the service, and the attendance of Christian drummers of regiments at native heathen festivals was pronounced to be unobjectionable, the indulgence having the sanction of long custom. The men were subsequently pardoned, but only on their expressing deep contrition, and promising never to repeat the like offence. It appearing that the drummers were instigated to this proceeding by a Roman Catholic priest, with whose congregation they were connected, it was intimated to him from the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, that on the occurrence of any similar interference with the discipline of the troops, he would be interdicted from residing within any military station under

the Madras Government. It may be true that these drummers were influenced not so much by the conviction of their own consciences as by the prohibition of their priest. This, however, does not in the slightest degree affect the question at issue, which depends simply upon this, whether the toleration granted to both Mohamedan and heathen is to be denied to the Christian under the British Government of India." That British officers, with the troops of the Government, were often employed in firing salutes, and doing honour to Mohamedan and idolatrous ceremonies, was abundantly proved by the following extracts from garrison orders given in the Appendix:

Garrison Orders, Fort St. George.

20th January 1836.—A royal salute to be fired from the saluting battery, at noon to-morrow, on the occasion of the Pungal festival.

21st January 1836.—A royal salute to be fired from the saluting battery, at noon to-day, on the occasion of the Ramzan festival.

Garrison Orders, Trichinopoly.

19th January 1836.—To-morrow being the conclusion of the Ramzan festival, a company complete, under the command of a native officer in full dress, with one drummer and one fife from the 46th regiment N.I., as well as a brigade of six-pounders, with the requisite party of artillery attached, to parade to-morrow morning, at six o'clock, at the chook (square) in the fort.

A royal salute to be fired at the chook, another at the eedgah (sacred edifice where festivals are celebrated), and the third on the return of the procession to the fort.

[W.B. The artillery alluded to are Europeans, and they were employed on this duty from five A.M. to three P.M., exposed to a burning sun, and were required to accompany, and therefore to form a part of this Mahomedan procession, to the eedgah and back.]

Here, he might observe, that the Pungal is one of the sacred festivals observed throughout the southern portion of the peninsula of India. It is in honour of the sun, and solemnized at the commencement of the principal harvest of the country, when offerings are made to that deity. The Ramzan festival is considered, by Mohamedans, of the highest importance; because they suppose, that in that month the Koran was sent down from heaven. From these extracts it would appear, that three years after the despatch of the Directors was sent out, orders were issued at Fort St. George and Trichinopoly to fire salutes in celebration of heathen religious ceremonies. With respect to "offerings to idols," Appendix B. gave several extracts from documents on the records of Government, which afford instances of this nature, carried on at Madras, under the immediate eye, and by the express direction of the Governor in Council, viz.—Extract from the official record, made by the officer of Government, of the offerings to, and the ceremony of the procession of the idol Pada-zier at Madras, re-established in 1818, under the orders of the Government: "And then the Padazier (the idol) was removed out of her room to the outer

verundali, where flower garlands were presented to each of the three following persons; 1st, to the Governor, that is, to any person belonging to the Government, &c. And after the necessary ceremonies were performed there, the procession moved and stood near the north gate of Fort St. George, when the collector of Madras (the European officer of Government) sent a gold 'botto,' called 'talce,' a necklace, and a piece of red silk cloth, called 'couray,' with doopa deepum (incense), which were given to the goddess, and at the same time, the collector presented a red scarlet cloth to the oochen (attendant priest), and seventeen rupees and eight annas to the bearers of the conveyance, and the baure, &c. (running to and fro with the offering to the idol), was conducted." The next was an order of Government, of a later date, authorizing the expenditure from the public treasury for this idolatrous ceremony, with the correspondence to which it has reference:

Orders of Government.

Council Board, 11th Nov. 1829.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, advert to the smallness of the sum which is annually required for the celebration of the feast of the Madras goddess, and to the difficulty which has always been experienced in making the established collections, is pleased to authorize the collector of Madras, in communication with the superintendent of police, to cause the supply of the articles and attendants necessary for a due celebration of the festival, according to the scale which has hitherto been observed, and to release the native inhabitants of Madras from the charge. It will be the special duty of the superintendent of police to give general information of the considerate intentions of the Government, and to prevent individuals being improperly called upon for their subscriptions.

The above orders were sent by the secretary to the superintendent of police. Offerings are also annually made in the name, and on the behalf of, the Government, to idols at Conjeveram, in the vicinity of Madras, a celebrated place of Hindu worship. These offerings are usually presented by the Christian European officers in person; and the following account, furnished by a native officer in charge of the Conjeveram district, literally translated, will afford a full insight into their nature and character. It will be observed, from this statement, that no similar honour was paid to idolatry under the rule of our Mohamedan predecessors—not even when the jaghire (in which Conjeveram is situated) was only nominally held by the nabob, and its affairs administered by the Company's servants—and that this intrusion into the religious rites of the people did not take place till the country was assumed in full sovereignty by the British Government; and is, consequently, an innovation of comparatively recent date. The statement of the native officer is of importance also, as showing the light in which the interference of Government is viewed by the native mind:

Translation of the Statement.

In the course of the Brahma-utsavam (worship or festival), annually celebrated in Chittira (May and June), the Garudautsavam is performed at six o'clock in the morning of the third day's festival; the worshipping of which, at the gate of the tower, is considered to be of great importance and sanctity.

The aforesaid Garudautsavam (festival), in the time of Mr. Dighton, the predecessor of Mr. Place, was performed by Shiddalore Vencatarayer and Condungl Streenevasaragavachari (in mia of brahmins), during their respective churchwardenships; and afterwards from the time of Mr. Place, the pagoda is assumed by the Government (British), and the festival is performed by the Hon. Company.

When Mr. Place was collector to the jaghire, he, with a view to increase the prosperity of the Hon. Company, and with their consent, continued to perform the feast alluded to. In like manner, Government very liberally still performs it on the third day of the festival, incurring an expense of three hundred pagodas from their public treasury; consequently they continue to conquer the country day by day.

In the year Taram (1824), Kintaraja Woodlar, the present Rajah of Mysore, requested Government to allow him to perform the above feast; which was accordingly conceded to him, and he performed it in that year; but in the next year, Government, unwilling to let the offerings be made by the rajah, performed it as usual by taking it back from him.

In this instance, they saw an idolator requesting permission to take the place of the Government. There can be no question, therefore, as to the character in which the Government proceedings are viewed by the natives. The document further set forth, "That, in the celebration of Garudautsavam, and in that of the remaining nine days of the festival, the Talegrayo, and every offering to the god, appear to have been made from the fixed allowance granted by the Company, and not by the collectors separately. Mr. Place has presented to the god jewels, and a head ornament called caleka tooray, worth 1,000 star pagodas. Lord Clive, on the occasion of his personal visit to the Garudautsavam, presented a makaracuntty, or breast ornament, worth 1,050 pagodas; and Mr. Collector Garrow, in like manner, presented a chandraharam, or golden necklace, worth 500 pagodas, when he attended the said feast; moreover, on the day of the aforesaid feast, the collectors continue to present, every year, one lace garment, worth about 100 rupees, to the god, when he is halted at Gungoonramantapum. At the time of the collectorate of Mr. Place, it seems that he sent for all the musicians, dancing girls, and the instruments, elephants, and horses, &c., attached to the different dastanuns (temples) within the jaghire, in order to perform the festival with great pomp, by giving his personal attendance. He also continued to distribute cloths to the dancing girls, and several offerings suitable to the condition of the Schalattar brahmins, who recite the Vedas. Now, small presents and offerings are distributed by Government to the above brahmins and dancing girls, &c., during the performance of the feast alluded to." The

Appendix next afforded instances of the devotion paid to what was termed the monkey-god (what, asked Mr. Poynder, must be the priests, when the monkey is the god?), and the offerings of milk and rice, &c., which were made to the idol, under the protection of the Government, and next adverted to offerings made to idols, for the purpose of procuring rain, under the express orders of the public officers, and provided for at the expense of the Government, in all seasons of drought. The Appendix proceeds to inform them, that, "In like manner, offerings are made by public authority, at her annual feast, to the Hindu goddess Saraswati (the Minerva of Pagan Greece and Rome), when all classes of Hindus bow down to her; employing as her representatives or symbols the several implements with which each gains his subsistence. The carpenter places his plane, saw, and chisel before him, and offers divine honours to them; the tailor, in like manner, worships his needle; the soldier his sword and belt; the school-master his books, &c.; and the Hon. Company's account-books, stationery, records, and furniture, are worshipped in like manner, year by year. At the court of the judge, and the cutchery (office) of the collector, this is regularly done." These offerings (observed Mr. Poynder) were made by the Company's servants, were distributed by them, were provided at the expense of the Government, and formed a portion of the Company's expenditure. Some persons might allege, that this, though done by the Company's servants, was not, in fact, the act of the Government itself; but such an idea must appear destitute of all foundation, when it was clearly proved, that the outgoing expenses were drawn from the Company's treasury. In this last instance, they saw the servants of the Company assisting in making offerings to the so-called God of Wisdom; but the only true wisdom is the knowledge and fear of God, of which these benighted idolators are wholly ignorant. Again, it is stated in the Appendix, with reference to the "Ganesa feast," that "about one month before the approach of this festival, which is celebrated in honour of the idol Ganesa, a throne is prepared at the office of the principal collector for its reception, which is beautified with variegated works of paper, wax, tinsel, &c., and the expenses attending the whole work amount to Rs. 27. On the day of the festival, at about three p.m., some of the cutchery peons, accompanied by country musicians, bring the idol Ganesa from the place of purchase to the cutchery, in a native palankeen, and place it on the prepared throne, keeping lighted lamps on both sides. The idol is made of clay,

and painted red. Shortly after, the brahmin administering the ceremonies of poojah (worship) attends at the cutchery, as also the Hindu servants. The brahmin bhutt then proceeds to make the poojah, which he begins by adorning the idol with flowers, rubbing sandal-wood powder into it, and keeping broken coco-nuts, ripe plantains, with some other eatable articles, in front of the idol, and concludes the ceremony by moving around it a vessel, containing lighted camphor, several times. During the time he performs those acts, he repeats his mantrams (prayers), and the musicians play on their band out-side. After the poojah is over, the bhutt retires, and presents the Government servants in attendance, observing the order of their rank, with prassada (articles offered unto the idol), which consists of flowers and a mass of sandal-wood, &c. One day previously to the removal of Ganesa, another grand poojah is performed in the night-time, after the manner observed on the first day, and a dance is also made. The gentleman in charge of the office is invited on the occasion, and by him other gentlemen are also invited. Besides the articles required for the performance of poojah, sweetmeats, fruits, &c. are purchased, to be laid on the table. The next day, after a common poojah, the Ganesa is taken out of the throne in the evening, and being put on a native palankeen, is taken to the river, to be thrown into it. A few peons of the cutchery, and musicians, with lighted torches, accompany it, and on their arrival at the bank of the river, they proceed by boat into it, and throw the idol into the water, with loud acclamation of the word 'Govinda' several times." These extracts (Mr. Poynder said) would suffice to show, that the servants of the Company, by their presence, encouraged these idolatrous practices. The expenses, and he possessed authentic returns of some of them, were defrayed by the Government, who, so far, made themselves partners in these abominable proceedings. On this point he had, on a former occasion, entered largely; and he should, therefore, dwell but briefly on it now. It, however, appeared that the sums thus appropriated, formed a very large item in the Company's expenditure. The hon. proprietor then adverted to the expenditure, for several items, connected with Hindu worship, which were regularly allowed and entered in the Company's books, such as Rs. 25 for oil for the temple at Trichinopoly, Rs. 40 for repairing the walls of the temple, so much for dancing girls, &c.; and observed, that it was both afflicting and disgraceful to see the Company mixed up, in any degree, with such a horrible system. It was perfectly evident to him, that, so long as the

care of the pagodas was undertaken by the Government, the consequence must be, that the natives would be impressed with the idea that we approved of their worship, and that their idolatry was the object of paternal solicitude on the part of their European rulers. More was done by us to support and sustain this idolatrous worship, than had ever been thought of under the Mohamedan Government of India. As to the practice of compelling individuals to draw the idol-cars, it appeared that the practice had been discontinued; he, therefore, should not farther advert to it, although the interesting evidence connected with the practice was allowed to remain unaltered in the Appendix. The memorialists approved, as every one must approve, of the doctrine, that the fundamental principle of British rule, in India, is general toleration, with reference to religion; but they complain that that system was departed from, by calling on Europeans to assist at ceremonies which outraged their feelings, and by placing the degrading services of the pagoda under the supervision of Christian officers of the Government, by which the whole weight of British influence would seem to be cast into the scale of idolatry. How far such a course was opposed to the growth and spread of Christianity, might be gathered from the observations made by the natives themselves, when they saw the conspicuous attendance of the Company's functionaries at the performance of their religious ceremonies. Their remark, naturally enough, was, "You say that idolatry is contrary to the law of God: now, it cannot be so, for the Government officers attend our ceremonies, and they certainly would not do that, if idolatry were as bad as you represent it to be." He now came to the last point, namely, the compulsory attendance of Protestant soldiers, members of the Church of England, at the worship of the Church of Rome. Several instances of this were narrated in the Appendix. In one case, it appeared, "That in October 1834, a number of Protestant soldiers were obliged to hear two distinct services in a Roman Catholic chapel. This took place on the Sabbath-day, when the Lord's Supper was administered in the Protestant Church." Now, if the Roman Catholic soldier were not obliged to proceed to any Protestant place of worship, how galling must it be to the Protestant soldier to be differently treated, and to be compelled to attend at mass, which he had been taught to consider as an idolatrous ceremony? By proceeding in this way, the Government was virtually renouncing its own religion; and how, he would ask, could the Company expect the blessing of God, when they acted in

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this manner? It was rather extraordinary, that the Appendix, from which he had quoted, did not go from the India House to the House of Commons, when a copy of the Memorial was furnished. He had deemed it necessary to inquire, when he produced the Memorial, how it had happened that the Appendix was not printed with it? The answer he received was, that it could not have been sent with the Memorial from the East-India House; because, if it had been so sent, it certainly would have been printed with it, as a matter of course. Now, perhaps, the Appendix had not been transmitted from Madras. If that were so, then a great delusion had been practised. For of what use was the Memorial, if those who framed it were prevented from substantiating the facts on which it was founded, in the manner that they had pointed out? The Appendix fully bore out the memorialists in the conclusion at which they had arrived, and, therefore, it was fit that it also should have been printed. He could not suppose, for a moment, that the Directors had any desire to keep back that Appendix. Certain, however, it was, that it had not reached the House of Commons. He, however, had taken care, in his motion, to insert the prayer of the Memorial, and he had especially called the attention of the Committee to the Appendix, on the facts contained in which, that prayer was based. It was, however, he repeated, very extraordinary, under all the circumstances, that the Memorial itself should have gone in, accompanied by the letter of the Bishop of Madras and the answer of the chief secretary, but unaccompanied by the Appendix. He had thus called the attention of the Proprietors, first, to the Director's despatch of February 1803; second, to the Madras Memorial and Appendix, growing out of the neglect of the orders contained in that despatch; and he now came, in the third place, to the letter of the Bishop of Madras, which was forwarded with the address to the Governor. It was as follows.

Right Honourable Sir: I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency in Council, at the request of those who have signed it, a Memorial, together with the original signatures to it, enumerating instances wherein those whose duty it is to engage in them, feel themselves aggrieved by practices and orders which seem to them contrary to the command of God, thereby subjecting them to the painful alternative of violating the dictates of their consciences, or incurring the displeasure of the Government, and praying that the same toleration and exemptions which have been long granted to their heathen and Mohammedan subjects may be extended to the Christian members of this presidency.

It is my duty to state, that I fully concur in every part of the Memorial and its prayer; and I earnestly hope that it may be thought fitting to concede the full measure of relief prayed; and in respect to such part as rests alone with the Government of India to grant, that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to transmit the Memorial to

the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council, with your powerful recommendation in its favour. (Signed) DANIEL MADRAS.
Madras, 6th Aug. 1836.

To this modest and temperate letter, Mr Henry Chamier, the chief secretary to the Government, returned an answer, which he should presently read, and he also felt bound to make some remarks on the conduct of the writer; but, in the first place, he would ask, was there any thing in the letter of the Bishop of Madras that was unbecoming the charity of a Christian or the courtesy of a gentleman? (*Hear, hear!*) If the venerable Bishop, entrusted with such a Memorial, and so signed, had not expressed his approbation of it, and used his best endeavours to have its prayer conceded, he would have been deeply guilty of a dereliction of his duty to God, and to the country which had sent him out as a minister of Christianity. Yes, he would have been betraying his most sacred duty to God and his country, if he had not given to the prayer of that petition his utmost support and countenance. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, what was the answer which the Bishop received to that truly Christian letter? It ran thus:

My Lord: I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 6th August 1836, enclosing a Memorial, signed by some of the ministers and members of the different denominations of Protestant Christians in the presidency of Fort St. George, on the subject of religious toleration, and praying that a copy of their address, supported by the powerful recommendation of this Government in its favour, may be forwarded to the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, with a view to the attainment of the full measure of relief thereby sought.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, conceiving that the principles upon which it may be deemed fit to regulate such matters as are noticed by the memorialists should be alike throughout all parts of the territories subject to British dominion in India, has forwarded the Memorial for the consideration and orders of the Supreme Government, with a full statement of his sentiments on the subject, and will communicate the result to your Lordship at a future period. Those sentiments, I am directed to apprise your Lordship, are not in support of the measures advocated by the memorialists, and it is matter of the deepest pain and concern to the Right Hon. the Governor in Council that your Lordship, instead of exercising the proper influence of your office, strengthened as it must be by the personal respect which is everywhere entertained for you, in moderating the zeal of over-heated minds, should have made yourself the channel of a communication fraught with danger to the peace of the country, and destructive of the harmony and goodwill which should prevail among all classes of the community.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY CHAMIER, Chief Sec.
Fort St. George, 11th Oct. 1836.

Such was the most unkind, the most uncivil answer transmitted to the Rev. Bishop by the chief secretary of Government. Now, to say nothing of the ancient maxim, *ne sutor ultra crepidam* (which, however, might be very well applied, when they found a secretary employed in preaching a homily of this kind to a bishop of the Protestant church), he

would ask, whether the production which he had read was anything like a fit or proper answer to a dignitary of the church on so important an occasion. (*Hear, hear!*) He was certain that no unbiassed man could assert that it was proper or becoming. The chief secretary talked very flippantly of "the zeal of over-heated minds." In this he seemed to follow the example of Mr. Chaplin, one of their own servants, who, in his evidence given, in 1832, before a committee of the House of Commons, said, "The proposition to abolish the pilgrim-tax appears to me too extravagant to have been entertained for a moment by any but weak-minded zealots, whose next step would be to overthrow all the Hindu temples, and to erect Methodist conventicles on their ruins." This was all fine high-flown declamation; but was there any foundation for it? Were Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Charles Grant, and Mr. Fowell Buxton, men of temperate principles, men of honour and morality, who had been long before the British public, were they "weak-minded zealots, anxious to pull down Hindu temples and to erect conventicles in their places? No, assuredly, they did not answer any such character. But the fact was, that every man was set down as acting from an over-heated imagination, the moment he advocated Christianity against heathenism. But how came it that the Directors sent out the despatch of 1833? What did they mean by it? Was it not intended to put an end to our participation in those abominable heathen ceremonies? Unquestionably it was. And did Mr. Chaplin mean to insinuate, or could he suppose, that the Court of Directors was a body of "weak-minded zealots, who harboured a wish to overthrow Hindu temples, and to raise Methodist conventicles on their ruins?" It was scarcely possible for any man to repress his indignation on reading the answer of the chief secretary. It was most uncivil and most insulting throughout. Surely the secretary might have communicated the sentiments of the Governor in Council in less offensive language. The great painter of our best virtues and our worst vices, Shakespeare, makes one of his characters exclaim:

Say that you love me not—but say not so
In anger!

Why, even the executioner did not drop his axe on the neck of the law's victim, without first requesting pardon. But Mr. Chamier did not study courtesy. His answer was reproachful, affronting, and insulting. They all knew very well, that in a very short time indeed after this transaction, the pious and venerable Bishop Corrie was, by the hand of death, snatched from his ministry. Sir Frederick Adam, if not Mr. Chamier, had to bend over the

grave of that good and eminent man, whose life had been a life of laborious usefulness—of Christian piety; and certainly, under such melancholy circumstances, he could not envy the feelings of the individual who had, a short time before, written that bitter letter. He should have hoped, that such a scene as that to which he had alluded, would have created purer and better feelings; but he had heard (he hoped it was not true) that one of the last acts of that Governor was, to rescind certain orders which had been issued for the purpose of preventing Europeans from giving attendance at Hindu religious ceremonies. He might be told, that no official intelligence had reached the Court on that subject; it might be said, that the Directors had received no information of that kind; but something had undoubtedly reached him, with reference to it. The intention of his resolution was, to impress on officers in high situations abroad, the propriety of considering a little the interests of religion and the feelings of Englishmen, by ceasing to call on British troops to appear at idoltrous ceremonies. Such, also, was the object of the Memorial; and, he would say, that they were good men and true, who signed it. They comprised amongst them the *élite* of the Christian population of India. Some of them he knew well, and he could vouch for their worth and value in society. They would not unnecessarily obtrude themselves on the Government; but when, after three years had elapsed, they saw that nothing was done, nor was likely to be done, to put an end to the grievances of which they complained, they felt themselves imperatively compelled to make a representation on the subject. Before he sat down, he should, very shortly, bring under the notice of the Court a valuable letter, which he had himself recently received from an influential individual in India, which had reference to the pilgrim-tax. As it was a communication of confidence and honour, he would not state the name of the writer; but, he believed, the Court would give him credit for never having quoted any but original and authentic documents. [Here the hon. proprietor read a long extract from the letter, which came from one of those districts where collectors were appointed to receive the pilgrim-tax. The writer stated, that he inclosed the two certificates which were given to each of the pilgrims who, armed with this license, were allowed to perform their religious duties. The certificates were numbered 76,902; from which it would appear, that near 77,000 pilgrims attended, in February 1837, at the celebration of idoltrous rites; but, it was calculated, that more than half of those who attended did not pay the tax,

which varied from Rs. 4½ to Rs. 5; making a total, on the number stated, of between 300,000 and 400,000 rupees; a considerable portion of which went into the Company's treasury.] Then, with respect to the loss of life, it was said, that in 1835, one-third of the pilgrims perished; but the writer had been informed by the collector, that only one-sixth had fallen a sacrifice. But if only one-half the number had been destroyed by the journey, by sickness, and famine, the disgrace to a Christian government was still enormously great. His charge against England was, that, apparently for the purpose of securing about £32,000 annually, this pilgrim-tax was continued. He (Mr. Poynder) had, however, shown on a former occasion, that the exact sum gained by the Company, on an average of ten years, was £37,541 per annum. And he had then argued, as he argued now, that the participation in this tax identified England with idolatry, cruelty, barbarism, and vices of the very worst description. Now he thought, after all that had passed on the subject of the system which prevailed in India, after all that had been proved, with reference to the encouragement given to idolatry by that system, it was high time for those who, like him, viewed with horror such encouragement, to come honestly and firmly forward, in order to sever the Company's Government from tolerating such abominations as he had described; so far, at least, as their participation in the unhallowed spoil was concerned. That such a consummation would ultimately be brought about, he entertained not the shadow of a doubt. They might stave it off for a season. He did not mean to say that the Court of Directors wished so to stave it off; he acquitted them of any such intention; he spoke of the Government abroad. They might stave it away for a season; but, supported as it was, by the principles of Christianity—aided as it was by the whole force and strength of moral feeling—that consummation must, to a certainty, be effected in the end. The sword of Michael was given from the armory of God, and was so tempered, that neither the power of kings nor of princes could resist its course! And he felt confident that the cause which he espoused would, in like manner, triumph finally over all opposition. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Hankey said, that his object in rising was to second the motion of his hon. friend. He fully participated in all the feelings and sentiments which had been so ably expressed by his hon. friend; and he wished, in addition, to declare the deep and infinite regret which he experienced in his own mind, at being obliged again to come forward for the purpose of troubling the Court with his opinion on

such a question. That question ought to have been, as he conceived, settled long since; and it certainly afforded no satisfaction either to himself or to his friends, to be compelled again to introduce the subject. Undoubtedly, nothing but an imperative sense of duty could impel them to moot a question of this nature. Every time that they were called on to do so, he trusted that their motives would be rightly interpreted; he implored the Court to believe, that their sole desire was to do good. For his own part, he could not look upon this subject with so much indifference as some individuals did, who were, nevertheless, willing to do away with the practices complained of. It was, in fact, a question of a very serious as well as of a very pressing nature; and its consideration was forced upon them by existing circumstances, and by the reverence in which they held the sacred religion professed by them. It was really a very hard and unpleasant thing for them to be obliged, at this time of day, after the question had been so often discussed, to come forward and again direct the attention of the Court to it; it was melancholy to think that any body of men should be obliged to apply to any party for an exemption from duties which were painful to their religious feelings. The memorialists, in this instance, ought not to have been called on to perform such duties. As men who had the right and title to call themselves British subjects, but still more as Christians and members of the established church, they ought never to have been degraded by appearing at heathen ceremonies. He was extremely happy that this matter could be discussed in the face of day, and before the whole British public. He was glad that the question was not confined to a few despatches between the Government abroad and the Government at home; but that there was a body of persevering individuals in that Court who were determined to bring the question forward openly and fairly, so that the country at large might be enabled to judge of it. He held a document in his hand, printed by order of the House of Commons, which was well worthy of the consideration of the proprietors; and he was extremely sorry that the attendance in the Court that day was not greater, in order that he might direct particular attention to that document, to which his hon. friend had already referred. He would say, that it was a document of very high importance, and he hoped that every proprietor would provide himself with a copy of it, and would give it that serious consideration which its interesting nature demanded. He did not wish to occupy the time of the Court by any vague observations on this subject; he was anxious that the

proprietors should be guided by reason and experience, and by the uncontradicted facts which were placed before their minds, in coming to a decision. The first point to which he would refer was, that most important despatch of February 1833, which came from the Directors themselves; and which, he would say, ought to have been considered from that time as the rule and guide of all future administrations, both at home and abroad. It ought to have been looked upon as the charter of Christianity in our Indian possessions. (*Hear, hear!*) But what was the fact? Why it had lain for several years dormant; and it was not until the attention of the Court was drawn to it by a motion of his hon. friend, that any notice whatever was taken of that despatch. Nearly four years had elapsed after that despatch had been sent out to India, and nothing having been done, the Memorial from Madras was drawn up and forwarded to Government. The orders given in the despatch of 1833 ought, long before that Memorial was presented, to have been acted upon; but it appeared that no notice had been taken of it, and that it had become, in fact, a dead letter. When his hon. friend brought forward his motion formerly, he (Mr. Hankey) complained then, as he complained now, that the subject was treated by the Court of Directors with a great degree of apathy; with as much coldness, indeed, as the Government abroad had previously shown to the instructions contained in the despatch of 1833; and he must say, that the last despatch, connected with this subject, which was transmitted to India by the Directors in February of the present year, was enough to justify the Government abroad for the inattention which had been paid to the instructions sent out in 1833. If such were the way in which the question was treated by the Government at home and abroad, it became the duty of those who were without the bar to interfere: and, aided by public feeling, he was convinced that they must, sooner or later, effect the object which they had in view. By perseverance (and they acted on that principle) they were sure that the great end of their exertions would ultimately be achieved. They were called on to exert themselves strenuously, because it was evident that the despatch last sent out was entirely inadequate to meet the circumstances of the case. Let the Court look to the Memorial on which his hon. friend had remarked with so much ability; its allegations were sustained by facts that could not be denied. In reference to that Memorial, he was justified in saying, that it was worthy of deep attention. It was highly respectful in its terms; it contained not an objectionable word; it was honourable to those who

framed it, and to those who signed it. It appealed, in support of its reasoning, to the doctrines of Christianity, to moral feeling, and to the instructions of the Company, as sent out by the Directors in the despatch of 1833. Those instructions emanated from the highest authority in the Court, and they ought to have been obligatory on every one who was placed under the Company's control. The Memorialists felt that they were either obliged to violate their Christian feelings, when called on, in some sort, to become the ministers of idolatry, or else to disobey, and thus to disoblige, their employers. What man, what Christian, could bear such an infliction as this without remonstrance? Were not the memorialists, then, right in appealing for relief and sympathy, labouring, as they were, under such a grievance? They specially sent their Memorial to the Governor in Council, through the medium of one whose character, whose station, and whose sacred office, should have commanded more respect than it appeared he had been treated with. (*Hear, hear!*) The letter of that reverend personage contained nothing that was calculated to offend any one; it was, throughout, temperate and judicious. With what simplicity did he express his own feelings on the subject? with what modesty did he disclose his perfect acquiescence in the prayer of the Memorial? And what was the answer which he received? He (Mr. Hankey) hoped, and he believed, that there was nothing like it to be found in the annals of the Company. In that answer, the reverend Bishop was charged with having suffered himself to be the victim of a blind and over-heated zeal. There was nothing in the reverend Bishop's letter to justify such a rebuke; it was wholly uncalled for; and, he must say, that the use of such terms was totally unsuitable to that feeling of respect, which not only the reverend Bishop, but the meanest subject, would have a right to expect in an official communication. Sure he was, that there was not an individual who heard him, who did not view the answer in the same light. On the one side, they had a most temperate, modest, and proper communication; on the other, they had an answer full of reproach and insult. It was most painful to think that a man, endowed with all the virtues that can adorn public or private life, should be treated in this disrespectful manner. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, he would ask, from whom did that Memorial come? It came not from obscure persons; it came not from persons of no note. On the contrary, it emanated from men high in office—from individuals whom, he was sure, it was an honour for any man to be acquainted with. Some of them he him-

self knew, and he would say, that they were worthy of the highest respect. When they raised their voices against the idolatry which surrounded them, he thought that their representations ought to have been seriously attended to. Their testimony, he considered, to be most important; and he was happy to find such men ready to come forward on such an interesting occasion. The Government of Madras was, it appeared, hostile to their views: now, he thought, that it was almost a perversion of justice to refuse the relief prayed for by the memorialists, who, he conceived, had not been properly treated. So far as the resolution of his hon. friend went, it recommended that the principles laid down by the memorialists (so improperly, and, he would say, in some respects, so insultingly treated) should be acted on without delay. He trusted that what was proposed would be adopted, and that it would be found in unison with the feelings of the gentlemen within the bar. He sincerely hoped that the Company would at once renounce every sort of advantage that might be derived from even the tacit encouragement of such horrid and abominable rites as had been described. He trusted that the day was now at hand when the Company would give their zealous support, one and all, in removing this system. This question ought not to be viewed as they might view indifferent matters, where it was of no importance whether the Court would interfere or not. The day, he trusted, had now almost arrived, when this matter would be set at rest; and when what was done would fully satisfy that large portion of British society which took so deep and intense an interest in every thing that regarded the growth and support of Christianity in India. (*Hear, hear!*)

An *hon. Proprietor* said, that the answer which had formerly been given to the question which had been put, confirmed him in the opinion, that this subject demanded the most serious attention of the Court. He hoped, however, that no decision would be come to to-day in so thin a Court; another day the attendance would be more numerous, and by a postponement all would have time to consider this most important subject: at all events, he thought the attendance ought to be fuller before any decision was come to.

Mr. *Marriott* said, that he concurred most fully in all that had fallen both from the mover and seconder of the resolution now before the Court. He was quite sure that things could not much longer go on as they had done. It was high time that the Company should have done with this cursed profit (for such he must call revenue derived from sources like those

described by both the hon. proprietors who had preceded him), and he felt satisfied it must very shortly be for ever terminated. He would beg leave merely to read a few lines from the minutes of a body who were well known, and who were perhaps now considered of respectability, though once they were not held in that light. He alluded to the Wesleyan Methodists. (*Hear, hear!*) In the minutes of their last Conference, held at Leeds in the month of July last, page 26, he found the following paragraph: "Whilst on the subject of petitions, we call your attention to a case of great interest, which it is believed can be settled only by the interference of the British Parliament, and which they will be induced to take up only by the interposition of the British public. The case to which we advert is that of the encouragement afforded by the Directors of the East-India Company to the collection of a tax commonly called the pilgrim-tax, in which the direct support of idolatry is connected with the public revenue. In this manner idolatry is recognized, sanctioned, and encouraged, not only to the national injury and disgrace, but to the fearful obstruction of those missionary exertions which are made by our connexion, in conjunction with other Christian bodies, for extending the blessings of religion in that great and interesting country. We think civil rights cannot be better employed than in this removing great and glaring evils, and in expunging from the national statute-book those laws which obviously oppose the principles of religion and the good of man. If you should, in the course of the year, be called upon for your suffrages on the question, we hope you will afford your moral weight to the cause by the expression of your opinion to the Legislature by petition." Now, after this, it was all in vain for the people of this country to call for more churches, and for an increase of clergy, while abroad the Legislature and the Court were really giving every encouragement to the erection of idolatrous temples and to the increase of brahmin priests, by the countenance afforded by this country to such abominations. He trusted that the Court would see the importance of directing the foreign Government immediately to carry the resolutions already passed into full and complete effect. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* said, that the hon. proprietor who had brought forward the present resolution, had periodically addressed the Court on this subject, and if the hon. proprietor would refer to the course which he (the *Chairman*) had taken on all these occasions, he would see that he was no friend to idolatry. Those sentiments which he had before expressed on that subject he still maintained, and they

remained unchanged; but he did deprecate these continued discussions upon such questions, as tending to produce excitement in India, to embarrass the Government, and to retard, if not to defeat, the objects which the hon. proprietor had himself in view. (*Hear, hear!*) His hon. friend had commenced his address to-day by a most serious imputation upon the character of one of their governors in India, whom he had charged as being guilty of a serious breach of duty, in not having carried out those instructions which were conveyed to him in the letter of 1833. The Government to which the hon. proprietor had alluded was that of Madras, and he (the *Chairman*) thought that, before such an enunciation was made, the hon. proprietor should have informed himself correctly of the matters contained in that despatch. If he had inquired, the hon. proprietor would have ascertained that that despatch was never communicated to the Madras Government, but to the Governor-general of India, with whom, and his Council, it remained to consider how far it should be communicated to the different presidencies, and there acted upon. Therefore, he (the *Chairman*) thought that the imputation of the hon. proprietor upon the Madras Government would be now felt by the Court to be totally unfounded; and he was sorry to observe that, in the course of his address, the hon. proprietor should have indulged in imputation and allusions derogatory to a Government which had (he was bound to say) given unmitigated satisfaction to their employers in this country. (*Hear, hear!*) There was another point to which the hon. proprietor had alluded, and to which he (the *Chairman*) must advert. He alluded to the supposition that the hon. proprietor entertained, that the Memorials to which so much allusion had been made, had met with the approbation of the European population in India. In alluding to them, he said, "These Memorials are the sentiments of the European population of Madras and Bombay." Now, if gentlemen would refer to the Memorials, and the signatures attached to them, they would find that they were not countenanced by one-tenth of the European population of those presidencies. (*Hear!*) But there were circumstances connected with India, which showed that the Government should not proceed with "over-heated zeal" in effecting a change. Now, the basis of the motion of the hon. proprietor was the letter or despatch of the 20th February 1833, and he (the *Chairman*) was ready to go to issue with the hon. proprietor on the premises which he had himself set forth. And what did that letter or despatch state? It gave no directions. It

expressed a hope that the discontinuance of some of those practices which were objected to might be effected; but it left to the discretion and judgment of the local Government the degree, the time, the gradation, the caution necessary to a change. These were all committed to the Supreme Government of India. And here, for the purpose of elucidating this case, he must read that part of the despatch. The portion to which he alluded was the 58th and following paragraphs, viz.—“In stating to you, however, our distinct opinion respecting the abolition not only of the pilgrim tax, but of the practices to which we have referred, as either connected with it or bearing a similar construction, we desire to repeat that we are rather holding up a standard to which you are ultimately to conform your policy, than prescribing a rule which you are instantly and without respect of circumstances to carry into accomplishment. (*Hear, hear!*) We are sensible that this is one of those subjects respecting which it is peculiarly difficult to give from this country more than general instructions. As to the details of any measure regarding it, the time, the degree, the manner, the gradation, the precautions; these must in an especial sense rest with the local Government, (*Hear, hear!*) To you, therefore, they must be consigned; and we so consign them, in perfect reliance on the experience, liberality, and enlightened judgment of our Governor-general in Council. But while we commit, without hesitation, into your hands the details of execution, we feel it at the same time our duty to communicate to you our general views and intentions.” Now, that extract showed the Court, not only that the Court of Directors were as anxious as the hon. proprietor to remove what appeared to be objectionable, and to discontinue practices which might be abhorrent to the feelings of Christians; yet, circumstanced as they were in India, being in the proportion of one to five hundred in that country, he put it to all who heard him, whether it would not be impolitic, inexpedient, and unjust, to do any thing which would appear like treating with contumely or contempt the religion of the natives of India. He (the Chairman) gave the hon. proprietor the fullest credit for being actuated by the very best intentions; but his hon. friend was perfectly ignorant of the state of India; and he had no right to suppose that those highly and justly elevated individuals, to whom the government of India was entrusted, were not actuated by the same feelings of Christianity which he professed, or that they did not feel as strong a desire as himself to remove every just cause of complaint. (*Hear, hear!*) The Governor-general would take time to

carry out the measures necessary for that object; but he would betray a most sacred duty, if he proceeded and went forward with that precipitancy which the hon. proprietor seemed to desire. On what grounds were they to proceed? Why on Memorials which had been sent to this country, signed by a few individuals, a great proportion of whom were missionaries, or clergymen employed in propagating Christianity. For these reasons he thought it would be impolitic, unjust, mischievous, and, perhaps, dangerous, that they should pursue the course recommended by the hon. proprietor who had moved the resolution now under consideration. With respect to the Memorials to which the hon. proprietor had so fully adverted, he begged to say, that these very Memorials were now under the immediate consideration of the Court of Directors (*hear, hear!*); and he would submit, whether it would not be inexpedient and premature, if not unconstitutional, for the Court of Proprietors to take out of the hands of the Court of Directors a matter which the former could by no possibility decide? (*Hear, hear!*) For these reasons, under these circumstances, and because the motion chiefly referred to those Memorials, he would submit to his hon. friend the propriety of withdrawing it; but, if his hon. friend should persist in the motion, he (the Chairman) could not but express a confident hope that the Court of Proprietors would evince their sense of the impropriety and inutility of such discussions, by meeting it at once with a negative. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes said, he had listened with the greatest attention to all that had been delivered upon this most delicate subject, and it so happened, that he could not satisfy his mind either to support the motion of his hon. friend, or to come to the conclusion which the hon. Chairman had called for. He (Sir C. Forbes) thought a medium course would be the best to be pursued on this occasion. He must say, it was to be regretted that after a period of upwards of four years had elapsed, nothing whatever appeared to have been done with reference to the orders of the Court of Directors, of February 1833; for such he considered them, although they were subject to the exercise of the judgment and discretion of the Governor-general in Council. He repeated, it was to be lamented that nothing had yet been done towards making a beginning. It appeared to him, that the despatch of the Court of Directors, of the 22d February last, clearly showed that nothing had really been done in India; and that they were not even furnished with returns of the amount of revenue arising from this objectionable source. It appeared, also, very clear, from the statements contained in

that despatch, that the pilgrim-tax, in connexion with the other parts of the system, was attended with a heavy loss to the revenue; and if so, why was not the system at once abolished? (*Hear, hear!*) He could not see why, year after year, since the issuing of the despatch of 1833, the practices complained of should be continued. He thought the abolition of the pilgrim-tax must necessarily be followed by all the rest that was required; and it was extremely desirable, at all events, that the Company's servants should be relieved from taking a part in idolatrous observances. He, however, did not hesitate to say, that it would be better if his hon. friend who had brought forward the present motion would omit every allusion to the idolatry and superstitions of the natives of India. And he would, therefore, recommend him to confine his motion entirely to the despatch of the 20th February 1833, and to call upon the Court of Directors to follow up that despatch by more decided and peremptory orders. With regard to the Memorials mentioned by his hon. friend, he must be allowed to say, that he thought them very injudicious. (*Hear, hear!*) These Memorials had, by the liberty of the press, been fully brought under the consideration of the public, and were the general topics of conversation in India. They had been discussed in Madras, and had extended to Bombay, where the European part of the population had responded to the call; and this was the first time that Bombay had ever attempted to interfere with the measures of Government. He had heard that the Commander-in-chief at Bombay had most properly expressed his disapprobation of officers in the army under his command coming forward to sign the Memorial; and had desired that they should withdraw their names. In his (Sir C. Forbes') time at Bombay, he had never heard of any attention being paid to the Hindu religious observances. He had never heard of salutes being fired on those occasions (*hear!*), nor of officers being ordered to attend those ceremonies; and, least of all, did he ever hear of any public servant being compelled to make offerings to the idols of the Hindus. (*Hear, hear!*) He, however, did not know how far the Company might, by treaty, be bound to give certain support to the religious establishments of the Natives; and that was a matter calling for due deliberation before the Company was required to sanction any thing like a breach of those treaties. At the same time, he thought that all such practices as had been spoken of ought to be discontinued, and the sooner a beginning was made the better. With regard to the interference of the Bishop of Madras, whose death that Court and India generally

must deeply deplore—than whom a better man never lived—yet his Lordship's interference he did not approve of. He must say, that he regretted the Bishop had not taken a different course; for he was of opinion, that it would have been far better if his Lordship had sought a private and verbal communication with the Governor on the subject. He could not but believe, also, that if these things were going on in the country, they must have been known to the Governor, who ought to have sooner interfered; and the best channel for that interference would, in his judgment, have been the Bishop. But, when he said thus much, he must also add, that he deeply lamented the language which had been used by the chief secretary towards the Bishop. He thought Mr. Chalmers ought to have stopped at the second paragraph of the letter, and have left out all the words after "these sentiments." The rest of the paragraph he held to be exceedingly offensive. It accused the Bishop of having overstepped his duty, and of lending himself to a proceeding dangerous to the peace and tranquillity of the country. These were serious charges, and he was not at all surprised that his friends near him should have felt strongly upon the use of such terms to a high and estimable clerical functionary. At the same time, it was said that the Government were divided in opinion upon the subject; for he had heard, on good authority, that only two members of the Council concurred in this letter, and that the rest dissented from it. He had also been told, that it was carried only by the casting vote of the Governor. Whether that had been the case or not, might be known to the Court of Directors. At all events, the wording of the letter to the Bishop, ought to have been in more conciliatory and respectful terms. The language used by the parties in Malabar, reflecting upon the morals and religion of the natives, was very injudicious and unjust. That was not the sort of language to be used towards the Indian native population, whose minds and hearts, he maintained, were not more debased than those of other classes of the community. He said this from his own experience of them. He judged of the minds and hearts of a people, by their conduct in public and in private life, and not from the religion they might profess; and he hesitated not to say, that he had known Christians more debased in mind and heart than any natives. He said this advisedly; and in proof, called in aid the scenes in gins-palaces within this great metropolis, which occurred every day in the week, the Sabbath even not excepted. Look at the consequences: the gaols were daily crowded by men, women, and children, brought there by misconduct, based on the deepest immorality. (*Hear, hear!*)

To these evils so much encouragement was given by the Government for the sake of revenue, that he would recommend to his honourable friends who had moved and seconded these resolutions, now under consideration, to call upon the Government to begin in the march of morality at home, by putting down the abominable gin-shops with which every locality was now so densely studded. The duty on spirits amounted to no less than £4,000,000 sterling, annually. He hoped, however, ere long, to see the duties on ten get a-head of the duties on spirits. (*Hear, hear!*) Now with respect to what had fallen from the Chairman, as to measures for putting down the complaints contained in these memorials, and urging the necessity of not proceeding with precipitancy, he (Sir C. Forbes) thought there had not been any precipitation but much delay in the matter; four years and a half had elapsed, and no beginning been made, except the people not being now compulsorily required to assist in dragging the idolatrous cars, under the wheels of which poor wretches prostrated themselves, and were killed. Beyond that, he could not see that any attempt had been made to carry into effect the orders issued by the Company from home. He trusted, that, in a case of such debaracy and difficulty, some middle course would be adopted on the present occasion. With that view, he would recommend his honourable friend (Mr. Poynder) to frame his motion so as to confine it to a recommendation to the Court of Directors to follow up that which they had ordered to be done nearly five years ago. That course he recommended to his honourable friend, feeling assured, that if he did not adopt it, his motion would be wholly lost. He however, could not agree with the Chairman, that the motion ought to be met by a negative; the meaning of which, in Parliamentary language, the Chairman would shortly have an opportunity of understanding. He would then find that, to meet a question by a negative, was a most unusual and uncourtous proceeding, when such grounds had been shown for it, as were admitted by the other side. It would be better even to adjourn the consideration of the subject until another day, than to meet it by a direct negative. With the Chairman, he felt strongly the impropriety of any interference with the religion of the natives of India; but he did not consider this to be such an interference, and passing a negative upon the motion would, he thought, only be defeating it for the moment; and thus the question, instead of being mooted once a quarter, might be brought forward once a month by the usual course of calling Special Courts for the purpose. (*Hear, hear!*) He was, there-

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fore, for conciliation. He was opposed to a direct negative, and advised the adoption of a medium course. He would conclude, by again recommending his honourable friend to omit in his motion all allusion to the Memorials, and reflections upon the religion and morals of the natives, confining himself to the orders conveyed in the despatch of February 1833; and calling upon the Governor-general to carry them into effect.

Mr. *Weeding* said, that he was so struck with the good sense evinced by the Court of Directors on this subject, in the year 1833, that he cordially concurred with Sir C. Forbes, in recommending to his hon. friend (Mr. Poynder) to withdraw his motion. The Chairman had informed the Court, that the subject of these memorials was now under the consideration of the Court of Directors; though he (Mr. Weeding) could not agree with the Chairman in the opinion he had expressed, that it would be unconstitutional in this Court to take the question out of their hands: he considered that this Court was, on the contrary, capable and fully competent to take up any subject interesting to the government and management of Indian affairs.

The *Chairman* said, that he had put the point hypothetically. He had stated that such a course would be premature, "it not unconstitutional."

Mr. *Weeding* was glad to find that he had misunderstood the hon. Chairman; for he thought that nothing that this Court ever did for the welfare of India could be unconstitutional. He, therefore, would content himself with repeating his hope that the motion would be withdrawn; for though he fully admitted that there had been some neglect in India, after four years had elapsed, in not attempting to carry out the orders contained in the despatch of 1833, still he thought it would be better to confine the present resolution to the terms of the 58th and following paragraphs of that despatch, in which all due and practical expedition was required.

Mr. *Burnie* said, though unprepared to enter on so important a discussion, but observing that the hon. Proprietor intended bringing his motion to a division, he was unwilling to give a silent vote. He maintained, in opposition to the assertions made—"that little or no progress had been made in the discontinuance of those religious rites so revolting to humanity,"—that much had been accomplished within the last five or six years, in overcoming and removing the horrible practice of suttees, infanticide, and self-immolation; and he was one of those, who thought and believed that their Court of Directors had been actuated by the purest of Christian motives and sincerity in pro-

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moting the object they had all in view, by the full and efficient instructions of Feb. 1833 to the Governor-general of India, in putting an end to such atrocities; but they were here at a great distance, and must necessarily place great reliance on the prudence and responsibility of their local governors, in the mode and time for their interference. Lord Wm. Bentinck deemed it the duty of a Government ruling over a Hindu and Musulman community, to protect and aid them in the exercise of those harmless rites which are not opposed, like suttee, infanticide and self-immolation, to the dictates of humanity, and of every religious creed; and Dr. Buchanan says—"We might as well attempt to rase the tower of Juggernaut from its foundation, as to remove the constituent part of the brahminical ritual."

He gave the fullest credit to the hon. mover for the purity of his motives; their only difference was, as to time and the mode of carrying his anxious wishes into effect. He asked for time, caution, and prudence, as they held India through a tender tie. The Portuguese once held large possessions there, all of which were lost to them through their inconsiderate interference with the religious rites of the natives. The difference, he repeated, between them was, that he was too precipitate in the measure he wished to effect; and that they would accomplish more for the moral improvement of their native subjects, and the cause of Christianity, through the course they were pursuing, of giving education to fifty thousand of native children, at an annual expense of £10,000 sterling, spreading knowledge and intelligence over the empire, than by any other course that could be adopted. The scene of the hon. Proprietor's present complaint was at Madras, where countenance was given by firing some guns on a religious festival, which was free from all cruelty or inhumanity. He should vote against the motion.

An hon. Proprietor observed that, after the assurance which had been given by the Chairman, that the subject was under the consideration of the Court of Directors, he thought there could be no doubt as to the impropriety of coming to a vote upon the question, until the decision of the Court of Directors was known. One part of these memorials was very striking to his mind; and that was, the part which referred to the attendance of the public officers of the Government being required, in order to take part in the religious ceremonies of the natives. Now, it had been his fortune to have served in one of the largest military communities of the Bengal presidency, and in the whole course of his residence—a long one, he had never known an instance in which an officer of the Company, military or civil, was called

upon to participate, directly or indirectly, in any of the religious ceremonies (*Hear, hear!*); and it would have been considered most extraordinary if such attendance had been ever required. (*Hear, hear!*) He could not avoid, as he was on his legs, expressing his surprise that there were not more signatures to the memorials, if the Company's officers and servants had really been called upon to the discharge of duties in Madras, which their brother officers were never required to perform in Bengal. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Strachan said, that the Court was not now debating upon a charge of precipitancy: that question had been decided twenty-five years ago, here and in another place. The Court were now occupied upon the admirable despatch of Feb. 1833; and it was desired, that it should go forth to the public at large, that the Court of Directors were sustained in their views by the vote of the Court of Proprietors. He hoped, however, that Mr. Poynder would withdraw his motion, as he (Mr. Strachan) concurred in thinking, that the subject was much better with those before whom it now stood — he meant the Court of Directors. That was the best course to follow; and he was the more induced to think so, because he had heard from the hon. Chairman, that "upon that despatch he would stand, nor would he yield to any man in the desire he felt to accomplish the views which the hon. mover was anxious to carry out." He would take the liberty of reading a few of the paragraphs of the despatch which had been frequently referred to, but not read, in the course of the present discussion.

"1. That the interference of British functionaries in the interior management of native temples, in the customs, habits, and religious proceedings of their priests and attendants, in the arrangement of their ceremonies, rites, and festivals, and in the conduct of their interior economy, shall cease.

"2. That the pilgrim-tax shall every where be abolished.

"3. That fines and offerings shall no longer be considered as sources of revenue by the British Government, and they shall be no longer collected or received by the servants of the Company.

"4. That no servant of the Company shall hereafter be engaged in the collection, or management, or custody of monies, in the nature of fines or offerings, however obtained, or whether furnished in cash or in kind.

"5. That no servant of the Company shall hereafter derive any emolument from the above mentioned or any similar sources.

"6. That in all matters relating to their temples, their worship, their festivals, their religious practices, and their ceremonial observances, our native subjects be left entirely to themselves.

"7. That in every case in which it has been found necessary to form and keep up a police force, especially with a view to the security of the pilgrims, or the worshippers, such police shall be hereafter maintained out of the general revenues of the country."

Now, he demanded, what more could be done? He (Mr. Strachan) felt with his hon. friend, Sir C. Forbes, that if the public officers and servants of the Company, whose names were appended to the memorials, had seen any thing adopted

by the local Government for carrying into effect those admirable suggestions which he had read, the memorials would never have had existence. The hon. gentleman who preceded him (Mr. Strachan), had observed, that the leading features of complaint in the Madras memorial had no existence in Bengal, and Sir C. Forbes had said that they had none in Bombay. Now, history showed that those practices could never have been encouraged, even under their Mohamedan predecessors; and, when he found that an officer of that creed had been brought to a court-martial for disobedience, and that the orders of the Court were, in that case, set aside, he would ask, could it be expected that Christian officers would tamely remain subject to such penalties? He could not see why it should be objected to them as a fault, that they asked for that relief which had been granted to others. He had heard, with extreme regret, from the hon. Chairman, that the Act of the late Governor of Madras, in conferring his sanction on that part of the answer to the memorial which reflected upon the character of one of the most virtuous and esteemed dignitaries of the Church, had received the approbation of the Court of Directors. That declaration from the Chair, he had heard with unfeigned sorrow and with deep regret. Once more, he would venture to say, that he was certain the memorials would receive all that attention which they deserved at the hands of the Court of Directors. They were based on the orders issued by the court itself, sanctioned by the Court of Proprietors, and he was confident that they expressed the sentiments of the whole British nation.

Colonel Sykes said, he not only agreed with the hon. mover Mr. Poynder, that every religious, but that also every philosophic mind, must lament—deeply lament—that the bulk of our subjects on the other side of the ocean should continue to be engaged in practices reflecting upon, and degrading to, human reason and intellect; and it was his wish, as he did not doubt it was the wish of every gentleman he had now the honour to address, that the grosser features should, at all events, be softened down, if the practices could not be entirely put a stop to. The question really to be considered was, the manner in which this could be best effected. From the peculiar relations and the position of the government of India, and from the nature of the power it possessed, which was supported by the people themselves—the very people whose feelings on religion it was now proposed to interfere with—it became imperative upon the Indian government to use the utmost circumspection when they dealt with this subject—in order to prevent danger or

risk to the state, and alarm to the public mind. With how much more caution, then, would it be necessary for this Court to proceed, destitute of local knowledge, and ignorant of the solemn engagements of the Indian governments to the people. He would mention one or two facts as types of the whole, showing the difficulty of carrying out the views of the hon. mover, which stand in the way of those best qualified and most competent to do so, namely, the governments in India. Every village had its temple or temples, not only supported by endowments in land, but they are entitled to part of the revenue assessed under the name of *Guo Khurch*, or village expenses, for the celebration of festivals, charities to mendicant Brahmins, and other incidental expenses. In the Deccan, the government also is pledged to distribute annually large sums to Brahmins, as rewards for proficiency in Hindoo literature and science. Would the governments in India be rash enough, or unjust enough, to abrogate these rights of the people, and risk universal indignation, and probably open resistance; and yet as long as these rights remain intact, the British Government in India not only countenances, but absolutely encourages, idolatry and idolaters. "These are specimens of the multitudinous difficulties that lie in the way of legislating on the subject; and, least of all, legislating on the subject in this country. Much stress has been laid upon the attendance of the troops at the celebration of native festivals, whether Hindoo or Musulman; the firing of salutes in honour of idols; granting the use of bands of music, and other manifestations of co operation and respect. The Hindoo festival of the Dusseera and the Musulman festival of the Buckree Eed have been adduced. An experience of nearly thirty years, and frequent personal participation in these ceremonies, either as a regimental officer, or in command of troops, enables me to state, that much misconception obtains on the subject; and that there is no just ground of complaint in rightly constituted minds in being compelled to attend them. When I have witnessed the celebration of the Dusseera, the reigning prince has always been present; to do him honour have the troops been drawn out; to do him honour have the salutes been fired. With respect to the Musulman festival of the Buckree Eed, the hon. mover will be glad to know, that it commemorates an event recorded in the Bible—the purposed sacrifice of Isaac by Abraham; and no Christian need consider himself compromised by witnessing such a ceremony. But the fact is, that for the most part, the attendance of troops at religious ceremonies in India is a matter of police; a precautionary measure, absolutely called for by every government,

Christian or otherwise, which has any regard for the welfare of its subjects, to prevent disturbance and the effusion of human blood, which no care can at all times avert, under the excited feelings of the parties, whose enthusiasm makes them reckless of their own and other's lives." He (Col. Sykes) had seen two companies primed and loaded, in attendance upon two processions of the Taaboot, which is a commemoration of the martyrdom of the nephews of Mahomed, and in which resemblances of their tombs are carried about, and in which the ardour for precedence of the separate processions is so great, that in struggles to obtain it, without a preventive force, there would sometimes be a waste of life in the struggle. The attendance, therefore, of troops is indispensable; and if it be permitted to soldiers to have a deliberative voice in the execution of their duty, discipline ceases, and an army becomes the most formidable and dangerous enemy of the state that employs it. Often as he (Col. Sykes) had attended these festivals in a military capacity, he had never asked himself the question, with what motives he had been commanded to attend by his superiors. It was sufficient for him that he was acquitting himself of the solemn obligation of his oath of obedience to all *lawful* commands; and in doing so he considered his conscience without a stain, and it was for those who had the right to command to be responsible for the commands they issued. The object that the hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) had in view, did him honour; it must be the object of all philanthropic minds; but this object was in silent, but certain progress, without the necessity of outraging the feelings of the people, by overt acts of the Government. "When we see an epic poem on Benares, written in English by a native; a treatise on architecture, similarly written; when we see native scholars acting Shakspeare's plays; when we find them drawing after celebrated studies; when we find our noblest ships of war, from the first mathematical draft to the last blow of the hammer, built by natives alone, without European aid; when we find them adopting coats of arms, emulous of the title of esquire; thirsting after European knowledge, and adopting many of our customs; we may be assured that time only is wanting to the complete overthrow of those superstitions which are degrading to human intellect, but which are already shaken." He fully agreed with the hon. mover in the unworthiness of the British Government deriving a revenue from the idolatry of our subjects; but he trusted he had shown the extreme difficulty of the Indian government treating with religious matters; and how much more difficult it must be for this Court to

to treat with such subjects. He did earnestly hope, therefore, the hon. mover would leave it to the Indian government to carry out, as circumstances permitted, the objects contemplated in the Court of Directors' statesmanlike and able despatch.

Mr. Poynder spoke shortly in reply. He said that every thing which fell from Sir Charles Forbes was entitled to his full consideration; but it was with extreme concern that he (Mr. Poynder) had heard the speech which the hon. Chairman had delivered to this Court—a speech he must say of a most painful character. At the last June Court, the hon. Chairman had made an observation which he (Mr. Poynder) had thought he had misunderstood, and which, therefore, he had not noticed in his speech to-day. He, however, had now no doubt on the subject. It had been observed by the hon. Chairman, on the former occasion, that a General Court of Proprietors had no right to "prescribe the mode in which the Court of Directors should proceed;" and to-day he has expressed his objection to the interference of the General Court of Proprietors in matters of this kind when taken up by the Directors. (*Hear, hear!*) He supposed from the cheers of other hon. proprietors, in the direction, he was not beyond the mark in his interpretation of the hon. Chairman's words. To such a principle, he (Mr. Poynder) must very humbly enter his protest. It was a doctrine which could not be supported, or find a successful advocate on either side of the bar. The hon. Chairman had remarked upon his (Mr. Poynder) periodically pressing subjects of this kind upon the attention of the Court; he begged to assure the hon. Chairman and the Court, that it was only with the utmost pain and sorrow, that he was thus leaving his other duties to take part in discussions of this nature and character; it was contrary to his feelings, to his desires, and to his habits; and he had simply done this as a matter of utter and abstract duty. The hon. Chairman had also expressed his apprehension, that the frequent discussions of this subject would only serve to retard the cause which he and others had in view. Now that was a very stale objection: he said so with every respect; but it was as old as when, twenty-five years ago, the Court of Proprietors were told, over and over again, that they would bring India into a state of confusion by interfering in these matters. At that time their common Christianity was not deemed fit to be introduced into India; and yet, by pressing the question, in spite of the opposition it met with, the Christian religion had been introduced into the Indian territories. He thought, also, that the charge of precipitancy was here out of place. He was only actuated by a desire

to see that the government abroad should not be permitted to act in opposition to the government at home; and he had shown to-day that the governor of Madras had obstructed the march of Christianity, had stood in the way of its advancement; for it was manifest it would be impossible to procure that advancement, if persons in his high station abroad should be permitted openly to oppose it. If the foreign government compelled attendance of their servants at these Hindoo ceremonies, then he must say they were open opponents to the views of the country which had sent them out there. With respect to many of the signatures affixed to the memorial from Madras being those of clergymen, it would be found, that, beside them, thirty-three names were those of military officers and servants of the Company. Now, he would suppose, that it had not been signed by any clergyman; would it not in that case, he said, that this was a memorial only of laymen, and that the subject ought not to be entertained, unless supported by the clergy? He was grieved to hear the hon. Chairman talk of "overheated zeal." He had hoped after what had been said by every gentleman who had spoken on the subject of the letter to the bishop (a letter not disgraceful to the individual to whom it was addressed, and who looked with contempt upon it, but most disgraceful to the writer), that such language would not have been repeated, especially by the Chairman. After all, he was willing to yield to the suggestion of his hon. friend, Sir Charles Forbes, and to omit such parts of the motion as were considered objectionable. All he wanted was, that a despatch should be sent out to India, pressing on the government there the necessity of following up the orders contained in the despatch of February 1833. That which was sent out in February last was nugatory, was worthless—nay, was worse than worthless. The hon. Chairman had said that he (Mr. Poynder) was ignorant of the state of India. As that was a personal matter, he hardly liked to advert to it; but he could assure the hon. Chairman, that, if he were so ignorant, it was not from any lack of endeavour, on his part, to make himself well-informed. He was far from thinking that the reproach cast upon him was warranted; and, in his own vindication, he might refer to the various occasions when he had introduced motions relative to India, in that Court, and to the three or four not very small pamphlets, which he had already published on the religious, moral and political condition of that empire. It was always painful to speak of oneself; but he had been more or less put upon his defence; and, he would venture to add, that, to his knowledge, no answer had yet been given

to any one of those publications. He was unwilling to allow the question to be staved off. He wished to put a stop to the mischief which was now being occasioned, in India, by the mistakes, and by the apparent determination of the authorities not to follow out their own recorded resolutions. Less evil was to be apprehended from a prompt and decided action, than from a line of compromise. The hon. baronet (Sir Charles Forbes) had adverted to the gun-shops and had recommended him to begin by reforming at home. He had done so. A committee of the House of Commons had examined him at considerable length on the subject, and had done him the further honour of printing his evidence, which had been republished in many pamphlets by the booksellers. So it could not be said that the subject had escaped his attention. The reason why the evil remained unabated simply was, because the Government would not consent to give up a source of revenue. It was the very same motive which caused the toleration of idolatry in India; for unfortunately that too was a source of gain to certain parties. He acknowledged that the suttee system had been abolished; but the Brahmins only profited by that and not Europeans. The encouragement given to idolatrous worship in India, and which it was his object to get withdrawn, was of pecuniary advantage to various British officers, collectors, and agents; and in that circumstance consisted all the difficulty that he had to contend with; for the fiscal advantages could not easily be given up. However, so long as God gave him breath, never would he abandon his position on this subject. The hon. baronet (Sir Charles Forbes) said that the Government of India was out of pocket by the system of which he complained. The hon. baronet laboured under a mistake. It appeared from an account of the monies received and expended in the three presidencies during a period of ten years, that the average annual profit, after every possible outgoing was deducted, amounted to £37,541. He had been recommended to abandon his motion; but, considering the despatch of last February to be of a most unsatisfactory nature, and worse than useless, he could not, conscientiously, yield to the advice which had been tendered to him. He knew who it was that wrote that despatch, but he would not expose the individual. He knew also that the Directors had signed it without consideration. If, however, he could be assured of the Directors' determination to carry into effect the resolution of February 1833, he would willingly withdraw his own motion, for the purpose of adopting that which had been submitted to the Court

by the honourable baronet (Sir Charles Forbes).

The *Chairman* said that, according to the forms of the Court, the original question must be put, unless an amendment was moved by some hon. proprietor.

Sir C. Forbes thought it was usual to allow any hon. proprietor to alter his motion; but if it were necessary, he would propose his own motion as an amendment to the original question.

The amendment having then been read by the clerk,

Mr. *Marriott* seconded it.

The *Chairman* observed that, the objections which he had taken to the original motion, were not removed in any one particular by the amendment. He therefore could not give his assent to it. He had set out by deprecating discussion. It was impolitic, inexpedient, and he might add, dangerous. There was another ground of objection to the proposition now before the Court, which was, that it positively interfered with the spirit of those orders upon which his hon. friend had based his original motion. All changes in this matter had been left to the discretion of the Directors; and it had also been recommended that they should be gradually carried into effect. Consequently, any directions from the Court of Proprietors on the subject would now constitute an interference with the original motion. The hon. gentleman had said that he (the *Chairman*) had only quoted part of the letter of 1833; meaning thereby to insinuate that he had acted with some degree of unfairness. Now he had only copied the hon. gentleman's example in that respect. The hon. gentleman had, himself, only quoted such passages as suited his object; and he (the *Chairman*), disapproving of the motion, quoted those passages which supported his view of the case. He must admit that the present discussion had been attended with some advantage; and that many of the statements made in that Court would be gratifying to the public mind. It had been justly observed, that one of the best means of advancing the natives of India in the course of civilization was education. The East-India Company had not been lax in their exertions to promote that desirable object, and were extending seminaries of education throughout the country. He would mention one fact to the Court as an illustration of the progress which education had made in India, and he thought it would convince the hon. proprietor that, if he allowed things to take their present course, the object for which he contended would ultimately be accomplished. At an examination in a seminary in India, at which Brahmins were educated, one of them was asked the meaning of the

word 'fanaticism,' the reply was pregnant with consequence, "Fanaticism (answered the pupil) is measuring with your body the road to Juggernaut." (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Strachan* was understood to express a hope, that after what had fallen from the hon. Chairman, the amendment would be withdrawn.

Mr. *Hankey* asked, what would be the consequence if the present motion was negatived? It would be to set at naught the previous resolutions of that Court. He was certainly much gratified to learn that education was extending in India; but there was nothing in that circumstance which ought to operate against the adoption of the present motion. It was his desire that there should exist no cause for the violation of conscience in India; and he thought it was the bounden duty of that Court to relieve British subjects in India from the predicament either of abjuring their privileges, as Englishmen, or of offending their employers. The Court had, indeed, acknowledged, over and over again, that such was its duty; and he should be sorry to see it now acting in hostility to its own recorded declarations.

Mr. *Poynder* was ready to omit any objectionable parts from his motion, and would be content with a simple declaration of the determination of the Court to carry into effect the resolution of February 1833.

Mr. *Weeding* said, that, as both the original question and amendment were considered objectionable, he would suggest the following motion as not calculated to excite opposition:—"That this Court adverting to the resolution of the Court of Directors, embodied and despatched to the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council, dated February 20, 1833, recommend that the Court of Directors do renew the tenor of their despatch, and request the Government of India to give effect to it with "all prudent and practicable expedition." He, here, it should be observed, adopted the very words of the despatch.

Mr. *Poynder* would willingly adopt the suggested motion.

The *Chairman* should feel bound to take the sense of the Court upon it. He craved leave to call the attention of the Court to the fact, that at the last quarterly meeting, a motion precisely to the same effect as that now proposed, was negatived by a very large majority. He, therefore, thought it extraordinary that the motion should have been renewed. If the hon proprietor was determined to press it, he should certainly take the sense of the Court upon it.

Sir C. Forbes had no objection to withdraw his amendment to make way for the

motion proposed by Mr. Weeding; but he would not be deterred from doing his duty by any thing like a threat. Let the motion be put, and let it be negatived; and then he hoped that the hon. gentlemen who supported it would call for a special Court to reconsider the question. He, for one, would put his name to the requisition; and he trusted that the Directors would be taught that they could not have every thing their own way, nor be suffered to dictate to the proprietors.

The *Chairman* was at a loss to conceive what had been the cause of so much warmth in his hon. friend. He had, like his hon. friend, only exercised his right of judgment with regard to the question under consideration; and he trusted, that, in expressing his opinion, there was nothing like dictation in his tone. Nothing, indeed, could be farther from his wish than to dictate or to threaten. Still he must be permitted to maintain his own opinion, and, for the reasons he had already stated, it was impossible for him to assent to any of the motions proposed.

The question was then put from the chair on Sir C. Forbes's amendment, for omitting certain words; but previously to the division, all strangers were, as usual, ordered to withdraw. During our absence the discussion was resumed, and on our re-entering the Court, we found

Sir C. Forbes addressing it. He was observing, that it was to be regretted the civil and military officers who had signed the Madras Memorial should have felt themselves compelled to do so by exacting from them services and observances which were contrary to their consciences. That, he considered, was not only unjust, but unconstitutional. It was a practice that would not be tolerated here, and the defence of it ought not to be listened to. The Court might depend on it, that this subject would not be allowed to drop—it could never rest as it now was. They might negative motion after motion upon it; but it would be reiterated upon them time after time; and ultimately, they would be obliged to do that which they ought to do at once, namely, to leave the religious rites and ceremonies of the natives of India in a state of complete neutrality, and not to force their servants, either civil or military, to be present and take part in idolatrous ceremonies and processions, which were contrary to the laws of God and to the principles of the Christian religion. It had been urged against him, that he felt warmly on this subject. He admitted that he did so. He might also have expressed himself warmly, for he fancied that he saw a disposition in the hon. Chairman, a sort of tone and manner of giving advice to the Court, which was

not altogether desirable. (Cries of *No, no!* in which the Chairman joined). His hon. friend the Chairman had disavowed that sort of tone, and therefore he would not press his observations on the point further.

The *Chairman*.—"I spoke only for myself when I addressed the Court. I was not dictating to the Court what the Proprietors ought to do."

Sir C. Forbes observed, that from the manner and tone of voice of the hon. Chairman, he could not help thinking he was doing something of the kind. But let that pass. He was sorry, truly sorry, that the hon. Chairman objected to the motion of Mr. Weeding, for the opposition of the Chairman, on this occasion, would only be productive of more trouble on future occasions to hon. gentlemen on both sides of the bar. For this question would not—nay, ought not, to be allowed to drop.

Colonel Sykes observed, that as he had just eulogized the despatch of the Court of Directors, embracing as it did views equally politic and humane, he had great pleasure in seconding, on the present occasion, the proposition of Mr. Weeding. On a former occasion, he had expressed his abhorrence of the practice of any government calling itself Christian deriving a revenue from, or affording encouragement to, revolting rites and ceremonies. The same abhorrence had also been expressed by the Court of Directors in more than one despatch to the Indian government. As he saw no reason for their revoking that expression of abhorrence, he should gladly second Mr. Weeding's proposition.

Mr. Weeding.—"It is said in the memorial, that a Protestant soldier, being a member of the Church of England, is bound to be present at and participate in the worship of the Roman Catholic religion. It may be so. I have a strong opinion upon that point, but I need not express it at present. The practice is not, however, so objectionable as that which compels Christian soldiers to attend at Mahomedan or idolatrous rites and ceremonies; for the Roman Catholic religion was that which first propagated Christianity in India."

The amended proposition of Mr. Weeding was again read from the chair, namely: "That this Court, adverting to the despatch of the Court of Directors to the Bengal Government of the 20th February 1833, recommends the Court of Directors to renew the tenor of that despatch to the Bengal Government, and further recommends, that the instructions contained in that despatch be carried into effect with all prudent and practicable expedition."

Sir R. Campbell expressed himself hostile to this amended proposition; and in order to show that it was unnecessary, read

the following extracts from the despatch of the Court of Directors in February last to the Bengal government :—" The despatch in this department, dated the 20th February 1833, entered at great length into the review of some of the principal questions on the subject of the pilgrim-tax, with reference to the possibility of its ultimate abolition. The subject being one respecting which it was considered 'peculiarly difficult to give from this country more than general instructions,' that despatch left in your hands the 'details of any measure regarding it, the time, the degree, the manner, the gradation, and the precautions,' necessary to be observed in respect of any scheme which you might deem it expedient to recommend in furtherance of the views therein presented : and we directed, in reference to the financial part of the question, that you would furnish 'a statement of all our receipts, whether from pilgrim-tax, offerings, lands, fees, or any other source, and of all our expenses for the last ten years, on account of Hindoo and Mahomedan places of worship and religious establishments under the three presidencies; in which statement you would include as much of the charges of police, roads, bridges, choultries, hospitals, law expenses, charitable allowances, and donations, and all such other branches of expenditure as are strictly connected with the Hindoo or Mahomedan religions.'" Then, after recapitulating the detailed orders sent out by the Court of Directors on these points, and the proceedings adopted thereon by the government abroad, the despatch went on to say, in conclusion :—" The details and minuteness of the accounts and the retrospect they are required to take, embracing a period of ten years, must necessarily have required a considerable time for their due preparation; but it is desirable that no unnecessary delay should take place in bringing forward the whole subject fully and intelligibly in all its bearings, on the financial interests, on the political obligations, and on the moral character of our government." Now (continued Sir R. Campbell) this instruction was given to the government of Bengal, not more than six months since; and sufficient time had not yet elapsed for the Court of Directors to receive any reply to it from that government. The instruction then which the hon. proprietor now moved, was not only ill-timed, but unnecessary: for the Court was evidently not in a position to say any thing upon it at present. In due time the orders of the Bengal government, which would show how the despatch of the Court of Directors had been acted on, would be produced, and then would be the time for the hon. Proprietor, if not satisfied with the reply of the Bengal government, to come forward with a proposition like that which he submitted at present.

He had great pleasure in seconding the negative, which his hon. friend, the Chairman, had moved upon the third proposition.

Mr. Poynder said, that the extracts which the hon. Director had just read from the despatch in question, had no reference to any thing but the amount of revenue and the mode of its collection. From his knowledge of that despatch, he would undertake to say, that that was all to which the extracts, read by the hon. Director, went. The paragraph in question excused and apologized for (and there was a necessity for excusing and apologizing for) the long delay which had occurred;—in what? Not in carrying into effect the orders issued by the Court of Directors, in 1833; but in not furnishing the Court with the financial accounts of the three presidencies. The paragraph, therefore, did not go the length to which it ought to have gone to support the hon. Director's argument; and he should therefore support the amendment of his hon. friend, Mr. Weeding.

Mr. Weeding observed, that he had an additional reason for pressing this motion on the attention of the Court now; and that was, that the motion which he was then making would come admirably well in aid of any reply which they might deem it expedient to send to the memorial of the Bengal presidency.

Sir R. Campbell again insisted, that the Court of Directors had done all that could at present be reasonably expected from it. The Court of Proprietors ought to wait some time to see the report, which such an inquiry, as the last despatch of the Court of Directors recommended, would produce, with reference to "the financial interests, political obligations, and moral character of our government."

Mr. Poynder repeated, that the only object, to which the paragraph so much relied on by the hon. Director referred, was the production of the financial accounts, the long delay of which was excused and apologized for: though the production of those accounts must have some bearing on this question, still it would only affect it as a question of revenue, and of the mode of producing and collecting it.

Mr. Strachan observed, that, on a former occasion, he had left this question in the hands of the Court of Directors. He could have wished to have done so now; but he could not, owing to the reluctance exhibited by the Court of Directors to meet any suggestion which came from the Court of Proprietors. If the last paragraph of the despatch, which had been quoted by the hon. Director, had not the meaning put upon it by the hon. Proprietor (Mr. Poynder), then was it far worse than nothing. If questions, which we have argued, re-argued

and fully considered, are to be re-opened and re-discussed in consequence of that last paragraph, we are in a position far worse than that in which we were five years ago. He regretted exceedingly to hear it stated on that side of the bar, to hear it avowed by the Court of Directors, that it was their intention to revive this question in all its moral and political bearings after it had been so long considered settled. How the amended proposition of the hon. proprietor, merely calling on the Court to renew the instructions which it had already issued, could be negatived, he confessed himself at a loss to know. He concluded by expressing his intention to support the amended proposition of Mr. Weeding.

Sir R. Campbell was preparing to address the Court again, when

Mr. Weeding rose to order; and said, that the hon. Director must not be permitted to make three speeches to every other person's one. If the hon. Director was permitted to speak, he must in return claim the privilege of reply.

Sir R. Campbell sat down without saying a word more.

Sir R. Willock expressed himself in favour of Mr. Weeding's amendment.

Mr. Marriott declared himself determined to support the amendment of Mr. Weeding, because he saw in the opposition given to it by the Chairman, a reluctance on the part of the Court of Directors to admit of any interference in their concerns by the Court of Proprietors.

The Chairman said, that his objection both to the original motion of Mr. Poynder and to that motion as amended by Sir C. Forbes and Mr. Weeding, was, that they both contained the same proposition which was submitted to the Court on the 21st of June last, and which was then negatived by a very considerable majority. Why then should a similar proposition be now introduced? He was sorry to find that there was any thing in his manner, or in his tone, which savoured of dictation. He thought that those, who knew him, would not accuse him of any thing like a wish to dictate to the Court. (*Hear, hear!*) In justification of himself, he would say, that when he felt strongly, he expressed himself warmly; and, in so doing, he only followed the example set him by the honourable Baronet himself [looking at Sir C. Forbes.] (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Hankey wished to know whether there was any reason which prevented a motion, once negatived, from being brought forward again? He had never heard of any such reason. He knew that such a doctrine was contrary to the practice of all public meetings, and even contrary to the usages of the two

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Houses of Parliament, where the same series of resolutions were often proposed and negatived session after session. In the interim much more information might be elicited. In the present case, this very important document has been circulated; and, therefore, they had a right to assume that the Court now met under additional light, as well as under the conviction of the justice of its former opinions. It was only right, if the Court pleased, that it should press the renewal of its late instructions on the Court of Directors.

The question was then taken on Mr. Poynder's motion as amended by Sir C. Forbes. The motion so amended was negatived.

It was next taken on the same motion as amended by Mr. Weeding. The Chairman declared it negatived.

Mr. Poynder declared himself dissatisfied with this decision, and said that he would divide the Court upon it.

The Court then divided, when there appeared, for Mr. Weeding's amended motion, 10. Against it, 26. So it was negatived by a majority of 16.

The question was then put on the original motion, which was negatived without a division.

FINANCE AGENCY AT CANTON.

Mr. Weeding postponed the motion, of which he had given notice, namely, "that it is expedient to discontinue the Company's finance agency at Canton, inasmuch as it deranges the operations of commerce between Great Britain and China, to the great injury and loss of the British merchant, manufacturer, producer, and consumer, while it is not indispensable as a means of enabling the Company to place sufficient funds in the country to meet the territorial payments of India payable in England." At that late hour of the day he could not hope to bring it forward with any chance of success. He would, therefore, postpone his motion till the next Quarterly General Court, in the hope that it would meet with due consideration from the Court of Directors before that time.

The Chairman then moved, that the Court do now adjourn.

Sir C. Forbes asked to be allowed, before the Court adjourned, to say a few words. If no one more competent to the task came forward at the next General Court, he should beg leave to bring under its consideration the state of the public gaols in India, with reference to the great mortality which had taken place in them of late years. (*Hear!*)

The question of adjournment was then put, and the Court adjourned at four o'clock.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

PAY OF PAYMASTERS IN H. M. SERVICE.

Fort William, April 17, 1837.—The following warrant and extract of a warrant, regulating the pay of paymasters in his Majesty's service, received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, are published for general information :

" *William R.* — Whereas We have deemed it expedient to improve the advantages of paymasters of regiments, and of recruiting districts,—Our will and pleasure is, that the pay of the said officers shall be respectively as follows, *viz.*

" Twelve shillings and sixpence a-day, on first appointment to this commission.

" Fifteen shillings a-day, after the completion of five years' service on full pay in that rank.

" Seventeen shillings and sixpence a-day, after the completion of fifteen years' service on full pay in that rank.

" Twenty shillings a-day, after the completion of twenty years' service on full pay in that rank, or after the completion of twenty-five years' service on full pay as commissioned officers, not less than fifteen years of which shall have been as regimental or district paymaster.

" Twenty-two shillings and sixpence a-day, after the completion of twenty-five years' service on full pay in that rank, or after the completion of thirty years' service on full pay as commissioned officers, not less than fifteen years of which shall have been as regimental or district paymaster.

" Provided nevertheless, that all paymasters already appointed, who may now be in receipt of higher pay than twelve shillings and sixpence a-day, shall not, though of less than five years' service in that rank, be reduced to the said rate, in consequence of the new regulations of this warrant.

" And provided also, that our Secretary at War shall be satisfied with the manner in which any paymaster who shall be recommended to Us for any higher rate of pay than that of twelve shillings and sixpence a-day, has performed his duties.

" Given at Our Court at Brighton, this 24th day of Dec. 1835, in the sixth year of Our Reign.

" By His Majesty's Command,

" (Signed) Howick."

Extract of a Warrant, dated 24th Dec. 1835.

" An officer on half pay, who may have served less than five years as paymaster, will be eligible for re-employment on full pay, either in that situation or in his former rank; and if restored to full pay as paymaster, his previous service will be allowed to reckon."

PAY, ALLOWANCES, AND RETIRING PENSIONS, OF THE NATIVE TROOPS.

Fort William, April 17, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council directs the publication in general orders, of the following resolutions, contained in a military letter, from the Hon. the Court of Directors, No. 2 of 1837, dated the 1st February last, *viz.*

1st. " That the pay, allowances, and retiring pensions, now established for the native officers and soldiers of the Bengal army (with the exception of the pay and allowances of subudars), be the standard for India; but in all cases in which the pay and allowances, or pensions, of the native troops of the other presidencies exceed those of Bengal, the reductions are to be prospective only, and not in any manner to affect either in his immediate receipts, or in his future prospects, any individual at present in the service.

2d. " That the allowance of extra *batta*, made at Madras to native officers and soldiers, when not marching, or in the field, be discontinued."

In furtherance of these resolutions, his Lordship in Council directs, that such of the grades of the cavalry, artillery, infantry of the line, or sappers and miners, at Madras and Bombay, as are in receipt of a smaller monthly allowance than native soldiers of the same rank in Bengal, be admitted to the benefits of the new arrangement from the first proximo, and that on every occasion of enlistment into the Madras or Bombay native army subsequent to that date, it be clearly explained to the recruit, that his pay, allowances, and pension, are to be regulated by the Bengal standard.

The allowance of extra *batta* to the Madras native troops in the cantonments of Hyderabad, Jaulnah, and Nagpore, is to be discontinued from and after the first relief of corps respectively, now occupying those stations, when compensation in lieu of grain will be allowed whenever the price exceeds the rate which authorizes such to be drawn in garrison.

	Pay, including Half-Batta.	Extra Batta when marching or in the Field.	Pension after 15 years' Service.	Pension when disabled by Wounds, or for very long Service, not less than 40 years.
<i>Cavalry or Native Horse Artillery.</i>	<i>Rs. per month.</i>	<i>Rs. per month.</i>	<i>Rs. per month.</i>	<i>Rs. per month.</i>
Subadar Major.....	25		40	
Subadar.....				
Jemadar.....	32	8	12	20
Havildar.....	20	5	7	12
Naick.....	16	4	7	12
Trumpeter.....	16	4	7	12
Trooper.....	9	1 8	4	7
<i>Infantry or Native Foot Artillery.</i>				
Subadar Major.....	25		40	
Subdar.....				
Jemadar.....	24	8 7 8	12	20
Havildar.....	14	5	7	12
Naick.....	12	5	7	12
Drummer.....	11	5	4	7
Private.....	7	1 8	4	7

COURT MARTIAL.

LIUT. H. C. BADDELEY, 61st N.I.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Ferozepore, April 1, 1837.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Kurnaul, on the 1st March 1837, Lieut. Henry Clinton Baddeley, of the 61st regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge, viz.

Charge.—"For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances :

"First. At Kurnaul, on the 28th Dec. 1836, Lieut. Baddeley made a match with Donald Macleod, Esq., to run his mare against Lieut. Alfred Henry Corfield's horse, for five gold mohurs, and on the same day, Mr. Macleod left Kurnaul, having appointed Lieut. Richard Lowry to act for him, and deposited the stake in his hands. On the 1st of Jan. 1837, Lieut. Baddeley agreed with Lieut. Lowry that the race should be run on the evening of the 4th of Jan. Notwithstanding such agreement, Lieut. Baddeley walked his mare over the course, on the morning of the 4th of Jan., and, in the forenoon, claimed the stake; not from Lieut. Lowry, who held it, but from Lieut. Corfield, who was neither principal nor agent in the transaction; but concluded with agreeing, that the matter should be referred to arbitrators, one of whom was to be appointed by Lieut. Lowry. Nevertheless, on the evening of the same day (the 4th of Jan.) Lieut. Baddeley, knowing that Lieut. W. W. Apperley had been appointed arbitrator on the part of Lieut. Lowry, addressed two notes to Lieut. Corfield, insinuating, in threatening and insulting language, on the immediate payment of the stake of five gold mohurs.

"Second. On the morning of the 5th of Jan., Lieut. Baddeley, knowing that Lieut. Corfield had appointed Capt. G. C. Smyth to act as his friend in the quarrel, which Lieut. Baddeley had thus forced upon him on the preceding evening, did, without any previous communication with Capt. Smyth, post Lieut. Corfield in a billiard-room and at the racket court.

Third. On the same day (the 5th of Jan.), Lieut. Baddeley refused to give satisfaction to Lieut. Corfield, for the posting to which he had thus unjustifiably resorted, on the pretence that Lieut. Corfield had thereby incurred the disgrace of having been posted, and yet offered to withdraw that objection, if Lieut. Corfield would pay the five gold mohurs, which were not in his hands, but in those of Lieut. Lowry, and which Lieut. Baddeley had not fairly won.

"Fourth. On the 6th of Jan. it came to the knowledge of Lieut. Lowry, that Lieut. Baddeley had submitted a written statement to some of the officers of the 61st regt. N.I., containing the following passage: 'Mr. Lowry still persisting in saying that such was the case,' (meaning that Lieut. Lowry had said on the 4th of Jan. that Lieut. Baddeley had agreed with him, that the race should be run on the evening of that day), 'I told him in the most distinct terms, in the presence of Mr. Corfield, that what he had uttered was false, to which I received no reply, either at the time or since.' Now such words had been addressed to Lieut. Lowry on the 4th of Jan., and on the 6th of Jan. Lieut. Baddeley refused either to contradict the statement or give satisfaction, on the pretence that Lieut. Lowry had not sooner resented the false and insulting imputation contained in a statement made behind his back."

Finding.—"The Court, upon the evidence before it, find that the prisoner, Lieut. H. C. Baddeley, of the 61st regt. N.I., at Kurnaul, on the 28th Dec. 1836, made a match with Donald Macleod, Esq. to run his mare against Lieut. A. H. Corfield's horse, for five gold mohurs, and on the following day Mr. Macleod left Kurnaul, having appointed Lieut. Richard Lowry to act for him, and deposited the stake in his hands. On the 1st of Jan. 1837, Lieut. Baddeley agreed with Lieut. Lowry that the race should be run on the evening of the 4th of January. Notwithstanding such agreement, Lieut. Baddeley walked his mare over the course on the morning of the 4th of Jan., and in the forenoon claimed the stake; not from Lieut. Lowry, who held it, but from Lieut. Corfield, who was neither principal nor agent in the transaction. He (Lieut. Baddeley) having agreed in the forenoon that the mat-

ter should be referred to arbitrators, one of whom was to be appointed by Lieut. Lowry; nevertheless, on the evening of the same day (the 4th of January), Lieut. Baddeley, knowing that Lieut. W.W. Apperley had been appointed arbitrator on the part of Lieut. Lowry, addressed two notes to Lieut. Corfield, insisting, in threatening and insulting language, on the immediate payment of the stake of five gold mohurs.

"And, therefore, that he is guilty of so much of the first instance of the charge.

"That he is guilty of the second instance of the charge.

"That he is guilty of the third instance of the charge.

"That he is guilty of the fourth instance of the charge.

"The Court is further of opinion, with regard to the preamble, that the conduct of which it has found Lieut. H. C. Baddeley guilty, was unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence.—"The Court sentences the prisoner, Lieut. H. C. Baddeley, of the 61st N.I., to be discharged from the service."

Approved,

(Signed) H. FANE, General,
Com. in Chief, East-Indies.

The sentence to have effect from the day of its promulgation at Kurnaul.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

ASSIST.-SURG. CLARK.

"I charge Mr. Assist.-surgeon Clark, 36th N.I., with unofficer-like and ungentlemanly conduct, in the following instances:—

1st. "For having, on the 2d Nov. 1836, refused to meet me in medical consultation, without any just grounds for such refusal, thereby casting an unwarrantable stigma either upon my private or professional character, or upon both.

2d. "In having, on or about the 9th Nov. 1836, permitted the interpretation of personal insult to be attached to a note he addressed me on the 2d Nov. 1836, such note really having no such interpretation; and having, when called upon to deny its insulting purport, refused to do so, at the same time that he denied me either apology, explanation, or satisfaction for the same.

3d. "In having, some time between the 2d and 8th Nov. 1836, circulated and submitted to the medical officers attached to the civil and military station of Agra, a paper containing allegations, false in their purport, prejudicial to my professional character, and of a nature to injure me in the estimation of the medical officers of Agra, the fact of such submission and circulation being also seriously aggravated, in

that it was clandestinely effected, without either my consent or knowledge, or that of any constituted authority.

4th. "In having, on or about the 12th Nov. 1836, refused, upon my written application to him, to show me the paper alluded to in the above instance, thereby persisting in a course of dishonourable and clandestine conduct, in slandering me, without giving me an opportunity of refuting his false and malicious charges against me.

(Signed) "R. M. M. THOMSON,
"Surg., European Regt."

"Agra, Nov. 25, 1836."

To Major-gen. the Hon. J. Ramsay,
Commanding Meerut Division.

Sir: I am instructed by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief to acknowledge the receipt of the letters as per margin,* and to reply as follows:—

His Excellency has read, with feelings of great dissatisfaction, the papers brought before him, in consequence of the application for removal made by Assist.-surg. Clark, of the 36th N.I.

He is unable sufficiently to express the disgust which he has felt at the reflection, that the valuable time of so many officers should have been thrown away for seventeen days in investigating matters arising out of the erroneous views of his situation, and the insubordination of Assist.-surg. Clark.

The assist.-surgeon, in his address to the Court of Inquiry, before which he appeared at Agra, tells them that he had not so far lost sight of his 'dignity' as to be jealous of Mr. Thomson; but he might well have added, that he had lost sight of the position in which he stood as an assist.-surgeon, and of Mr. Thomson's superior rank and standing in the army.

The assist.-surgeon seems to have overlooked his real situation, and he writes as if he was a medical practitioner, quite free and independent, and authorized to act just as he pleases, and to attend a sick officer of his regiment or not, at his own discretion. It is necessary, therefore, that he should be informed, that his position is quite different, and that he had no more right to refuse Mr. Thomson a consultation in the case of Lieut. Tripp, than he had to discharge any other point of duty.

Lieut. Tripp was fully justified in calling in any extra aid for the consideration of his case, which might be satisfactory

* Major-general Ramsay's letter, No. 109, of the 15th March, with the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, held at Agra, on the 2d Dec. last, to investigate charges preferred by Surg. Thomson against Assist.-surg. Clark, and documents connected therewith; Brigadier Cartwright's letters, Nos. 203 and 207, of the 23d and 27th Feb., regarding Assist.-surg. Clark's application to be removed from the 36th to the 14th N.I.

to him; and as Mr. Clark was paid by the Government for attending Lieut. Tripp, he was bound by that very pay to communicate to his superior officer, all that he had previously observed of Lieut. Tripp's case, and the remedies which he had applied.

The doctrine set forth by Assist.-surg. Clark, namely, that when an assistant-surgeon is in attendance upon an individual, another professional man cannot lend that individual a medical treatise to read, without committing a personal offence against the first, is in itself so truly absurd, that his Excellency is surprised that a man who boasts of twenty years' experience should have committed it to paper.

No doubt, Assist.-surgeon Clark is ready enough to assign motives on the part of Surg. Thomson, but there is not the least evidence to show that the motives alluded to really existed.

On the whole, the Commander-in-chief deems Mr. Clark's proceeding so little becoming, that his Excellency regrets that his conduct had not at the time been submitted to the consideration of a court-martial, which court his Excellency has no doubt would have taught him more correct views of his position in the army.

The request of Assist.-surg. Clark to be removed from the 36th regt. will be complied with. I have, &c.

(Signed) J. R. LUMLEY, Col.

Adjut. Gen. of the Army.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H. Q.
Camp, Gunga Sing, 31st
March 1837.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

April 18. Mr. Henry Torrens to officiate, until further orders, as collector of Rungpore.

Mr. W. J. Allen authorized to exercise powers of a joint magistrate within limits of Bulda Khal estate, in zillahs Dacca and Mynensing.

Mr. H. P. Payne to be deputy collector in southern division of Cuttack, under provisions of Reg. ix. of 1833.

May 2. Mr. T. Bruce to officiate as magistrate and collector of Backergunge, in room of Mr. H. Stainforth.

Mr. C. T. Davidson to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Noacolly, v. Mr. Bruce.

Mr. F. Skipwith to be magistrate of Patna, v. Mr. Jennings deceased.

Mr. J. B. Ogilvy to officiate as magistrate and collector of Bardwan, v. Mr. Skipwith.

Mr. W. M. Dirm to officiate as magistrate and collector of Rajeshahy, in room of Mr. A. C. Heyland.

Mr. A. Forbes to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of central division of Cuttack.

Mr. W. J. Allen to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Tipperah.

3. Mr. C. E. Trevelyan to officiate as additional secretary to sudder board of revenue during Mr. Halliday's employment on special duty.

16. Capt. A. Bogle to be commissioner of Arrakan, v. Major T. Dickinson.

Capt. J. Matthie, principal assistant to commissioner of Assam, to be stationed at Gowahatty.

Ensign T. Brodie to be a principal assistant to commissioner of Assam, v. Capt. Bogle.

Lieut. F. G. Backhouse to be a junior assistant to commissioner of Assam, v. Ens. Brodie.

Mr. J. S. Torrens to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Burdwan, but to retain charge of office of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pubna until further orders.

Mr. T. C. Loch to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 18th or Jessore division.

17. Capt. F. W. Birch, or superintendent of police for time being, to be officer for granting permits for embarkation of native labourers under rules contained in Act v. of 1837.

23. Mr. C. J. H. Graham to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Rajeshahy.

24. Mr. W. R. Young to be commissioner for Eastern Settlements, under Act No. x. of 1837.

30. Mr. G. W. Battye to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Moughyr.

Mr. F. Cardew to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Malda, in room of Mr. Battye.

Mr. H. C. Hamilton to officiate as collector of zillah Behar, v. Mr. Houlton.

Mr. J. P. Ward has been permitted to resign the Hon. Company's civil service from the 1st May.

Messrs. H. R. Alexander and F. S. Head have been reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

The services of Messrs. F. S. Head, A. C. Heyland, and R. T. Tucker, have been placed at the disposal of the Lieut. Governor North-Western Provinces.

Reported their return:—May 24. Mr. A. Sconce, from England.—Mr. Nathaniel Smith, from England, via Bombay.—Mr. F. E. Read, from sea.

Capt. E. S. Hawkins, 38th N.I., was placed, under date the 12th April, at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

Ensign H. J. C. Shakespeare, 25th N.I., was placed in the political department, under date the 24th April, at the disposal of the resident at Hyderabad.

Furloughs, &c.—April 25. Mr. C. W. Truscott, to Cape, for two years, for health.—Mr. G. A. Bushby, to Cape.

BY LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF N. W. PROVINCES.

April 10. Mr. W. D. Jackson to officiate as judge of Goruckpoor.

Mr. C. La Touche to officiate as judge of Azimghur, on being relieved of his present duties as acting magistrate and collector of Ghazepore.

Mr. H. B. Harrington re-appointed to officiate as register of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizam Adawlut.

13. Mr. H. Fraser to be commissioner for suppression of dacoity. Mr. Fraser to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Mynpoory till relieved by Mr. E. F. Tyler.

Mr. A. Cumming to be magistrate and collector of Mynpoory.

Mr. R. J. Taylor ditto ditto of Allyghur. Mr. Taylor to continue to officiate as additional civil judge of Goruckpoor.

Mr. A. Fraser ditto ditto of district of Paneeput.

Mr. C. Gubbins to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of the district of Rohituck.

Mr. E. F. Tyler to officiate as magistrate and collector of Mynpoory.

Capt. J. Graham, 50th N.I., to be assistant to agent to Lieut.-governor at Delhi.

14. Mr. W. B. Jackson to be judge of Goruckpoor.

Mr. H. B. Harrington to be register of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizam Adawlut.

Mr. G. Lindsay to be magistrate and collector of Bijnore. Mr. Lindsay to continue to perform his present duties as officiating additional judge of Benares.

Mr. M. C. Ommaney to be first junior assistant in Hoehungabad district.

Mr. C. R. Cartwright to be magistrate and collector of Allahabad from 31st April.

Mr. J. Lean to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Benares. Mr. Lean to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Humeerpore.

Mr. R. K. Dick to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Jaunpur. Mr. Dick to continue to officiate as reviser of revenue settlements in district of Mozuffernuggur.

Mr. C. W. Kinkick to be deputy collector for investigation of claims to hold lands exempt from payment of land-revenue in Agra division.

Mr. Moseley Smith to be ditto ditto in Allahabad division.

Mr. C. R. Tulloh to officiate as judge of Azimghur until further orders.

Mr. H. St. A. Tucker to officiate as magistrate and collector of Jaunpur.

20. Capt. W. M. Ramsay, assistant to general superintendent of operations for suppression of Thuggee, to be vested with powers of joint magistrate within districts of Goruckpore and Ghazee-poor.

May 11. Mr. A. C. Heyland to officiate as judge of Azimghur.

Mr. F. S. Head to be an assistant under commissioner of Agra division.

19. Lieut. Hugh Boyd, 15th N.I., to be post-master at Meerut.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

April 14. The Rev. H. Pratt, M.A., chaplain, to be surrogate at Allahabad, and the Rev. W. Sturrock, A.B., chaplain, to be surrogate at Benares, in arch-deaconry of Calcutta, for granting licenses of marriage.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, April 17, 1837.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. J. F. Dundas to be colonel, from 18th Jan. 1837, v. Col. J. D. Sherwood dec.—Major Isaac Pereira to be lieut. col. v. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. J. F. Dundas prom. v. Capt. George Brooke to be major, v. Major Isaac Pereira prom.; 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Henry Clerk to be captain, v. Capt. George Brooke prom.; and 2d Lieut. E. W. S. Scott to be 1st lieut., v. 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Clerk prom., with rank from 27th Jan. 1837, in suc. to Lieut. Col. John Rodder retired.—*Supernum.* 2d Lieut. N. A. Staples brought on effective strength of regt.

67th N.I. Lieut. Henry Cotton to be capt. of a company, and Ens. C. E. Goad to be lieut., from 30th March 1837, in suc. to Capt. Geo. Hilde dec.

Surg. John Swiney, M.D., 2d-member, to officiate as 1st-member of Medical Board, v. Langstaff proceeded to New South Wales.

Surg. John Sawers, 3d-member, to officiate as 2d-member of Medical Board, v. Swiney.

Superintending Surg. Thos. Smith to officiate as 3d-member of Medical Board, v. Sawers.

Surg. James Mellis, M.D., to officiate as a superintending surgeon, v. Smith.

Lieut. G. B. Reddie, 29th N.I., to be a sub-assistant commissary-general, v. Capt. H. Woodward prom.

April 24.—*Regt. of Artillery.* 2d Lieut. Richard Maule to be 1st lieut., v. 1st Lieut. Thos. Edwards retired, with rank from 27th Jan. 1837, v. 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Henry Clerk prom.—*Supernum.* 2d Lieut. Edward Kaye brought on effective strength of regiment.

4th L.C. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Henry Clayton to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet C. E. White to be lieut., from 16th June 1835, in suc. to Capt. J. D. Dyke resigned.

Supernum. Cornet Wm. Wyld brought on effective strength of cavalry.

Lieut. Arthur Hall, 5th L.C., to be a sub-assistant in Central Stud, v. Capt. C. T. Thomas prom.

April 27.—Capt. Thomas Turnbull, regt. of artillery (having reported his arrival at presidency) to

receive charge of his appointment of agent for manufacture of gunpowder at Ishapore, from Lieut. Col. Tennant.

May 1.—61st N.I. Ens. C. M. Shalrp to be lieut., from 12th April 1837, v. Lieut. H. C. Baddeley discharged from service by sentence of a general court martial.

Capt. G. Thomson, corps of engineers, to be garrison and executive engineer at Delhi.

Lieut. H. Lyell, 43d N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 25th April 1837.

May 2.—25th N.I. Lieut. T. O. O'Beirne to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. J. Richards to be lieut., from 15th May 1837, in suc. to capt. J. H. Vanrenen resigned.

Supernum. Cornet M. J. Turnbull brought on effective strength of cavalry.

Cadets of Infantry F. H. Thomas and J. D. Willan admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs John Balfour and W. J. Loch admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Capt. George Burney, 38th N.I., to be commandant of Arracan Local Battalion.

May 23.—Cadet of Infantry Charles Doveton admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Head-Quarters, March 14, 1837.—69th N.I. Lieut. G. Huthings to be interp. and qu. master, v. Garrett prom.

44th N.I. Lieut. W. Shaw, 52d N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

March 28.—Lieut. R. Cantley, 10th L.C., permitted to resign situation of interp. and qu. mast. to that corps.

March 31.—20th N.I. Ens. H. P. Budd, 17th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

April 4.—Surg. Donald Campbell removed from 16th to 26th N.I., and Surg. W. P. Muston (on staff employ) from latter to former corps.

Assist. Surg. A. McK. Clark removed from 36th to 52d N.I., and Assist. Surg. D. W. Nash (on furlough) from latter to former corps.

Col. (Brigadier) J. W. Fast removed from 40th to 25th N.I., and Col. T. Newton from latter to former corps.

April 7.—Assist. Surg. H. J. Tucker, M.D., to join and do duty with 5th bat. artillery; date 28th March.

40th N.I. Lieut. J. Erskine to be adj., v. Reynolds proceeded to Europe.

3d L.C. Lieut. H. Marsh to be interp. and qu. master, v. Trevor permitted to resign.

Assist. Surg. Mark Richardson, M.D., posted to Hurranah light infantry bat., v. Paton, whose appointment has not taken place.

April 11.—Capt. G. Thomson, corps of engineers, to command corps of sappers and miners.

10th L.C. Lieut. J. J. Hamilton, 36th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

31st N.I. Ens. W. F. Hammersley, 41st N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

40th N.I. Lieut. G. O. B. Otley, 6th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

Lieut. C. Grissell to act as adj. to 61st N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. H. Le Mesurier; date 1st April.

Assist. Surg. W. L. McGregor, M.D., 4th tr. 2d brigade horse artillery, to proceed towards Ferozepore, and afford medical aid to a detachment under command of Capt. Wilson, 17th N.I.; date Loodiaah, 1st April.

May 3 to 5.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. T. Smith, M.D., of 8th L.C., to proceed to Ghazepore, and afford medical aid to H.M. 44th regt.; date Benares, 17th April.—Surg. J. Griffiths, 52d, to afford medical aid to 13th N.I. during absence of Assist. Surg. Rigg, on duty at Deoluck, and Surg. H. Clark, of 2d N.I., to receive medical charge of artillery from Surg. Griffiths; date Nusseerabad, 19th April.—Assist. Surg. G. Dodgson, 6th L.C., to relieve Assist. Surg. J. H. Palgrave, of 44th, from medical duties of 68th N.I., during temporary absence of Assist. Surg. Hind; date Mhow, 20th April.—Surg. L. Jackson, 17th N.I., to receive medical charge of 4th tr. 3d brigade horse artillery from Assist. Surg. McGregor, M.D., proceeding on leave

of absence; date Loodianah, 16th April.—Lieut. F. Abbott to act as adj. to 15th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. D. Ogilvy; date 15th April.

May 9.—The following regimental and station orders confirmed:—Ens. J. (Chambers to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 21st N.I., during indisposition of Lieut. Besant; date 30th April.—Assist. Surg. M. Richardson, M.D., of Hurliana) L. Inf., to assume medical charge of troops and establishments at Hansi; date 14th April.

May 12.—Lieut. Col. W. Pattle (on leave to Cape of Good Hope) removed from 4th to 10th L.C., and Lieut. Col. C. P. King (on leave to ditto) from 10th to 4th ditto.

May 17.—Surg. R. Brown, 37th N.I., to assume medical charge of 4th bat. artillery, on departure for Meerut of Surg. Dempster, as a temp. arrangement; date 1st May.

29th N.I. Lieut. J. T. Daniel, 47th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

1st N.I. Lieut. G. Johnston, 46th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

Assist. Surg. Allan Webb to do duty under superintending surgeon at Cawnpore.

May 18.—1. Lieut. E. L. Ommanney, corps of engineers, who was recently placed at disposal of Com-in-chief, directed to join head-quarters of sappers and miners at Delhi.

Assist. Surg. J. B. Dickson removed from 64th, and posted to 69th N.I.

May 19.—Ens. C. H. Wake to act as adj. to 34th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Lyons; date 7th May.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—May 1. Surg. R. Grahame.

Ensign F. D. Atkinson, 12th N.I., having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William to be qualified for the office of interpreter to a native corps, is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—May 22. Lieut. C. C. J. Scott, 32d N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—May 22. Lieut. Wm. Hollis, 36th Madras N.I., for health.—29. Assist. Surg. Wm. Bell, on private affairs.

To Ceylon.—April 17. Ens. E. S. Capel, 53d N.I., for four months, on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—April 17. Col. W. C. Baddeley, C.B., 74th N.I., for two years, on private affairs.—Lieut. Kelly, 17th F., for two years, on ditto.—Lieut. Wakefield, 40th F., ditto ditto.—Lieut. Macan, 44th F., for health (and to report his arrival to Adj. Gen. at Horse Guards).

From Her Majesty's Forces.

To England.—March 23. Ens. Ramsbottom, 63d F., for health.—Lieut. Straubenzee, 39th F., on private affairs.—April 6. Lieut. Hutchins, 62d F., for health.—Ens. Scott, 62d F., for health.—Brev. Capt. Allen, 6th F., for one year, on private affairs.—Lieut. Kelly, 17th F., for two years, on ditto.—Lieut. Wakefield, 40th F., ditto ditto.—Lieut. Macan, 44th F., for health (and to report his arrival to Adj. Gen. at Horse Guards).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

MAY 24. *Galinda*, Bowman, and *Ruby*, Warden, both from China.—25. *Hedley*, Messier, from Bombay.—27. *Belcon*, Salmon, from Mauritius; and *Indus*, McFarlane, from Port Glasgow.—28. *Thomas Snook*, Baker, from London and Cape.—29. *Lysander*, Currie, from London.—30. *Frankland*, Webb, from Liverpool.—JUNE 6. *Peter Proctor*, Barlow, from Mauritius.—7. *Aberdon*, Shuttleworth, from London and Madras; and *Triton*, Blanc, from Bordeaux, Colombo, &c.—8. *Protector*, Buttenshaw, from London and Madras.—8. *Andromeda*, Latimer, from Mauritius; and *Lady Hays*, Owenstone, from China and Singapore.—11. *Abercrombie Robinson*, Scott, from London and Madras.—12. *George the 17th*, Drayner, from London and Madras; *Sir A. Campbell*,

Robertson, from Penang; and *Eagle*, Guellemont, from Marseilles.—13. *Hope*, McCallum, from Mauritius; and *Westmoreland*, Brigstock, from Madras.—14. *Vanantart*, Macqueen, from London and Malacca; *Coromandel*, Chesser, from South Australia; *Dona Carmelita*, Edwards, from Sydney and Trincomalee; and *Nerubudda*, Patrick, from Mauritius and Madras.—15. *Gabriella*, Sensitive, from Bourbon, &c. and Pondicherry.—18. *Buckley*, Harding, from Liverpool; *Gunga*, Voughnusband, from ditto; *William Metcalf*, Philipson, from Sydney and Madras; and *Heyford*, Reburn, from Point Pedro.—*Ranger*, Jellard, from Liverpool and Mauritius.—*Houghly*, Bailey, and *Symmy*, Savill, both from Mauritius.—*Mary Ann Webb*, from Liverpool.—*James Turcan*, Turcan, from Liverpool and Milford.—*Rosendale*, Friend, from London.—*Aurora*, Cox, from Cape and Madras.—JULY 3. *John McLeilan*, McDonald, from Greenock. *Salomau*, McFarlane, from China; and *Planet*, Malcolm, from Penang.—5. H.M.S. *Winchester*, Sparshott, from Trincomalee and Madras; *William Rodger*, Crawford, from Glasgow; and *Brude*, Porter, from Mauritius.—6. *Adela*, Guthrie, from London; *Bengal*, Baker, from London; *Burago*, Gordon, from Singapore; *Brigand*, Marshall, from ditto; and *Emily*, Kilby, from Liverpool.—8. *Reliance*, Warner, from London and Madras.—*Baboo*, Brock, from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

MAY 22. *Maia*, Jones, for Madras.—26. *Jupiter*, Galbreath, for London.—JUNE 10. *Crusader*, Kirkman, for Liverpool.—13. *Thomas Snook*, Baker, Belcon, Salmon, and *McDonald*, Roche, all for Mauritius.—28. *Anna Maria*, Edwards, for Bombay; and *Haider*, Messier, for Penang and Singapore.—29. *Charles Heatley*, Hopper, for Mauritius.—JULY 2. *Mary Hortlev*, McKie, and *Frankland*, Edwards, both for Liverpool.

Sailed from Koderree.

MAY 26. *Meg Merrilies*, Skinner, for Cape of Good Hope.

Sailed from Saver.

JUNE 3. *Jessy*, Auld, for Penang; and *Janet*, Homes, for Penang and Singapore.—4. *Jane Blain*, McAlister, for London.—6. *Tapley*, Malloy, for London. *Eleona Ludman*, McKie, for Liverpool; *Sir Herbert Taylor*, for Mauritius; and *Resolution*, for Madras.—11. *Catherine*, Rose, for Madras and London; and *Revolution*, Dixon, for Madras.—12. *Lu*, Whelan, for Mauritius.—14. *Bert Poter*, Spital, for Mauritius.—17. *Saracen*, and *Surot*, both for Boston.—19. *Eugene*, for Boston; *Water Hitch*, for ditto, and *Sau*, for China.—28. *Kyle*, Fletcher, and *Lady Krimmow*, Davison, both for London; *Lord Auckland*, Wylie, for China.—30. *Frances Smith*, Edmonson, and *Tanvulane*, McKellar, both for London; *Lady Clifford*, Barnett, for Madras; and *Carmate*, Richards, for Mauritius.—JULY 2. *Hope*, Cockbain, for Liverpool; *Elizabeth*, Kelso, for Mauritius; and *Sultana*, Powell, for Bombay.—3. *Cowanjee Family*, Wallace, for China.

Cleared Outwards.

JULY 5. *Indus*, McFarlane, and *Hibernia*, Gilles, both for Cape and London.

Freight to London (July 6).—Sugar and Salt-petre, £4. 10. to £4. 15s.; Rice, £4. 15s. to £5.; Oil Seed, £5. to £5. 5s.; Hides, £3. 5s. to £3. 10s.; Safflower and Jute, £3. 10s. to £3. 15s.; Indigo, £4. 10. to £4. 15s.; Raw Silk, £5; Silk Piece Goods, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.

To Salt.—For London: Olympus, 8th July; Lyander, 9th July; Coromandel, and Edward Barnett, 12th July; Dauntless, 15th July; William Metcalf.—For Cape and London: Abberton, 10th July; Aurora, 8th Aug.—For Liverpool: Flura, 5th July; Dorothea, 10th July; Crown, 12th July; Mary Ann Webb, 15th July; Ranger; James Turcan.—For China: General Kyd, Buckley, and Abercrombie Robinson.—For Cape: Jupiter.—For Mauritius: Andromeda.—For Sydney: Peter Proctor; Hope.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 14. At Nusserebad, the lady of Capt. James, delivered pyncmaster, of a daughter.
24. At Ajmere, Mrs. H. J. Staines, of a son.

- March 25. At Nusseerabad, a lady of Lieut. Cookson, adj. 9th Cavalry, of a daughter.
- April 8. At Benares, the lady of the Rev. J. A. Schurmann, of a son.
10. At Mynpooree, the lady of Capt. Prole, 3d N.I., of a daughter.
13. At Dacca, the lady of James Barker, Esq., surgeon 50th N.I., of a daughter.
14. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Lieut. Whiteford, regt. of artillery, of a daughter.
- At Delhi, Mrs. Hickie, of a son.
16. At Calcutta, the Begum of Nawab Tahower Jung, of a son.
17. Mrs. Henry Cooke, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. Dickens, of a son.
- At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. W. Robinson, of a daughter.
18. Mrs. C. P. Fison, of a daughter.
19. At Calcutta, Madame Dupuis, of a son.
- At Agra, Mrs. Robert Gordon, of a son.
20. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. H. Carter, 73d N.I., of a daughter.
- Mrs. George Weston, of a son.
- Mrs. Joseph Hypher, of a son.
21. Agra, Mrs. Knorr, of a daughter.
22. At Meerut, the lady of Colonel J. P. Boileau, Horse Artillery, of a daughter.
- Mrs. A. F. Davis, of a daughter.
24. At Calcutta, the lady of J. P. Grant, Esq., C.S., of a son.
26. Mrs. J. Plomer, of a daughter.
28. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. H. B. Henderson, of a daughter.
29. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. A. B. Claperton, assistant master attendant, of a son.
- At Havil Bagh, the lady of Capt. Stuart Corbett, of a daughter.
30. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Hilder, of a son.
- May 1. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Lieut. Col. R. E. Chambers, 10th L.C., of a daughter.
- At Chandernagore, the wife of Mr. E. P. de Beaufort, of a son.
2. At Calcutta, the lady of J. S. Judge, Esq., of a daughter.
3. Mrs. A. McCulloch, of a son.
- Mrs. Augustin Pereira, of a son.
4. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Goldie, of the engineers, of a daughter.
8. At Almorah, the lady of Capt. and Adj. Revell, 7th N.I., of a son and heir.
- At Kishnaghur, the lady of James Hills, Esq., of a son.
- At Cuttack, Mrs. C. E. Atkinson, of a son.
10. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Hulsh, horse artillery, of a son.
13. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. Frederick Angelo, deputy judge adv. gen., of a son.
14. At Chinnurah, the lady of Lewis Betts, Esq., of a daughter.
17. At Cawnpore, the lady of Rev. M. J. Jennings, of a daughter.
19. At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the lady of F. Gouldsbury, Esq., civil service, of a son.
- Mrs. E. C. Kemp, of a son.
- At Burdwan, Mrs. W. Hodges, of a daughter.
20. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Twidale, of a son.
22. At Monghyr, the wife of J. P. Dossa, Esq., of a son.
23. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. J. H. Daniell, 2d brigade horse artillery, of a son.
- Mrs. George H. Dossa, of a son.
- Mrs. A. Mathews, of a daughter.
25. Mrs. Joseph Rodrigues, of a son.
- Mrs. R. Wood, of a daughter.
27. At Calcutta, the lady of Archibald Edward Dobbe, Esq., of a son.
- At Berhampore, the wife of the Rev. James Paterson, of a son.
- Mrs. R. H. Wischam, of a daughter.
30. At Calcutta, the wife of J. A. Ryper, Esq., Gurraunhatta Dispensary, of a son.
- At Calcutta, the lady of Wm. Mackenzie, Esq., of a daughter.
31. Mrs. Nicholas John Jebb, of a son.
- June 1. At Barrackpore, the lady of Major Richard Home, 73d N.I., of a son.
- Mrs. J. Hammerding, of a son (since dead).
22. At Calcutta, Mr. John Balkhuysen to Miss Francisca Phillips.
24. At Cawnpore, Edmund W. Chicheley Plowden, Esq., 8th L.C., to Harriet, only daughter of Capt. H. Bond, H.M. 11th L. Dragoons.
- At Serampore, Capt. William Philpot, H.C. invalid establishment, to Elizabeth Ann, second daughter of the late Melchior Portner, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, merchant.
29. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Myers to Mrs. Eleanor Sophy Sinclair.
- May 1. At Calcutta, A. C. Neame, Esq., to Eliza Henrietta, daughter of J. Connellus, Esq.
2. At Calcutta, Henry Lewis Christiansa, Esq., to Eliza Annie, eldest daughter of the late T. V. Newton, Esq., indigo planter.
- Mr. A. Martin to Miss E. Connor.
15. At Nemuch, Lieut. T. D. Martin, 28th regt. N.I., to Mrs. C. Russell.
16. At Agra, Ensign J. S. McMullen, European regt., to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of W. Bristow, Esq., of Calcutta.
20. At St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, Capt. James Richard to Miss Eliza Angus.
- At Mussorie, Henry James Michell, Esq., 73d Regt. N.I., to Sophia Matilda, eldest daughter of Major Henry Forster, command in Shikawatt.
- At Calcutta, Mr. T. H. S. Chopin to Miss Isabella A. W. Jones.
- At Calcutta, Mr. R. C. Powell to Amelia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. M. D'Rosario.
25. At Calcutta, Charles Rose, Esq., to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Enderwick, of Rotherhithe.
27. Mr. J. D'Cruz to Miss E. Martin.
- June 2. At Calcutta, Ensign George R. J. Meares, 12th N.I., to Caroline Alicia, third daughter of James Nicholson, Esq., solicitor.

DEATHS.

- Feb. 17. At Lucknow, Lieut. H. Carter, 35th Regt. N.I., aged 25.
- March 4th. At sea, on board the *Charles Stuart*, Capt. David Ross, late commander of that vessel.
27. At Allahabad, Cecilia, wife of Mr. Edward Gustavus Fraser, register of the sadder board of revenue, aged 24.
- April 13. At Elambazar, David Erskine, Esq., aged 68.
15. At Gossy Doorgapore, Kishnaghur, Mr. John Ferry, aged 22.
17. At Calcutta, Mr. M. C. Wood, aged 33.
19. Mr. Joseph Baptiste, mariner, aged 66.
- 20th. At Calcutta, Mr. Edward Shields, sub-assistant revenue surveyor, aged 28.
- At Mohutpore, Kishnaghur, J. S. Usher, Esq.
21. At Puttyghur, Mrs. Sarah Athanasia, wife of Joshua Athanasia, Esq., aged 21.
23. The old Queen of Delhi, Begum Moom'aa Michel, from a paralytic stroke, which seized her on the 16th, on her return from celebrating the Mohurruun.
25. At Howrah, Mr. James Sly, aged 22.
- Mrs. Maria D'Rosario, aged 80.
26. At Calcutta, Jas. McK. Esq., M.D., aged 79.
- At Calcutta, Mr. John Pichay, aged 37.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Burnett, aged 47.
- At Bhaugulpore, Mrs. Mary Kidd, late of Dhurrumtollah, and widow of Capt. Kidd, formerly of Scotland, mariner.
28. Mr. Demetrius Gomis, aged 35.
29. At Calcutta, Anna Margaretta Helen, daughter of the late J. B. Cook, Esq., indigo planter, aged 14 years.
30. At Calcutta, Miss Anna Whipp, aged 35.
- May 3. Mrs. Emilia Mendes, aged 18.
9. At Agra, Mr. Thomas Monty, of Pondicherry, watch and clock maker, aged 35.
11. Mrs. Santiago Pinheiro, aged 22.
14. At Singhur, after a few hours' illness, Harriet, daughter of Lieut. Col. Tindall, aged 39.
- At Agra, Mrs. Hodgkinson, aged 34.
20. At Calcutta, Thomas Coull, Esq., youngest son of the late James Coull, Esq., of Aggrove, in the county of Elgin, Scotland, aged 25.
22. Master James D. Lundstall, aged 13.
24. Mr. John Sereborough, aged 54.
- Mr. John Robison, aged 37.
- Mr. George Hermeling, aged 24.
25. At Allipore, Joseph Adams, Esq., of the firm of Gunter and Co., aged 38.
27. At Calcutta, Mr. William Peck, of the ship *Lady Kennaway*, aged 27.
29. At Calcutta, the Hon. F. J. Shore, officiating

MARRIAGES.

- April 13. At Calcutta, Wm. Edward Lowe, Esq., to Miss Eliza O'Hanlon.
15. At Calcutta, Mr. Alex. George Gibson to Miss Elizabeth Esther Russell.

commissioner, and agent to the Governor-general in the Sauror and Nerbudda territories, aged 38.

— Mrs. Thomas Bason, aged 34.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. M. Brady, assistant to Mr. James Hill, aged 54.

— At Calcutta, Mr. George Dale Harris.

31. At Calcutta, Harriett, widow of the late Mr. C. M. Wickens, carver and gilder, aged 23.

— Mr. Thomas Stanley, aged 50.

June 1. Capt. C. J. McLean, aged 44.

— At Calcutta, Mr. H. Alcantaia, aged 75.

— At Calcutta, Mr. J. Powell, assistant to Messrs. Jenkins, Low, and Co., aged 35.

2. At Calcutta, Mr. Johnson Foster, of the ship *Lusander*, aged 22.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Samuel Bank, aged 36.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Patrick Dunny.

3. At Calcutta, Richard Frith, Esq., aged 38.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Jos. Southern, aged 37.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Tuilock, aged 28.

4. On board the ship *La Belle Amante*, on the passage from Calcutta to the Cape of Good Hope, Charles Wm. Truscott, Esq., of the civil service, only son of Col. Truscott, of Exeter.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

Movement of Corps.

Fort St. George, June 9, 1837.—The following movements are ordered:

The head-quarters of the 26th N.I. to move to Calicut.

The 45th N.I. to march from Madras to Palghautcherry, to be there stationed.

The 40th N.I. to march from Vellore to Vepery, to be there stationed.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

June 6. R. B. Sewell, Esq., to act as secretary to College Board, during absence from presidency of Capt. Rowlandson, or until further orders.

A. Whittingham, Esq., is admitted a writer on this establishment from the 13th June.

Obtained leave of Absence.—*June 9.* Mr. Skill, acupuncturist and accountant at Government Bank, to Ceylon, until 3d June 1838, for health.—J. H. Bell, Esq., to Neilgherry Hills, until 1st June 1838, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, June 6, 1837.—25th N.I. Lieut. Wm. Biddle to be capt., and Ens. Frank Vardon to be lieut., v. Nixon dec.; date 24th May 1837.

June 9.—1st L.C. Lieut. J. M. McDonald to be capt., and Cornet Henry Hall to be lieut., v. Favell dec.; date of coms. 28th May 1837.

June 13.—Cadet of Infantry Wm. H. Tanner admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

June 16.—26th N.I. Lieut. C. A. Cosby to be capt., and Ens. W. W. Anderson to be lieut., v. Backhouse dec.; date of coms. 2d June 1837.

Cadets of Infantry Colin Gibb, C. B. Gibb, and Francis Young admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Assist. Surg. D. D. Foulls to do duty under surgeon of 2d bat. artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

Assist. Surg. T. G. Johnston, M.D., permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Head-Quarters, June 2, 1837.—The undermentioned young officers (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty, viz.—Cornets J. F. Johnstone, M. H. O. Smith, and Hon. David Kennedy, with 6th L.C.—2d Lieut. W. C. L. Baker with 2d bat. artillery.—Ensigns J. C. Freese with 45th N.I.; C. H. Cazalet, 10th do.; J. E. Palmer, 31st do.; Matthew Price, 16th do.; T. A. Boileau, 29th do.;

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C. J. Allardyce, 8th do., to join on arrival of corps at Palaveram; J. N. Simson, 36th do.; Alfred Keating, 50th do.; W. G. Robertson, 35th do.; T. I. Jackson, 40th do.; Albert Studly and A. A. Lighton, 20th do.

June 3.—Lieut. James Denton, non-effective estab., posted to Carnatic European Vet. Bat.

June 6.—The following removals ordered:—Veterinary Surg. J. F. Jennings from 5th L.C. to B troop horse brigade; C. Jackson from head quarters horse brigade to 5th L.C.; and W. H. Wormsley from B troop horse brigade to head quarters horse brigade.

June 7.—Capt. Browne to act as Persian Interpreter at head quarters during absence of Capt. Rowlandson proceeding to Secunderabad for purpose of giving evidence before a Board of officers at that station.

Mr. H. Heile, of pension estab., late ensign, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Madras.

Assist. Surg. J. Adams, M.D., removed from doing duty with H.M. 30th F., to do duty under senior surgeon at Cannanore.

June 10.—The following removals ordered:—Ens. F. J. Loughnan, at his own request, from 36th to 50th N.I., which corps he will join and rank next below Ens. W. P. Devereux.—Ens. W. F. Blake, at his own request, from 50th to 36th N.I., and to rank next below Ens. H. W. Blake.—Ens. A. A. Lighton from doing duty with 20th, to do duty with 35th Regt.

Ens. H. W. Blake, 36th N.I., to act as adj., v. Lampher proceeded to Europe.

Lieut. P. T. Cherry, 1st L.C., to act as qu. mast. and intep., v. Macdonald prom.

June 14.—Capt. F. B. Lucas, 8th regt., to act as cantonment adj. of Palaveram till further orders.

Ens. W. H. Tanner (recently admitted and prom.) to do duty with 35th N.I.

June 16.—Assist. Surg. T. G. Johnston, M.D., removed from doing duty at (General Hospital), to do duty with H. M. 63d Foot.

Cornet Colin Campbell removed, at his own request, from 4th to 1st L.C., which corps he will join and rank next below Cornet R. W. Haikes.

Lieut. Porter, 1st L.C., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Kemptee, has been found qualified as adjutant.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—*June 16.* Lieut. R. T. Snow, 24th N.I.—Lieut. Henry Thatcher, 43d N.I.

FURLOUGHIS.

To Europe.—*June 6.* Capt. H. C. Cotton, corps of engineers.—9. Capt. C. O. Backhouse, 25th N.I. (to embark from Western Coast).—16. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John Jones, 30th N.I., for health.

To Calcutta.—*June 13.* Ens. G. B. Stevens, 21st N.I., until 1st Dec. 1837.—16. Ens. T. H. B. Ludlow, 6th N.I., until 1st Nov. 1837.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JUNE 5. *Nerbudda*, Patrick, from Mauritius.—11. *Salmandre*, Debla, from Bordeaux and Pondicherry.—12. *Wm Metcalfe*, Phillips, from N.S. Wales and Ceylon.—13. H. M. S. *Winchester*, Sparshott, from sea.—14. *Aurora*, Cox, from London and Cape; and *Catherine*, Shreeve, from Vizagapatam.—15. H. M. S. *Conway*, Bethune, from Trincomallee.—16. *Fortfield*, Sly, from Mauritius and Pondicherry.

Departures.

JUNE 3. *Andromeda*, Latimer, for Calcutta.—4. *John Wm. Dare*, Evans, for Karachi.—6. *Abercrombie Robinson*, Scott, for Calcutta.—7. *Westmorland*, Brigstock, for Calcutta.—8. *Drongan*, Mackenzie, for Coringa and Vizagapatam; *Inchert*, Hodgson, for Northern Ports, and *Duke of Roxburgh*, Densington, for London.—11. *Chaimont*, Dunbar, for Calcutta.—13. *Wm. McIntyre*, Phillips, for Calcutta.—16. H. M. S. *Conway*, Bethune, for Trincomallee.—19. *Claudine*, Kemp, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- April 1.* At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Phillips, H.M. 30th Regt., of a son.
4. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. W.W. Baker, 32d N.I., of a daughter.
5. At Masullipatam, the lady of Capt. Duff, of a son.
9. At Vellore, the lady of Brigadier G. M. Stewart, commanding that station, of a son.
 — At Bellary, the lady of Capt. G. B. Arbuthnot, 3d L.C., of a son.
 — At Nellore, the lady of T. V. Stonhouse, Esq., of a daughter.
23. At Madras, the lady of Æ. R. McDonell, Esq., of a son.
27. At Masullipatam, the lady of Capt. Edward Armstrong, A. C. General, of a son.
30. At Ootacamund, on the Nilgierries, Mrs. Cortlandt Taylor, of a son.
May 1. At Gopalpore, the lady of Capt. Shirrefs, of a daughter.
5. At Gopalpore, the lady of Capt. Charles Hewetson, 40th N.I., of a daughter.
6. At Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. C. Ireland, 11th N.I., of a daughter.
 — Mrs. John Dinger, of a son.
7. At Waltair, the lady of Lieut. McGoun, deputy judge adv. gen., of a son.
 — At Tanjore, Mrs. Godfrey, of a still-born son.
9. At Calicut, Mrs. Platel, of a daughter.
11. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. Faunce, 2d N.I., of a son.
17. At Madras, the lady of John Y. Fullerton, Esq., of a daughter.
25. At Masullipatam, the lady of G. J. Beauchamp, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
28. Mrs. J. Jans, of a son.
June 7. At Secunderabad, the lady of Assist. Surg. Lawrence, of a son.
 — At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. J. B. Dodd, H.M. 64th Regt., of a son.
8. At Vizianagrum, the lady of Lieut. J. W. Coats, 6th N.I., of a son.
 — At Madras, the lady of James Thomas, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Madras, the lady of A. P. Ouslow, Esq., of a son.
10. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Col. Tulloch, deputy com. gen., of a daughter.
13. Mrs. P. Buckland, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- April 25.* At Trichinopoly, Mr. J. F. Martin, of the Southern Provincial Court, to Eliza Anne, daughter of the late Mr. William Valentine, merchant.
May 15. At Bangalore, David Boyd, Esq., garrison surgeon, to Catherine Alicia Jollie, fourth daughter of the late John Ewart, Esq., of Mullock, N.B.
25. At Tellicherry, Mr. George Edwards, son of the late Col. John Edwards, of H.M. 80th Regt., to Julia, daughter of John Brown, Esq., of Tellicherry.
June 7. At Vepery, Lieut. J. C. Boulderson, 35th N.I., to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Capt. Sam. L. Jenkins, 1st Ceylon Regt.

DEATHS.

- April 1.* At Trichinopoly, Mr. Moses, aged 36.
May 1. At Madura, Clarissa, wife of the Rev. William Todd, American missionary.
13. At sea, the lady of Capt. J. Ross, of the 15th Regt. Native Infantry.
24. At Kamptee, Capt. R. J. Nixon, of the 25th Regt. Native Infantry.
25. At Kamptee, Cornet G. A. Farmer, of the 1st Regt. Light Cavalry.
28. At Nagpore, Capt. J. C. N. Favell, of the 1st Regt. Light Cavalry.
June 2. At Kamptee, Capt. C. O. Backhouse, of the 25th Regt. Native Infantry.
3. At Pondicherry, Dr. J. B. Dubois.
6. At the Public Bungalow, at Balchity's Choultry, Sabina, wife of Lieut. and Adj. J. W. C. Starkey, 1st Regt. N.I., and eldest daughter of Charles Mellor, Esq.
16. At Madras, Capt. Alexander McKenzie, of the 5th Regt., N.I., aged 33.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

INSPECTION OF THE ARMY.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, March 31, 1837.
 — The Commander-in-chief having completed his tour of the northern provinces and the inspection of the troops in Kattywar, Cutch, and Guzerat, deems it his duty to make known his opinion of this portion of the Bombay army.

His Exc. has the highest gratification in assuring the officers commanding stations, brigades, and regiments, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers generally, that he had much satisfaction in observing the creditable appearance and high state of discipline of the troops. The equipment was complete and efficient, and the movements in the field were performed in a manner, which proved that much attention had been paid to that essential point; and it was in the utmost degree pleasing to the Commander-in-chief to see the manner in which the troops of all arms at the different stations appeared before him.

The Rajcote brigade, under the command of Major Sandwith, of the 1st L.C.; the troops at Blooj, under Col. Fearon, of the 11th N.I., commanding in Cutch; and the very fine field brigade at Deesa, under Brigadier Brooks, were all admirably handled, and in a state of efficiency that would have reflected credit on the army of any country. To these officers, therefore, and to the officers commanding regiments, the Commander-in-chief's best thanks are due. His Exc. has also to thank Brigadier-gen. Osborne, lately appointed to the command of the northern division, who appeared in person at the head of the Ahmedabad brigade. The state of discipline of that brigade was satisfactory to the Commander-in-chief, as was also the appearance and condition of the artillery of the northern division, under Major Willcock, then assembled at Ahmedabad for the annual practice. The good arrangement conspicuous in the arsenal at Ahmedabad was very creditable to Capt. Decluzeau, the deputy-commissary of ordnance.

The severe sickness by which the 17th N.I. have been visited at Hursole, and the large proportion of the regiment on detached duty, which his Exc. had an opportunity of seeing in the Mayhee Caunta, prevented the regiment appearing in any great strength at head-quarters; but the Commander-in-chief had reason to be satisfied with the state of discipline of this corps.

The appearance and discipline of the regiments composing the Baroda brigade were in all respects equal to their comrades at other stations; but it appeared to his Exc. that they could have been little accustomed to be brought together, or to manœuvre in brigade, and the Com-

mander-in-chief has no doubt Brigadier Burford will in future exert himself to remedy this defect. Major Farrell, commanding at Surat, manœuvred the 6th N.I. in a manner which did himself and that fine regiment the highest credit.

The Commander-in-chief has now to perform a pleasing part of the duty, in adding, that after having visited the whole of the stations and troops (with the exception of those in Candeish and Asseerghur) under this government, and having gained the requisite knowledge of the different regiments of the Bombay army, he has derived peculiar satisfaction from that circumstance, and from having made the personal acquaintance of the officers. The kind and gentlemanly manner in which they have received and entertained him at the different regimental messes (and he is happy to say that all the regiments of the Bombay army possess those excellent institutions) has made an indelible impression on his mind, tending to strengthen his friendship and regard for an army over which he is proud to find himself presiding; being at the same time well convinced, that the good feeling and good understanding existing amongst themselves, which he has observed to be so conspicuous in the officers, is a sure guarantee for the continuance and the maintenance of a creditable discipline, combined with the pleasure which gentlemen must ever derive from social and friendly intercourse; as a proof of this it need only be remarked, that matters of an unpleasant nature seem to have wholly disappeared, and for the last eight or nine months the Bombay army has been without the assembly of a court-martial on any of its officers, which his Exc. ardently hopes, and trusts, may very long continue to be the case.

The Commander-in-chief cannot conclude without recording his sense of the facilities afforded him in gaining information, and the marked attention and kindness he received during his long tour from the civil servants of Government; nor can his Exc. resist mentioning, that he is much indebted to Col. Pottinger, the resident in Cutch, and to Mr. Williams, the resident at Baroda, for the manner in which they conducted the official visits, and other interviews between his Exc. and his highness the Rao of Cutch, at Bhooj, and his highness the Guicowar, at Baroda.

The Commander-in-chief regrets that the severe illness of Lieut.-colonel Powell, the adj.-general of the army, did not admit of his accompanying the head-quarters upon this tour, and that his Exc. was, in consequence, deprived of the services and great experience of that officer. To Lieut.-colonel Ovens, quarter-master-general of the army, his Exc.'s best acknowledgments are due for the able assistance he afforded him throughout.

ENGAGEMENT OF PASSAGES ON BOARD GOVERNMENT STEAM-VESSELS.

Bombay Castle, April 3, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following rules respecting the engagement of passages on board the *Hugh Lindsay*, or other Government steam-vessel.

Three lists, one for each presidency, shall be kept in the office of the superintendent of the Indian navy, in which the names of all persons applying for a passage shall be registered, one-third portion of the available accommodation being allowed for each list: any person desirous of engaging a passage is required to deposit in the hands of the paymaster, at the presidency, one-third of the amount of the regulated passage money, and on the production at the office of the superintendent of the Indian navy, of a certificate of his having done so, his name will be registered in the list for the presidency to which he may belong.

The applicants will stand in their respective registers, according to the order in which they pay their deposits, and those who stand first will be allowed priority of choice of accommodation: the order in which the first in each list shall have priority of choice, shall be decided by lot.

Should any of the three lists not be full by the tenth day previous to that fixed for the departure of the vessel, the deficiency shall be made up from either of the other lists, if there are supernumerary applicants therein, or alternately from both, should there be supernumeraries in two of the lists.

The paymaster of the presidency is authorized to receive deposits from persons desirous of eventually securing passage at any period in anticipation, even though the arrangements for the despatch of the vessel may not have been officially announced.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR C. MALCOLM.

Bombay Castle, May 20, 1827.—Official information having been received, that his Majesty has been pleased to promote Capt. Sir Charles Malcolm, Knt., Superintendent of the Indian Navy, to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the same, and to direct, that all honours and distinctions be paid to Sir Charles Malcolm as a Rear-Admiral accordingly.

CASE OF COLONEL VANS KENNEDY.

Bombay Castle, May 24, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following copy of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 4th Jan. 1837:

“Our Governor in Council at Bombay.

[Letter dated 29th Feb. 1836, No. 14.—Forward a memorial from Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy, respecting his removal from the situation of judge advo-

cate general, and his not having been appointed to the command of a brigade. Refer to the letter from the Secretary to Government to Col. Kennedy, of the 20th April, and to the minute of the Governor of the 16th July 1835, as exhibiting Government's view on the whole case.]

Para. 1. "We regret that it should have been found necessary to remove Col. Kennedy from an appointment which he had filled for so many years with credit and ability, and that he should have placed himself in a position which precludes our complying with the prayer of his memorial.

2. "Adverting to your recommendation to us in his favour, founded on his meritorious early service, his age, and his eminence as an Oriental scholar, we trust you may be able to avail yourselves of his services in some situation suited to his peculiar talents.

"We are, yours, &c.

(Signed) "J. R. CARNAC,
and twelve other member of the Court of Directors."

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. ALEX. ROBERTSON, 10TH N.I.

Head Quarters, Bombay, May 31, 1837.

—At a general court-martial, re-assembled at Belgaum, on the 24th April 1837, and of which Col. J. G. Baumgardt, of H.M.'s 2d Regt. of Foot is president, Lieut. Alexander Robertson, of the 10th Regt. N.I. (placed in arrest by order of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief), was tried on the following charge, *viz.*

Charge. For highly irregular and officerlike conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, whilst in command of a detachment stationed in the Sawant Warree state, in the following instances, *viz.*

1st. In having, on or about the 28th of May 1836, most unauthorizedly, and contrary to express instructions duly conveyed to him, interfered in the affairs of the aforesaid state, on the occasion of the expulsion of Ramrow Bhundaree from the same, under orders from the British authority, by unwarrantably and oppressively confining Wittul Babarow Maneckur (a Carcoon), in the service of the chieftain of the said state, by whom the said orders were communicated to the aforesaid Ramrow Bhundaree.

2d. In having, on or about the day above specified, sent for Dondoo Vistnoo Aptel, vakeel of the British Government to the aforesaid Ramrow Bhundaree, and in having unwarrantably and oppressively placed the said vakeel in confinement.

3d. In having, on or about the 29th of May 1836, proceeded, without previous notice or invitation, to the palace of the chieftain of the aforesaid state, and most improperly and uncountenancedly entered the same, and demanded to see the chieftain, when engaged at his devotions, thereby

evinced a culpable disregard to the religious and domestic customs and rank of the chieftain.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The court, on the evidence before it, finds the prisoner guilty as follows,

1st Instance of the charge, guilty.

2d Instance of the charge, guilty.

3d Instance of the charge, not guilty.

Revised Sentence.—The Court having maturely reconsidered its sentence, together with the remarks of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, conveyed in a letter to the president, dated the 5th of May 1837, adjudges the prisoner, Lieut. Alex. Robertson, to lose one step in his regiment, so that his standing shall be next below Lieut. Fenwick, and immediately above Lieut. Prendergast, and to be severely reprimanded in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may direct.

Confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut. Gen.
Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the Commander-in-chief.

By the original award of the court, Lieut. Robertson was simply adjudged to be reprimanded, which was in every respect so very disproportionate to the finding, as to render a revision indispensably necessary: the revised sentence is still far inadequate to the serious offences which have been substantiated by the clearest evidence (independent of the judicial admission of the accused): but the Commander-in-chief has been induced to confirm it, in the confident hope, that so lenient a punishment will not tend to mislead even the youngest and most inexperienced officer in the army to the commission of similar acts, which no plea of ignorance can either justify or extenuate.

In giving effect to the latter part of the sentence, the Commander-in-chief has to express his marked disapprobation of Lieut. Robertson's conduct, which renders him justly liable to far more serious consequences than the loss of rank; but his Excellency taking into consideration the anxiety of mind which Lieut. Robertson has undergone, and the proper sense he has expressed of his fault, will not bring the case to the special notice of higher authority, which he would otherwise have felt it his duty to have done,

Lieut. Robertson is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

General Department.

May 18. E. H. Townsend, Esq., acting secretary to government in territorial department (having returned to presidency) to resume charge of that department.

June 7. J. P. Willoughby, Esq., secretary to government in secret, political, and judicial depart-

ments, to be secretary in attendance on Right Hon. the Governor.

W. H. Wathen, Esq., and E. H. Townsend, Esq., to conduct Mr. Willoughby's duties in secret, political, and judicial departments.

July 1. Mr. P. Stewart to be acting deputy accountant general until further orders.

Territorial Department—Revenue.

May 23. Mr. G. S. Kerr to be assistant to collector in Candlesh.

Mr. J. W. Hadow to be assistant to collector of Hutnages.

Mr. E. H. Dallas to act as first assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur, and placed in charge of first assistant's districts during absence of Mr. W. W. Bell, in Guzerat.

June 7. Mr. R. Keays re-appointed to act as first assistant to collector of Kaira, from 1st May.

2d. Mr. John Buchanan to be assistant to collector of Tannah.

Mr. Edward L. Jenkins to be assistant to collector of Candlesh.

Mr. D. Davidson to act as third assistant to collector of Tannah, from 3d June.

30. Mr. H. P. Malet to be acting second assistant to principal collector of Poona from 6th to 23d of Jan. last.

July 4. Mr. T. C. Loughnan to be an assistant to principal collector of Surat, to be employed under orders of sub-collector of Broach.

5. Mr. J. D. Inverarity to act as second assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur, from date of Mr. Webb's appointment to act as assistant judge at that station.

Mr. T. Ogilvie to be assistant to collector of Candlesh, and to act as third assistant.

Judicial Department.

May 19. Mr. J. Webb to be acting assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur.

25. The following appointments made by Hon. the Judges of the Supreme Court.—J. L. Phillips, Esq., to act as master in equity, and Edward Davies, Esq., to act as clerk of small causes from 22d May, during absence of William Fenwick, Esq., proceeding to Cape under sick cert., or until further orders.—Spencer Compton, Esq., to be examiner on equity side of court, from 17th May, on resignation of George Houssea, Esq.—D. W. Ketterer, Esq., to be clerk to Hon. the Chief Justice, from 17th May.—Spencer Compton, Esq., to be registrar on Ecclesiastical side of court, on resignation of O. W. Ketterer, Esq., and common assignee of court for relief of insolvent debtors, on resignation of D. B. Smith, Esq.—O. W. Ketterer, Esq., to be sealer of Supreme Court.—D. B. Smith, Esq., to be prothonotary and registrar on equity and admiralty side of court.—Mr. James Little to be acting clerk, and Mr. P. M. Dalzell to act as stipendiary commissioner of court of requests.

The Hon. James Farish, Esq., to be acting chief judge of court of sudder dewanah and sudder foudjah adawlat.

2d. Lieut. C. Wingate to be an assistant magistrate in Poona collectorate, under provisions of Act XIV. of 1835.

30. Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft, first assistant to collector and magistrate of Dhawar, to have full powers of a magistrate, under provisions of Act No. XIV. of 1835.

July 1. Mr. William Simson to be acting judge and session judge of Surat.

Mr. J. G. Lumsden to take temporary charge of office of judge and session judge of Ahmednabad.

Mr. W. Courtney to be acting assistant judge and session judge for detached station of Broach.

Political Department.

June 21. Lieut. Col. Ovens to act as resident at Court of H. H. the Raja of Sattara.

29. Assist. Surg. Mackenzie to officiate as assistant resident in Persian Gulf from 2d May 1836, until further orders.

July 5. Mr. J. Vibart to be acting agent for Right Hon. the Governor at Surat.

Separate Departments.

June 3. Mr. G. E. F. Tytler to be attached to principal collector of Poona, until further orders.

Capt. G. Boyd, appointed to conduct the survey of the province of Kattewar, assumed charge of his duties on the 21st April.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—June 17. Mr. P. Stewart.—20. Mr. Thomas Ogilvie.—July 19. Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bart.

Obtained leave of Absence.—June 21. Col. P. Lodwick, resident at Sattara, to presidency, for health.—2d. Mr. S. Fraser, deputy assay master, to sea, for six months, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, May 16, 1837.—Cadets of Cavalry J. C. Graves and Wm. Marriott admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.—Cadet of Infantry C. S. Whitehill admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Assist. Surg. Richard Frith, M.D., to be surgeon, v. Stewart dec.; date 26th April 1837.

19th N.I. Ens. J. W. Remy to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language, v. Jacob proceeding to England; date of app. 3d May 1837.

May 25.—1st L.C. Lieut. A. Tweedale to ensign, v. Owen resigned situation; date 7th May 1837.

Capt. J. Pope, 17th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee and Marhatta languages to left wing 1st L.C., during absence of Ens. Scott on leave to presidency.

9th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. J. Littlewood to be capt., and Ens. J. C. Wright to be lieutenant, in suc. to Poole invalided; date of rank 9th May 1837.

May 29.—Lieut. Jephson to act as adj., and Lieut. Sealy to act as commissariat officer to detachment of H.M. 2d Foot proceeding on service under command of Major Carnarvon; date 6th April.

The undermentioned officers, cadets of season 1821 and 1822, to have rank of capt. by brevet.—1st Lieut. H. Warden, regt. of artillery, from 10th May 1837; Lieut. J. B. M. Gillanders, 25th N.I., from 14th May 1837.

Lieut. R. C. LeGeyt transferred, at his own request, from 2d to 1st L.C., as junior lieutenant, to fill vacancy occasioned by death of Capt. P. Hunter.

2d L.C. Cornet W. Loch to be lieutenant, v. LeGeyt removed, with date of rank from 14th Feb. 1837, v. Hunter dec.

Cadet of Cavalry Wm. Ashburner admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.—Cadets of Infantry W. P. Gates, F. E. Woodhouse, and Daniel Boyd admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. D. A. Carnegie, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assistant surgeon.

May 30.—Lieut. Ash, 20th N.I., to act as interp. to left wing of that regt., date 26th April.

June 3.—2d Lieut. H. Wood, of engineers, to be assistant to inspecting engineer of Northern division of army.

June 5.—Cadet of Cavalry Lewis Vardon admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.—Cadets of Infantry Edgar Glenzie, J. Mc Rauland, R. J. Ford, N. I. Newnham, and J. L. Taylor admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. David Davies admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

The following appointments made with field detachment that lately proceeded on duty to southward:—Major H. B. Everest, H.M. 6th F., to command; Major N. Campbell, deputy qu. mast. gen. of army, to proceed as staff officer to detachment; Lieut. J. C. Bate, sub-assist. com. gen., in charge of commissariat department; and Lieut. R. Creed, regt. of artillery, in charge of ordnance store department.

The undermentioned officers, cadets of season 1821, to have rank of capt. by brevet.—Lieut. P. T. French, 23d N.I., from 25th May 1837; Lieuts. H. Jacob, 19th N.I., Esq. skipper, 7th do., G. N. Prior, 21st do., H. N. Ramsay, 24th do., and J. Burrows, 14th do., all from 29th May 1837.

June 7.—Corps of Engineers. 2d Lieut. W. Graham to be 1st Lieut., v. Brougham dec.; date of rank 21st Oct. 1836.

2d Gr. N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. LeGrand Jacob to be capt., and Ens. R. H. McIntosh to be lieutenant, in suc. to Colquh dec.; date 5th Sept. 1836.

June 30.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed.—Lieut. H. C. Jones, 24th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Ramsay on sick cert.—Lieut. W. A. Hamilton, 2d L.C., to act as major of brigade at Sholapore, during absence of Capt. Wyllie on leave, from 15th May.—Ens. H. Rolland, 19th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., from 23d Nov. last, during absence of Lieut. Eckford.—Lieut. Fraser to act as adj., Ens. English as qu. mast., and Assist. Surg. Murtagh to have medical charge of detachment of H.M. 6th P. now quartered in Bombay for the monsoon and under command of Major Everest.

June 22.—Lieut. Col. C. Ovans, who has been appointed to act as resident at Sattara, to assume command of Hon. Company's troops within territories of H.H. the Rajah of Sattara.

Infantry. Maj. W. D. Robertson to be lieut. col., v. Barclay retired; date 25th July 1836.

8th N.I. Capt. H. Sandwith to be major, Lieut. A. S. Hawkins to be capt., and Ens. H. J. Barr to be lieut., in suc. to Robertson prom.; date 25th July 1836.

June 24.—Cadet of Cavalry E. H. Simpson admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.—Cadets of Infantry J. P. Grant, Henry Dent, and Alex. Hault admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. James Mackenzie and Charles Black, M.D., admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Mr. Nicholas Goulin admitted on estab. as a veterinary surgeon.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed.—Ens. W. E. Evans to act as qu. mast. and paymast, to Marine Bat. from 1st April last, during absence of Ens. Barr on leave.—Lieut. R. H. Goodenough, 26th N.I., to act as adj. to a detachment consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file of that regt. from date of its march to Trimbuck.—Lieut. T. R. Prendergast, 10th N.I., to act as adj. to a detachment of that regt. consisting of 300 rank and file from date of its march to Virginia.

June 30.—Assist. Surg. Brown, storekeeper of European General Hospital, to have charge of that hospital, during absence of Surg. Henderson on sick certificate.

July 6.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Scoble, sub-assist. com. general, to be deputy assistant, to complete establishment of Commissariat department, from 21st June.

July 7.—Lieut. C. G. G. Munro, 16th N.I., to act as adj. to details of that regt. stationed in Northern Concan, as a temp. arrangement.

July 18.—2d Lieut. P. Wemyss to be an assistant to superintending engineer at presidency, and 2d Lieut. Wood to join head quarters of engineer corps.

Mr. John Deas admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—May 16. Capt. W. H. Jackson, 12th N.I.—Capt. J. E. G. Morris, 24th N.I.—Lieut. J. Shulclir, 23d N.I.—June 24. Major H. Cracklow, 22d N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—May 16. Capt. A. P. Hockin, N.V.B.—July 3. Capt. J. Cooper, 7th N.I., for health.—7. Capt. R. Mignan, European Regt., agreeably to regulations.—10. 2d Lieut. John Pottinger, Regt. of Artillery, for health.—18. Brev. Col. P. Lodwick, 20th N.I., for health.

Leave Extended.—July 7. Capt. G. H. Bellasis, 24th N.I., at Neelgherries, for a further period of six months.—Ens. W. Brown, 12th N.I., at Neelgherries, for ditto ditto.—14. Lieut. G. K. Erskine, 1st L.C., at Neelgherries, for ditto ditto.—18. Lieut. C. H. Nixon, Regt. of Artillery, to sea and Egypt, for a further period of one year.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

June 24.—Mr. Ross Fallon admitted on estab. of Indian Navy, as a rated captain's clerk, v. Ward prom. to purser.

Returned to duty.—July 7. Capt. R. Cogan, Indian Navy.

Furloughs, &c.—June 19. Midshipman R. Mackenzie, to Europe, for health.—24. Commander

Hawkins, to Deccan, for two months, for health.—Midshipman Offer, to Deccan, for four months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MAY 28. *Emily*, Child, from Coosair.—30. *Great Harwood*, McGown, from Bristol and Isle of France.—JUNE 1. *Aduseer*, Macintyre, from China.—2. *Columbia*, Thornton, and H.C. cutter *Margaret*, Boulderson, both from Mangalore; *Cornair*, Porter, from Singapore.—6. *Adelaide*, Steele, from Calcutta, Mauritius, and Mocha.—24. *Imaum of Muscat*'s frigate *Piedmontese*, Mahomed Bin Brian from Zanzibar.—27. *La Perouse*, Lorette, from Bordeaux and Bourbon; and *Jamaica*, Martin, from Greenock.—28. *Nusrathshah*, Hajee Abdul Raheem, from Mocha.—29. The London overland mail, from April and March and April.—JULY 7. *Tweed*, Lawson, from Liverpool.—10. *Minerva*, Brown, from London.—11. *Flora*, Donahay, and *Cavendish Bentinck*, Mackenzie, both from Calcutta.—12. *Caledonia*, Symers, from Calcutta and Madras; and 11 C. surveying brig *Palinurus*, Haines, from Mocha (with London packet of May).—17. *Frances Warden*, Shauk Awook, from Mocha.—21. *Hero of Malacca*, Grundy, from Liverpool; and *Fazel Currim*, Mahomed Ajum, from Mocha.

Departures.

MAY 31. *Lowjee Family*, Rowland, for China.—JUNE 1. *Edmonstone*, McDougal, for Calcutta.—3. *Emily Jane*, Randle, for China.—7. *Earl of Balcarras*, Vaux, for China.—9. *Indian Oak*, Ray, for Madras.—17. *Charles Grant*, Pitcairn, and *Glenelg*, Langley, both for China.—22. *Lord Castlereagh*, Tonks, for China.—25. *Emily*, Childs, for Bussorah.—JULY 6. *Lintin*, Gillman, for Liverpool.—11. *Muteahund Ameerchand*, White, for Calcutta.—13. *Hen. Hughes*, for Penang.—15. *Hebe*, Hazlewood, for Madras.—17. *Blackingham*, Hopkins, for China.—18. *Mary Biddy*, Cumming, for Liverpool; and *Ann*, Griffith, for China.—20. *Cunatic*, Laird, for China; and *La Perouse*, Lorette, for Pondicherry and Madras.—25. H.C. *Atlanta* steamer, for Persian Gulf.

Passengers.

Per *Hugh Lindsay* steamer, from Bushire 17th May: Capt. Hawkins, I.N.; Mr. Wilson, cadet.

Per *Piedmontese*, from Zanzibar: Capt. R. Cogan, I.N., Messrs. Boulton, Monk, and Eatwell, and a portion of the officers and crew of the *Princess* yacht, which vessel was delivered over to H.H. the Imaum of Muscat at Zanzibar.

Per *Palinurus*, from Mocha: Lady Arbuthnot; Sir H. K. Arbuthnot, Bombay C.S.; S. M. Edwards, Esq., Bengal C.S.; Lieut. McQueen; Cornet Fitzgerald, 4th L. Drags.

Per *Fazel Currim*, from Mocha: Capt. Atkinson, 13th L. Drags; Capt. Darval, 57th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. Young, Bengal engineers; Lieut. Francis, Madras engineers; Mr. Seldon.

Shipping in the Harbour, 22d July.

Hon. E. I. Co's Vessels.—Tapiet, Margaret, Nerbudda, Shannon, and *Palinurus*.

Hon. Company's Steamers.—Hugh Lindsay, Berenice, and *Atlanta*.

Free Traders.—Columbia, Slains Castle, Rapid, Scourfield, Malabar, Child Harold, Blake, Madras, Huddersfield, Lady East, Jessie Logan, Jamaica, Colonel Newall, Tweed, Minerva, and Hero of Malown.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 4. Mrs. C. A. Stuart, of a son.
12. At Aurungabad, the lady of Wm. Thomson, Esq., of a daughter.

14. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of C. W. Prother, Esq., 4th N.I., of a son.

20. At Baroda, the lady of T. S. Cahill, M.D., assist. surg., of a daughter.

May 4. Mrs. W. H. Payne, of a daughter.

6. At Bombay, the lady of R. W. Crawford, Esq., of a son and heir.

15. At Malligam, the lady of Capt. George Smith, 26th N.L., of a son.

17. At Colabah, the lady of Walter Roberts, Esq., of a daughter.

24. At Kirkee, the lady of Lieut. Col. Fendall, 4th L. Drags., of a daughter.

29. At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. Birdwood, 2d Regt. N.L., of a son.

June 1. At Malligam, the lady of J. J. Stevens, Esq., 21st N.L., of a daughter, still-born.

— Mrs. P. Doverger, of a daughter.

3. At Belgaum, the lady of James Bruce Simson, Esq., of a son.

— At Bombay, the lady of Capt. Shortt, 13th regt. N.L., of a son.

4. At the Mahabuleshwur Hills, the lady of Capt. William Wyllie, major of brigade at Sholapoor, of a son.

9. At the Heera Bagh, Poonah, the lady of P. W. Le Geyt, Esq., of a son.

10. At Poonah, the lady of Assist. Surg. T. W. Watkins, horse artillery, of a son.

12. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. P. Sanderson, 15th N.L., of a son.

23. At Bombay, the lady of A. S. Le Messurier, Esq., of a son.

24. At Poonah, the lady of John Pennycuck, Esq., major in H. M. 17th regt., of a daughter.

July 1. At Dharwar, the lady of J. H. Pelly, Esq., jun., C.S., of a daughter.

7. At Aurangabad, the lady of Capt. C. Ager, of a daughter.

9. Mrs. T. T. Von Geyer, of a son.

12. Mrs. W. Brown, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 9. At Jaulnah, A. Goodall, Esq., assistant surgeon Horse Artillery, to Marcia Eliza, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. A. Lawrence, governor of Upnor Castle.

June 9. At Belgaum, Capt. N. Lechmere, of the artillery, to Anella, second daughter of the Rev. J. Taylor, of the London Missionary Society.

17. At Bombay, John George Forbes, Esq., 23d N.L., to Eliza Maria, daughter of John Leckie, Esq., of Manchester Square, London.

27. At Deesa, Lieut. Henry Lavie, adj. 13th N.L., to Cecelia, youngest daughter of the late Capt. H. Haworth, Bengal Cavalry.

July 17. At Bombay, John Buchanan, Esq., C.S., to Harriet, eldest daughter of J. Nimmo, Esq.

DEATHS.

May 7. At Colaba, Mary Anne, wife of Capt. Leischwager, commanding the ship *Charlotte*, aged 26.

21. At Girgaum, Mrs. S. de Mello, aged 25.

30. Suddenly, at Bombay, George Pennington, Esq., in his 31st year.

June 15. At Bombay, Mr. John Campbell, of the *Charles Grant* East-Indiaman, only surviving son of the late Archibald Campbell, Esq., of Lochmell, Scotland.

16. At his residence in the Fort, Ramanjee Burjorjee, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Frith and Co., aged 32.

July 1. At Deesa, Gertrude, wife of Mr. Francis Xavier, H. M. 40th regt., aged 25.

Ceylon.

COURT-MARTIAL.

MAJOR JAMES ANDERSON, RIFLE REGT.

Head-Quarters, Kandy, April 28 1837.

— At a general court-martial held at Colombo, on the 10th April 1837, of which Lieut.-Col. Fraser, deputy qu. mast. gen., is president, and E. Fugton, Esq., paymaster 58th regt., officiating judge advocate, Major James Anderson, of the Ceylon Rifle Regt., was arraigned on the under-mentioned Charges :

“ I charge Major James Anderson, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, with conduct

highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, as follows :—

1st. “ In having stated, in the house of Lieut. Hodges, of the Ceylon Rifle Regt., at Badulla, on the evening of the 17th Feb. 1837, that he did not consider my oath worth a straw, or words to that effect.

2d. “ In having at the time and place aforesaid, taken me by the collar, torn my waistcoat, thrown me on the ground, and ordered me to quit the house.

“ The whole of such conduct being subversive of good order and military discipline.”

(Signed) JOHN MARSHALL,
Asst. Staff Surgeon.

Badulla, 25th March, 1837.

Opinion and Sentence.—“ The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of the charge against the prisoner, Major James Anderson, his defence, and evidence adduced in support of it, is of opinion that the prisoner, Major James Anderson, of the Ceylon Rifle Regt., is not guilty of the first instance of the charge, inasmuch as the Court consider that the words actually made use of by the prisoner, do not go to the extent implied therein.

“ With regard to the second instance of the charge, the Court is of opinion that the prisoner, Major James Anderson, of the Ceylon Rifle Regt., is guilty, in having, at the time and place stated in the charge, taken the prosecutor by the collar, such conduct being unbecoming an officer, although, in the opinion of the Court, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, not affecting the general character of the prisoner, either as an officer or a gentleman.

“ The Court acquit the prisoner of the other parts of the second instance of the charge, with the exception of having ordered the prosecutor to quit the house.

“ The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the above extent, being in breach of good order and military discipline, do therefore sentence the prisoner, Major James Anderson, of the Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be reprimanded in such manner as the Hon. the Major-general commanding the Forces may be pleased to direct.

“ The Court cannot close its proceedings without recording its regret at the tone which pervaded the prisoner's written address. Confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN WILSON, Major-gen.
Commanding the Forces.

Remarks by the Commander-in-chief.

In proceeding to discharge the disagreeable duty of carrying into effect the foregoing sentence of the court-martial upon Major Anderson, of the Ceylon Rifle Regt., I would willingly have spared myself the pain of doing more than to have subscribed my confirmation, had not the tone of the prisoner's written address, to

which the Court has alluded in terms of regret, called upon me to add thereto the concurrence of my concern; while, at the same time, I feel bound to offer the expression of my opinion, as to some of the sentiments which characterize that address, and which are at variance with those principles that I have been taught to consider, and which I conscientiously believe to constitute the only true and safe rule of conduct by which military men can be guided, with credit to themselves, or advantage to the service, in the high and honourable pursuits of the profession to which they belong.

I do therefore most fully concur with the Court, in regretting the tone adopted by the prisoner in his written address: since it not only indicates a palpable want of consideration for the feelings of the honourable tribunal that was pleased to be patient enough to endure such angry and ill-timed imputations on the motives and character of the prosecutor; but betrays, I lament to observe, unequivocal evidence of that sort of personal and offensive language which constitutes the ground of the first charge against the prisoner—as it does also display a deep tinge of that hasty and unguarded temper which, in the course of his defence, he would fain have persuaded the Court he had been incapable of exhibiting until roused by the strongest provocation on the part of the prosecutor.

But what provocation, I would ask—or what sudden impulse could be alleged, in this instance, as an excuse for such objectionable language as that used by the prisoner in presence of the Court? As for the prosecution, it appears, as far as I can judge, to have been conducted with great temper and moderation; yet had it been otherwise, the prisoner was bound to recollect that his case was in the hands of a body of honourable and high-minded men, assembled to do him justice; and that it was not by the use of such unseemly expressions—of such ill-judged and offensive personalities, as those adopted by the prisoner towards the prosecutor, in his address, that either the charges were to be rebutted or the Court was to be convinced; any more than it is admissible that military men should be suffered to outrage the best feelings, or degrade the more exalted tone of the service, by the adoption of coarse language, or manual violence, in the vindication of their personal misunderstandings.

The prisoner, while he says that he does not deny he has offended against military discipline, affirms at the same time confidently, that he has done nothing that can degrade him as a British officer. This breach of discipline, moreover, in another part, he is pleased to term a “small offence, if in your eyes,” address-

ing himself to the Court, “it shall be considered an offence.”—In perusing these passages, I must confess, it is not without pain that I witness the expression of such sentiments from an officer of Major Anderson's high rank, long military experience, and past services. It is with the deepest concern that I see such a breach of discipline so lightly treated, as that of which he stands convicted, and which has doomed him, by the sentence of a general court-martial, to the reprimand of the officer in command of the forces in this colony, in such manner as he shall please to direct—a breach of discipline, moreover committed in the presence of two junior officers of his own corps; and yet the breach of discipline is qualified as so small an offence, that he doubts whether it is an offence at all; but is *confident* that it cannot lower him as a British officer. No one, surely can be so unmindful as not to know that, if he raises his hand against another, he does so with the full conviction, that he renders his own person obnoxious to a similar act of humiliation; and the high and honourable tone of the British army must indeed be reduced to a lamentable pitch, whenever its members can bring themselves to consider, that the use of manual violence entails no degradation on them. Whatever the individual may think on this point as regards his person, he should not forget what he owes to the uniform he has the honour to wear—and that, be our opinions what they may, the illustrious sovereign whom we serve will never endure that the honour of his uniform should, in this or any other manner, be stigmatized with impunity.

On this subject my sentiments have already been strongly and publicly expressed to the forces under my command, and I here again as confidently and emphatically repeat, what I have before stated, that both law and principle concur equally in forbidding the commission of an act, which, while it adds nothing to the vindication of a soldier's honour, tends greatly to lower the tone and character of the profession to which he has the honour to belong.

At the same time that no one is more ready than myself to admit the bravery and merit which may formerly have distinguished the conduct of Major Anderson in the discharge of the more active duties of his profession, I can however pay no tribute to them—I can make no concession to services that are past, at the expense of those imperative obligations which are still due from him to His Majesty's service. Acting, as I am bound to do, on behalf of that service, it is impossible that I can, in my official relations, regard such pretensions in any other light, than as they may continue to influ-

ence the conduct and character of him who would ground upon them claims to professional consideration. It is to officers of Major Anderson's rank—of his experience—of his services, that I have a right to look, more particularly, for support in the station I fill, and which can be afforded in no manner so effectually as by setting, on all occasions, to those under them, a conspicuous example of moral and military conduct.

Major James Anderson, of the Ceylon Rifle Regt., is hereby reprimanded—he will be released from arrest and will return to his duty

SHIPPING.

Arrival at Colombo.—June 1. *Bacosa* transport, Grey, from Cork, Tenerife, and Rio de Janeiro (with the head quarters of the 13th Royal Irish Regt.)

MARRIAGE.

May 29. At Colombo, Capt. E. Daviot to Miss Frances Silva.

Singapore, Penang, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—May 9. *Hero*, from Liverpool and Batavia. — 15. *Scudby Castle*, from Bombay.

BIRTH.

May 30. At Penang, Mrs. T. D. Gomes, of a son.

DEATHS.

March 19. At Penang, Capt. Caleb Cooke, jun., late of the American ship *Paris*, after a very long and painful illness, contracted on the west coast of Sumatra.

April 11. At Penang, on board the *Bright Planet*, a few hours after her anchoring in the harbour from Calcutta, Miss Elizabeth Brett, aged 23, a ward of the Military Orphan Society.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—May 28. *Jane*, from Portsmouth and Mauritius. — June 3. *Fairlie*, from N.S. Wales. — 11. *Henry*, from Sourabaya.

Arrivals at Amjer.—June 17. *Hinda*, from Liverpool and Cape. — 13. *Formidable*, from Liverpool.

DEATHS.

Feb. 13. At Batavia, in his 53d year, John Narces, Esq., sen., merchant of Madras.

Laterly. At Batavia, Capt. Randolph, of the ship *Scotia*.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals previous to May 8.—*Lady Grant*, *Brooklan*, *John Dugdale*, and *Goconda*, all from Singapore; *Theodore*, *Samarang*, and *Omega*, all from Batavia; *Lady Nugent*, from Sourabaya, *Psyche*, and *Beuconlen*, both from Calcutta; *Alanco*, and *Diana*, both from Manila; *Truscott*, from Samarang.

BIRTHS.

March 8. At Macao, the lady of John Stephen Mendes, Esq., of a daughter.

21. At Macao, the lady of A. P. Boyd, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Dec. 27, 1836. At Macao, after a short illness, aged 34, Maria, wife of Capt. Thomas Rees, commanding the ship *Lord Anherst*.

Laterly. At Macao, Senhora Dona Maria Mariana Marques Miranda.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—May 9. *Ranger*, from Liverpool. — 14. *Louisa*, from Cape; *Maidland*, from Cork. — June 12. *Janinet*, from London; *Dudon*, from Bordeaux. — 19. *Etica*, Clarke, from Marseilles. — 21. *Poragon*, from Bristol. — 22. *Delight*, from Cape. — 25. H.M.S. *Pelorus*, Harding, from Portsmouth.

Departures.—June 10. *Juliana*, for Calcutta. — 22. *John Bagshaw*, and *Agar*, both for Calcutta. — 24. *Clavisa*, for Madras. — 25. *Lord Sumner*, for Tanatave. — 26. *Sir Charles MacCuthy*, for Sydney. — 26. *Prince Regent*, and *Ilmar*, for Madras. — 26. *Manchester*, for Tanatave. — 29. *Malay*, for Ceylon; *Falcon*, for Red Sea. — July 1. *Janinet*, and *Eugene*, both for Pondicherry. — 2. *Duadem*, for Ceylon.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAR STEAMER "SEMIRAMIS."

ON the 21st of October, the Directors of the East-India Company, with a party of gentlemen, embarked on board their war steamer *Semiramis*, to witness a trial of her machinery and powers. The vessel was waiting for them at Purfleet, and at five minutes past eleven, A.M. started down the river; in thirty nine minutes, she passed the pier at Gravesend, shortly after which it was found necessary to reduce her steam one-third, in consequence of something being out of order in the machinery. At thirty minutes after one, she was turned round near the buoy at the Nore Sand, and three miles from the

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Nore Light; the defect being set in order, her full power was again put on, and at forty-five minutes after four, P.M. she reached her moorings at Blackwall, performing the distance (forty-one nautical miles) in three hours and a quarter. It being the dead of the neaps, she experienced a benefit of about five miles by tide, giving clear going, over tide, of nearly eleven miles and a quarter (nautical) per hour. Thus she has proved herself a very fast vessel. The power of the engines is three-hundred-horse power, sixty-three inch cylinders, and the stroke six feet. In this trial, the highest the engine worked up to was twenty-five strokes, and the lowest eighteen; and there is little doubt twenty evolutions may be expected as her

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average on the voyage. At five o'clock, the party sat down to dinner in the cabin. After the usual loyal toasts, the chairman, in giving the Navy, paid Captain Oliver, R.N., some high compliments on his attainments as a practical steam-officer. Captain Oliver returned thanks. The chairman then stated that Capt. Brucks had been selected for the command on account of long and valuable services, as well as his scientific attainments. He said he had only to speak of his elaborate and valuable surveys, charts of which had long been published for the public benefit. Sir James Carnac associated with the toast Capt. Lawrence, the father of the Indian navy (who was present), and Capt. Houghton. He observed, he had had much intercourse of late with officers of the Indian navy, and had found them second to none in intelligence, talent, and scientific knowledge. He proposed the health of Capt. Brucks, and the Indian navy. Capt. Brucks, in returning thanks, ascribed his pursuit of, and the knowledge he had of steam affairs, to the encouragement he had met with from Mr. Loch, the Director, the kindness of the Chairman, and others in the direction. Though he had no enemies of his country to contend with, yet there was an enemy to steam-navigation in India he was ready to meet, and, he would stake his professional reputation he would conquer, with the steamers possessed by the Company; he meant that bugbear of Bombay imagination, the S.W. monsoon. The health of the Chairman having been proposed by Mr. Burnie, it was drunk with the enthusiasm and feeling it so well deserves. The Chairman returned thanks. Several other toasts were given, concluding with "Success to Capt. Brucks and the *Semiramis*." The party landed between eight and nine o'clock, highly gratified with the events of the day.

NEW FOURTH ORDINARY MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

On the 18th of October, Andrew Amos, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Recorder of Nottingham and Oxford, and Professor of Law at the London University, was sworn in at the East-India House as fourth Member of the Council of India, to succeed Thomas Babington Macaulay, Esq. Mr. Amos proceeds forthwith in the *Robarts*, and will take upon himself the office on his arrival at Calcutta.

NEW GOVERNOR OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Maj.-gen. George Thomas Napier, C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope; date 4th Oct. 1837.

Sir Benjamin d'Urban, it is understood, has been recalled.

NEW BISHOP OF MADRAS.

The Rev. Mr. Spencer, of Boxton, has been nominated to the vacant See of Madras.

MARQUESS WELLESLEY.

It is intended to propose in the Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock, on the 1st November, the grant of £20,000 to the Marquess Wellesley.

H. M. FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

13th L. Drags. (at Madras). Lieut. Werner Cathrey, from 11th L. Drags., to be lieut. v. Ridge prom. (29 Sept. 37).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Staff Assist. Surg. S. Currie, M.D., to be assist. Surg. v. Law dec. (20 Oct. 37).

4th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Lieut. F. M. Campbell to be capt. by purch., v. Westmacott who retires; and Ens. C. S. Hext to be lieut. by purch., v. Campbell (both 6 Oct. 37); Ens. Wm. Wilby to be lieut. by purch., v. Zouch who retires (6 do.).—J. H. Glazebrook to be ens. by purch., v. Hext (6 do.).—Lieut. Wm. Percse, from h. p. 20th F., to be lieut., v. Wilson app. to 86th F.; and E. J. Baldwin to be ens. by purch., v. Wilby prom. (both 20 Oct. 37).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Paym. John Grant, from h. p. 8th F., to be paymaster v. Ford cashiered (20 Oct. 37).

26th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. Charles Cameron to be lieut. v. Hemmug dec.; and Ens. John Wright, from h. p. 96th F., to be ens. v. Cameron (both 22 Sept. 37); Qu. Mast. Serj. John Cumming to be ens. by purch., v. Wright who retires (23 do.).—Ens. J. W. Johnstone to be lieut. v. Hemmug dec. (25 Feb. 37); Ens. Charles Cameron to be lieut., v. Barnes app. to 3d L. Drags. (1 July).

28th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Ens. C. H. Nicholls to be lieut. by purch., v. Cadell who retires; and J. H. B. Birch to be ens. by purch., v. Garland who retires (both 6 Oct. 37); Cadet J. G. R. Aplin to be ens. by purch., v. Nicholls (7 do.).

41st Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Gen. Sir Ralph Darling, from 90th F., to be col., v. Lieut. Gen. Hon. Sir Edward Stopford, G.C.B. dec. (26 Sept. 37).

50th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Ens. Wm. H. Wright to be lieut., v. Malcolm dec.; and Cadet Thos. Dundas to be ens., v. Wright (both 22 Sept. 37).

51st Foot (ordered to V. D. Land). Brev. Maj. John Campbell, from 96th F., to be capt., v. C. A. Arney who retires upon h. p. unattached (6 Oct. 37); Capt. George Rooke, from h. p. unattached, to be capt., v. B. J. Knight who exch. (6 do.); Lieut. Charles Holden to be capt. by purch., v. Rooke who retires (7 do.); Ens. George Bagot to be lieut. by purch., v. Holden (6 do.); F. C. Skurray to be ens. by purch., v. Bagot (7 do.).

57th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. John Ovens to be capt., v. Gray dec.; and Ens. L. Frost to be lieut., v. Ovens (both 9 Sept. 37); Cadet F. C. W. Fitzpatrick to be ens., v. Frost (20 do.).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. Wm. M. De Butts to be lieut., v. Shaw dec. (23 May 37); Cadet Thomas N. Dalton to be ens., v. T. W. Walker dec. (22 Sept.); Serj. Maj. G. I. Carey to be ens., v. De Butts (21 do.).—Ens. F. J. Stephens to be lieut., v. Harkness dec. (24 May 37); Cadet Wm. R. Browne to be ens., v. Stephens (28 Sept.).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

SEPT. 29. *Ann Lockaby*, Watson, from Batavia, 25th May, and Ascension; off Falmouth.—OCT. 3. *Comala*, McNeil, from Bengal 27th April; off Li-

verpool.—4. *Falcon*, Middlemist, from China 1st May, and Batavia 7th June; off Portsmouth.—5. *Horatio*, transport, Cuddy, from Cape 20th July, and Ascension 11th Aug.; at Portsmouth.—*Maria*, Thompson, from Mauritius 18th July; at Deal.—*Janet*, Berg, from Ceylon 18th May; off Dover.—*Colombo*, Muckellar, from Bengal 1st May, and Cape 22d July; off Brighton.—6. *Gentoo*, Black, from Bengal 15th May; off Portland.—*Kingston*, Styles, from Bombay 13th April; and *Kilmara*, Thompson, from N. S. Wales 28th May; both at Deal.—*Numa* transport, Gee, from Ceylon 16th May; at Limerick.—7. *Lotus*, Gore, from Madras 28th March, and Simons Bay 3d July; and *Pussy Hall*, Newby, from South Seas; both at Deal.—*Eliza*, Douthwaite, from Ceylon 6th May, Mauritius 7th June, and Cape 22d July; off Dartmouth.—*Hobe*, Malcolm, from Singapore 27th April; off Dover.—*Mary and Jane*, Todd, from Batavia 17th May, and Mauritius 15th June; at Cowes.—*Countess of Durham*, Todd, from Batavia 3d June; off Falmouth (for Bremen).—*Thana*, Graham, from Bengal 25th April; off Liverpool.—9. *La Belle Alliance*, Arkcoll, from Bengal 15th May, Madras 3d June, and Cape 2d Aug.; *Asia*, Pearson, from China 8th May; *Amelia Thompson*, Tomlinson, from China 11th April, and Mauritius 24th June; *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, Thompson, from Bombay 31st May; and *Sir James Cockburn*, Lawson, from South Seas; all at Deal.—*Minerva*, Macpherson, from Bombay 1st June; and *Vanguard*, Stewart, from Bombay 10th June; both at Liverpool.—*Bolna*, Ewing, from N. S. Wales 25th May, off Margate.—*Fortune*, Lister, from N. S. Wales 28th May, and Ascension 10th June; off Portsmouth.—*Essex*, Purvis, from Benccolen 1st June, and Cape 27th July; at Cowes.—*Maitland*, Cook, from Mauritius; off Cork.—10. *Jane Blane*, MacAlister, from Bengal 4th Aug.; off Dover.—*Eleanor Lindsay*, McKie, from Bengal 6th June; at Liverpool.—*Pyramus*, Livesay, from New Zealand 8th May, and Rio de Janeiro; at Plymouth.—11. *Cambridge*, Douglas, from Bombay 12th May, Tell-cherry 19th do., and Cape 25th July; off Portland.—12. *Lentia*, Gillman, from Bombay 6th July; at Liverpool.—*Regulus*, Edger, from Bombay 13th May; at Deal.—*Sussey*, Sinclair, from Bengal 12th April; off Swanage.—14. *Mary Walker*, Pollock, from China 11th May; in the Clyde.—16. *Clarine*, Kemp, from Madras 19th June; off Falmouth.—*Tapley*, Mallory, from Bengal 10th June; off Portland.—17. *Cottiser*, Proudfoot, from Algoa Bay 7th Aug.; off Falmouth.—21. *Catherine*, from Batavia; off Eastbourne.—*Shepherd*, Jardine, from Mauritius 17th May, and Cape 5th Aug.; at Greenock.—24. *Betsy*, Irving, from New Zealand 10th June; off Portsmouth.—25. *Cous*, Spratly, from South Seas; off Portsmouth.—27. *Agnes*, Cumming, from Ceylon 21st June; at Deal.—28. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, from Bengal 23d May, and Mauritius 12th July.—off Dover.—*Thomas Lowry*, Bulley, from N. S. Wales; off Liverpool.

Departures.

Aug. 30. *May*, Glass, for Bombay (with coals); from Llanelly.—Sept. 1. *Gubarr*, Henderson, for Bombay (with coals); from Llanelly.—29. *Vectis*, Lawson, for N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—*Little Catherine*, Hogarth, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—30. *Matilda*, Comin, for Cape; from Deal.—*William*, Hamlin, for Bombay; from Llanelly.—*John Knox*, Swan, for Batavia and Singapore; from Greenock.—Oct. 2. *Atwick*, Mackay, for V. D. Land (with convicts); from Deal.—*Isabelle*, Gibson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—3. *Earl of Liverpool*, Bailey, for Bengal; from Llanelly.—*John Smith*, Bell, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—7. *Waterloo*, Cow, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—9. *Neptune*, Ferris, for V. D. Land (with convicts); *Perseverance*, Corkhill, for N. S. Wales; and *Clyde*, Kerr, for Gottenberg and Cape; all from Deal.—10. *Caledonia*, Stroyan, for Bombay; and *Adana*, Mills, for Cape; both from Liverpool.—11. *Roberts Castle*, Cumberland, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Ludlow*, Thom, for Mauritius; from Shields.—12. H.M.S. *Wellfleet*, Maitland, for India (with Rear-Admiral Sir F. Maitland, new naval Com.-in-Chief); from Plymouth.—*Trafalgar*, Syme, for Bengal; *Isabamah*, Roberts, for Bengal; and *Eleonor Wallace*, for Cape and Ceylon; all from Liverpool.—*Peari*, Stark, for Mauritius; from Bristol.—*Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Small, for Deugal; from Glasgow.—*Clorinda*,

Hawks, for Cape; from Deal.—13. *Gloucester*, Brookes, for Mauritius; and *Catherine*, Brown, for Cape; both from Deal.—*Lavinia*, Clunes, for Mocha (with coals); from Llanelly.—*Parnalia* transport, Marshall, for Mauritius (with part of 12th regt.); from Cork.—14. *Felix*, Lemeur, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*Ann*, Cole, for Timor and Australia; from Portsmouth.—*Friends*, McCleverty, for Singapore and Manilla; from Liverpool.—*Georgiana*, Thoms, for Bombay (with coals); and *Helo*, Smith, for Mocha (with ditto); from Llanelly.—15. *Hero*, Oppenheim, for St. Helena; from Deal.—*Barbara*, Beasley, for Bombay; from Llanelly.—16. *Upton Castle*, Williams, for Madeira, Cape, and N. S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*Siam*, Boadle, for N. S. Wales; and *Pagel*, Patterson, for Mauritius; both from Deal.—17. *Cordelia*, Creighton, for China; from Liverpool.—19. *Earl Grey*, Adamson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—21. *Cockermouth Castle*, Bell, for N. S. Wales; and *Lord Godolphin*, Smith, for South Australia; both from Deal.—*Jane*, Mills, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Leith.—22. *Rest Rover*, Patterson, for Cape and Singapore; from Portsmouth.—25. *Severn*, Wake, for Cape, Malabar Coast, and Bombay; and *Orator*, Terry, for Cape and Mauritius; both from Deal.—*Selma*, Luckie, for Bengal; from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Colombo, from Bengal: James Low, Esq.; Mr. T. H. Whitson; Mr. C. S. Gilmour; Mrs. Finter.—From St. Helena: Capt. Fraser; Mrs. E. Jenkins.

Per Lotus, from Madras: Capt. Dennet; Lieut. Gordon, H. M. 63d regt.; Dr. Wilkinson.—(Ens. C. F. Gordon, Madras army, died at sea.)

Per Horatio, from Cape of Good Hope: Deputy Com. Gen. Palmer and family; Lieut. Brown, Fisher, Smith, and Chapman, with the last division of H.M. 98th regt.

Per Asia, from China: Mr. and Mrs. Pearson Boyd, and child.

Per Pestonjee Bomanjee, from Bombay: Mrs. Thompson and two children; Wm. Turner, Esq., merchant; two Masters Johnson; three servants.

Per Fortune, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Lester and child; Mrs. Boatwright; Mrs. Ashton; Mrs. Baker and child; Mr. and Mrs. Forrester and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Knowles and child; Mr. and Mrs. Peters; Messrs. Stanton, Connolly, M. and P. O'Brien, Murphy, and Pengel.

Per La Belle Alliance, from Bengal: Mrs. Bushby; G. A. Bushby, Esq., C. S.; Major Johnston, H.M. 26th regt.; Lieut. Macan, H. M. 44th regt.; Mr. Robert Buckland, two Masters and Miss Bushby.—From Madras: Major Wm. Stokoe.—From the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Petrie and five children; two Masters Robertsem.—From St. Helena: Major Limond, H.M. 91st regt.; Mr. Knowles; two Masters Knowles.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Wm. Hudleston, Esq., Madras C. S.; Capt. and Mrs. Sherriff, Bengal army).—C. W. Truscott, Esq., Bengal C. S., died at sea.

Per Amelia Thompson, from China and Mauritius: Capt. Geig; Miss H. Williams.

Per Cambridge, from Bombay: Mrs. Carr & Mrs. Brookes; Mrs. Grey; the Venerable Archdeacon Carr; Capt. Church, H.M. 17th regt.; Capt. Elliott, H.M. 40th regt.; Lieut. Lucas, H.M. 17th regt.; Lieut. Calland, 14th N.I.; Lieut. Gibberne, 16th N.I.; Lieut. Martin, Madras N.I.; Mr. Kerr, merchant; Mr. Elliott; three Misses Carr. Miss Hall; Misses Ely, Higgsey, and Wright. 16 stokers of the H.C. Steamer *Admiral*.—(The following were landed at the Cape: John Warden, Esq.; Mrs. Warden and two children; Lieut. Jennings, Madras army).—Capt. Gray, H.M. 57th regt., died at sea.

Per Eliza, from Ceylon: Mrs. Perreau and family; Mrs. Byrne and family; Major Ord and Capt. Kelson and family; Capt. Deacon and family; Capt. Grant; Lieut. Vicars; Lieut. Dobson; three children.

Per Coverer, from Algoa Bay: Mrs. Norris and family; Mrs. Proudfoot; Major McLean, H.M. 72d regt.; Masters Tomkins and Earl.

Per Claudine, from Madras: Mrs. Col. Hodgson, Mrs. Roberts; Mrs. Smyth; Mrs. Moore and child; Mrs. Copleston; Mrs. Parnell; Mrs.

Cart; Miss Monard; Miss Joseph: W. R. Smyth, Esq., Capt. C. A. Roberts, and Capt. C. T. Van Straubenzee, H.M. 39th regt.; Capt. H. C. Cotton, Engineers; Qu. Mast. R. Cart, H.M. 63d regt.; Capt. W. N. Pace, invalids; Lieut. J. C. Shaw, engineers; J. Parnell, Esq.; J. Amarlic, Esq.; Mr. Sarkles Davids; Mr. Lazar Joseph; Miss Hodgson; Masters Irtou, Hodgson, and three Roberts; Misses Charlotte and Harriett Copleston; 9 servants.

Per Lintin, from Bombay: Capt. Hockin; Capt. Mordan; Lieut. Mansurgh; Ens. Rathborne; Mr. John Murphy; Mr. John Mackenzie.

Expected.

Per Mary Bibby, from Bombay: Mr. Armitage; Mr. Swinton; Mr. Marsh; Mr. McKenzie; Capt. Neale; Mr. Wilson.

Per Duke of Roxburgh, from Madras: Mrs. Storey; Mrs. Langley; Mr. Storey; Capt. Normand; Lieuts. De Havilland and Bayley, H.M. 55th regt.; Lieut. Dyke, H.M. 54th regt.; Lieut. Langpher, 36th N.I.; Lieut. Gustard, 6th N.I.; Lieut. MacNab, 30th N.I.; Ens. Leatham, H.M. 63d regt.; Assist. Surg. J. T. Hastie; Mg. Corley.

Per St. Vincent, from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Santa Maria and child; Capt. Coster; Mr. Brun.

Per Lord Lothesen, from China: Capt. Alex. Grant; Mrs. Grant and family; Lieut. Anderson.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Scorn, for Cape, Malabar Coast, and Bombay: Mrs. Warde; Mrs. Pattison; Mrs. Cox; Mrs. Abbs; Mrs. Ramsay; Miss Paul; Miss Meade; Capt. Warde; Dr. Turnbull; Rev. J. T. Pattison; Rev. J. Cox; Rev. J. Abbs; Rev. J. Russell; Mr. Arch. Ramsay; Mr. Meade, jun.

Per Upton Castle, for New South Wales: Sir George Gipps, new governor of the colony; Lady Gipps and child; Mr. H. W. Parker, aid-de-camp to the governor; Mr. Gilbert Elliot, private secretary to ditto; Mr. Bathur; Rev. T. Steele and wife; Capt. T. W. Bordes; R. E. & Co.

Per Roberts, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Amos and two daughters; Mrs. Huddleston and two daughters; Mrs. Crisp; Mrs. Maconochie; Hon. Mr. Amos, law commissioner; Mr. Toone, B.C.S.; Major Crisp; Major Andrews; Dr. Maconochie; Capt. Wallace; Baron Von Stung; Messrs. Crisp, Jones, Hampton, L. Hampton, Higgins, Walker, Bennett, Barretto, and Stoddart; Mr. Amos's clerk; two private; six native servants.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 11. At sea, on board the *Adelaide*, the lady of George Rae, Esq., Assistant surgeon, Bengal establishment, of a daughter.

Sept. 26. At Keynshambury-house, Cheltenham, the lady of Capt. Newall, E. I. C. Naval Service, of a son.

28. At Wardie Brao, near Newhaven, the lady of J. W. Macleod, Esq., Calcutta, of a daughter.

Oct. 8. At Worthing, the lady of Major J. Brandon, Bengal army, of a daughter.

9. The lady of the Rev. W. Heberden, Great Bookham, Surrey, of a son.

17. The lady of R. E. Smith, Esq., of Park Village, West. Regent's Park, of a son.

19. At Edinburgh, the wife of James Mackenzie, Esq., Captain 4th regt. Beugal L. C., of a son.

Lately. At Hollybrook, Lisnaskea, the lady of Lieut. Col. Dickson, Hon. E. I. Co's service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 13. At the parish church, Bury, John Boutflower, Esq., surgeon, of Salford, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late H. T. Boutflower, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Oct. 2. At Exeter, Benjamin Silter, Esq., of the City Brewery, to Mary, widow of the late Colonel Vicq, of the East-India Company's service.

3. At Edinburgh, Edward Monroe, Esq., to Emma, eldest daughter of John Hay, Esq., late

member of the Medical Board, Madras presidency.

10. At Edenside, Kelso, David Wardlaw Brown, Esq., of Glugar, Prince of Wales' Island, to Margaret Turnbull, eldest daughter of James Tait, Esq., of Edenside.

13. At Shrewsbury, Charles Whitmore, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and youngest son of the late Wm. Whitmore, Esq., of Cheltenham, to Susanna Emma, third daughter of W. Egerton Jeffreys, Esq., of Cotton Hill, Salop, one of the magistrates for that county.

24. At St. Pancras New Church, Wm. S. Wetmore, Esq., of Canton, China, to Miss Esther P. Wetmore, daughter of Samuel Wetmore, Esq., of New York.

25. At Marylebone new church, Charles Bayly, Esq., of Bowers Gifford, Essex, to Hannah, relict of the late George Shuttleworth, Esq., of the East-India Company's service.

DEATHS.

Sept. 7. On board the ship *Cambridge*, on the passage from India, Capt. Peter Gray, of H.M. 57th Regt. of Foot.

21. At sea, on board the *Lotus*, on the passage to England, Ensign G. F. Gordon, 19th Madras N.I., third son of the late George Gordon, Esq., aged 24.

27. At Gatchell House, near Taunton, aged 69, Capt. Webb Stone, late of the Hon. East-India Company's service, and many years a magistrate for the county of Somerset.

28. At Stroud, Gloucestershire, aged 31, Mr. Robert Washbourne, surgeon, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

29. At Cheltenham, Mary Ann, relict of the late Capt. Flint, R.N., and sister of the late Sir Stamford Raffles.

30. At Rainsgate, Lady Edward Bentinck, relict of the late Lord Edward Bentinck, brother of the late Duke of Portland, in the 70th year of her age.

Oct. 1. At Guernsey, Wm. Currie, Esq., many years an inhabitant of Calcutta, aged 58.

2. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, in his 65th year, Col. Nevill Mackellar, C.B., late of the 1st Royal Regt. of Foot, in which he served 39 years in the East and West Indies.

— At Calderbank, James Hutton, Esq., of Calderbank, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Prince of Wales Island.

11. At Brighton, the Rev. Joseph Hallett Batten, D.D., late principal of the East-India College, Haileybury.

12. At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Mrs. Martha Stuart, widow of Dr. Robert Stuart, late of Bombay.

14. At his seat, Brazier's, Oxfordshire, Isaac George Mauley, Esq., Admiral of the Red, aged 81. He was the last survivor of the crew who sailed with Capt. Cook during his first voyage round the world.

15. Thomas Devey, Esq., appeal clerk of the Privy Council Office, aged 36.

21. At his seat, Idlicote-house, near Shipton-upon-Stour, Lieut. Col. Charles Peach, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, in his 81st year.

26. At Bath, Catherine, widow of Benjamin Roebeck, Esq., late of the Madras civil service, aged 75.

Lately. In Syria, within three days' journey of Damascus, William Eliot, Esq., attached to the Euphrates expedition. Mr. Eliot was well known in the East as a great traveller and orientalist. He first went abroad in 1813, and entered the Sultan of Turkey's service as a surgeon; was taken prisoner before Vorno by the Russians and sent to Siberia, where he remained in exile for two years. After his release he travelled over a wide extent of Eastern countries; was one of the gentlemen of Mr. Taylor's party who escaped from the Arabs in that fatal affair of Singar. He was then attached to the survey of the Euphrates, under Lieut. Ormsley, I.N., and latterly with Colonel Chesney. His last employment was by our government—to conciliate the Arab tribes of Mesopotamia, and obtain geographical information of the country, in which he fell a victim to the arduous duties he had undertaken.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote *prima cost*, or *manufacturers' prices*; A. *advance* (per cent.) on the same; D. *discount* (per cent.) on the same; N.D. *no demand*.—The *bazar maund* is equal to 112 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 *bazar maunds* equal to 110 *factory maunds*. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mda. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mda.—The *Madras Candy* is equal to 500 lb. The *Surat Candy* is equal to 746½ lb. The *Pecul* is equal to 133½ lb. The *Corge* is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, June 1, 1837.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt.	11 0 @ 17 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md.	5 13 @ 6 0
Bottles	do.	100 12 12 — 13 4	— flat	do.	5 12 — 5 15
Coals	lb. md.	0 9 — 0 12	— English, sq.	do.	3 12 — 3 14
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 . . .	F. md.	36 4 — 36 8	— flat	do.	3 12 — 3 14
— Brasiers,	do.	36 4 — 36 12	Bolt	do.	3 14 — 4 0
— Ingot	do.	31 12 — 32 0	Sheet	do.	5 8 — 6 0
— Old Gross	do.	33 4 — 33 8	Nails	cwt.	9 8 — 14 8
— Bolt	do.	37 8 — 39 0	— Hoops	F. md.	5 0 — 5 2
— Tile	do.	31 12 — 32 4	— Kettle	cwt.	1 0 — 1 2
— Nails, assort.	do.	32 0 — 36 0	Lead, Pig	F. md.	7 2 — 7 4
— Peru Slab.	Ct. Rs. do.	36 8 — 37 8	— unstamped.	do.	6 14 — 7 0
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do.	— — —	Millinery	15 D.	25 D
Coppers	do.	1 14 — 2 0	Shot, patent	bag	3 0 — 4 0
Cottons, chintz	pc.	— — —	Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md.	6 12 — 6 14
— Muslins, Book	do.	1 7 — 3 8	Stationery	25 D.	— — —
— Yarn 16 to 170	mor.	0 51 — 0 81	Steel, English.	Ct. Rs. F. md.	6 0 — 6 4
Cutlery, fine	5 to 10 A. to P.C.	— — —	— Swedish	do.	7 0 — 7 8
Glass	20 D.	— 30 D.	Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. boxes	18 0 — 19 8
Hardware	P.C.	— — —	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . .	yd.	5 8 — 12 0
Hosiery, cotton	15 D.	— 30 D.	— coarse and middling.	1 2 — 4 0	—
Ditto, silk	15 to 30 D. to P.C.	— — —	— Flannel fine	0 15 — 1 8	—

MADRAS, June 7, 1837.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100 12 @ 14		Iron Hoops	candy	26 @ 28
Copper, Sheet	candy	280 — 285	— Nails	do.	70 — 105
— Bolt	do.	240 — 240	Lead, Pig	do.	none.
— Old	do.	350 — —	— Sheet	do.	none.
— Nails, assort.	do.	350 — —	Millinery	P.C.	— 15 A.
Cottons, Chintz, &c.	piece	5 — 8	Shot, patent	bag	3½ — 4
— Ginghams	do.	3 — 4	Spelter	candy	54 — 56
— Longcloth, fine	do.	10 — 14	Stationery (select)	do.	6 A. — 10 A.
Cutlery, coarse	15 A.	20 A.	Steel, English.	candy	35 — 38
Glass and Earthenware	10 A.	20 A.	— Swedish	do.	42 — 45
Hardware	10 A.	15 A.	Tin Plates	box	17 — —
Hosiery	55 — —	— —	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . .	P.C.	— 10 A.
Iron, Swedish, candy	55 — —	— —	— coarse	P.C.	— 10 A.
— English bar	28 — —	30 — —	— Flannel, fine	10 to 12 ans. pr. yd.	— —
— Flat and bolt	28 — —	30 — —	— Ditto, coarse	7 to 8 ans. do.	— —

BOMBAY, July 22, 1837.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt.	14 @ 15	Iron, Swedish	St. candy	53 @ 58
Bottles, quart.	doz.	1 4 — 1 8	— English	do.	25 — 26
Coals	ton	12 — 15	Hoops	cwt.	6 6 — —
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 . .	cwt.	55 — —	Nails	do.	12 — 14
— Thick sheets	do.	55 4 — —	Sheet	do.	7 — —
— Plate bottoms	do.	57 — —	Rod for bolts	St. candy	26 — —
— Tile	do.	48 — —	— do. for nails	do.	33 — —
Cottons, Chintz, &c.	—	—	Lead, Pig	cwt.	10 4 — —
— Longcloths	—	—	— Sheet	do.	10 10 — —
— Muslins	—	—	Millinery	15 D.	— —
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	lb. 0 10 — 0 15	— —	Shot, patent	cwt.	15 — 16
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	1 — 1 10	— —	Spelter	do.	8 2 — —
Cutlery, table	P. C.	— —	Stationery (select)	do.	15 D. — —
Glass and Earthenware	30 D.	— —	Steel, Swedish	box	19 — —
Hardware	P. C.	— —	Tin Plates	box	16 — —
Hosiery, half hose	P. C.	— —	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . .	yd.	4 — —
			— coarse	2 — —	—
			— Flannel, fine	1 8 — —	—

CANTON, May 9, 1837.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece	3 @ 6	Smalts	pecul	30 @ 60
— Longcloths	do.	3 — 9	Steel, Swedish	tub	3 7 — —
— Muslins, 20 yds.	do.	— —	Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	1 — 1 30
— Cambrics, 48 yds.	do.	5 — 9	— do. ex super	yd.	2 5 — —
— Bandannoes	do.	1 10 — 2 10	Camlets at Lanth	pc.	26 — 27
Yarn, Nos. 16 to 80.	pecul	37 — 40	— do. Dutch	do.	22 — 28
Iron, Bar	do.	14 — 14	— Long Kells	do.	8 — 8½
— Rod	do.	3 50 — —	Tin, Straits	pecul	17 — 17½
Lead, Pig	do.	6 — —	Tin Plates	box	7 — —

SINGAPORE, April 22, 1837.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	6 @ 7	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble. .	doz.	21 @ 4
Bottles	100	34	do. do. Pullicat	doz.	13 @ 2
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	34 @ 36	Twist, 30 to 46	pecul	62 @ 53
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. by 36in. pcs.	24	24	Hardware, and coarse Cutlery	scarce & wanted	
do. do.	34-36	do. 1.90	Iron, Swedish	pecul	41
do. do.	34-36	do. 41	do. English	do.	4
do. do.	36-40	do. 51	do. Nail, rod	do.	41
do. do.	40-44	do. 34	Lead, Pig	do.	6 @ 61
do. do.	44-54	do. 9	Sheet	do.	5 @ 54
do. do.	54	do. —	Shot, patent	bag	—
Prints, 7-8. single colours	do.	2 @ 21	Spelter	pecul	6 @ 7
do. do.	do.	24 @ 23	Steel, Swedish	do.	41 @ 51
Cambric, 12 yds. by 45 to 50 in. do.	11	23	do. English	do.	—
Jaconet, 20	40	44 @ do.	Woolens, Long Ellis	pcs.	9 @ 10
Lappets, 10	40	44 @ do.	do. Camblets	do.	25 @ 30
Chintz, fancy colours	do.	3 @ 5	Ladies' cloth	yd.	1 @ 2

REMARKS.

Calcutta, June 1, 1837.—There has been a fair amount of business in White Piece Goods since our last, at unchanged prices, excepting Book Mustins and Lappets, which are a trifle lower.—In Coloured Cottons no improvement in prices; Neutral Stripes, indeed, are lower, as also Bandanno Handkerchiefs.—In Twist there is no change in rates, either for White or Coloured.—In Copper, sales have been made at further reduction. Lead, likewise, has been sold lower. Iron without alteration.—In Spelter we have not heard of any transactions; the bazaar quotations, however, are down.—*Pr. Cur.*

Madras, June 7, 1837.—The market being somewhat overstocked with White and Orange Twist, prices have experienced a decline since our last.—A small invoice of Longcloth, Chintz, &c. at quoted prices, have been reported.—The sales in the past week of Metals consisted of about 60 candelis of Sheet Copper, from 200 to 285 Rs. per candy.—With the exception of a choice selection of Glass and Earthenware we do not hear of any other article in demand at present; the public sale-rooms being glutted with every description of British and French produce, and no wholesales effected to warrant a correct quotation.—*Ibid.*

Bombay, July 22, 1837.—A sale of 1,000 cwt.

Spelter has been reported at Rs. 9 and 2 annas per cwt. The export manifest of the *Ann* to China shows on it 102 tons of this metal.—A sale of 300 candelis of Swedish Iron appears on our returns at Rs. 53 per candy.—100 cwt. of Bracer's Copper have been sold at Rs. 50½.—The want of demand for Tin Plates in our market will be apparent when we mention that 200 boxes have been returned to England per *Mary Bibby*.—*Ibid.*

Singapore, April 27, 1837.—Cotton Goods, plain, printed, and coloured, no importations since our last, and the demand has been rather dull. Longcloths of a stout make have been inquired for. Grey Shirting, stout qualities, wanted. Books, Lappets, and Jaconets, in limited demand.—Grey Mule Twist continues to be inquired for, but offers are very low.—We have no transactions in Woolens to notice.—English Bar Iron in request at quotations, and none in first hands. Swedish Bar in demand. Steel and Spelter without inquiry. Pig Lead dull.

Canton, May 2, 1837.—British Manufactures of all kinds continue in a state of great depression.—The quantity of Iron and Lead on hand is large, but we have no notice to notice in prices.—May 9. We cannot notice any improvement in British Manufactures.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, June 1, 1837.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
First 5 per cent. Loan	Prem. 14 @ 13	8
Second 5 per cent.	0 4 to 3	8
Third 5 per cent.	2 12	2 8
4 per cent.	Disc. 2 4	2 9

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem.	2,400 a	2,450
Union Bank, Prem (Co. Rs. 2,700) ..	900 a	950
Suppl. thirds. (Co. Rs. 900)	300 a	350

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	8	0 per cent.
Do on government and salary bills	5	0 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	5	8 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at six months' sight—to buy, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 4½d.; to sell, 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 4¾d. per Sa. Rupee
—to buy, 2s. 2½d., to sell, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d. per Company's Rupee.

Madras, June 7, 1837.

Government Securities.

Non Remittable Loan of 18th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1 prem. to 3 disc.	
Do ditto last five per cent.—3 prem.	
Do ditto Old four per cent.—6½ disc.	
Do ditto New four per cent.—6½ disc.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 3d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, July 22, 1837.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 11d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106.12 to 107.4 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 to 100.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, 107.8 to 107.10 Bom. Rs.	
Do of 1825-26, 107.8 to 111.4 per ditto.	
Do of 1829-30, 111 to 111.4 per ditto.	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 101 to 104.5 per do.	
Do of 1835-36, 96.3 to 96.12 Company's Rs.	
5 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 116 to 116.8 Bom. Rs.	

Singapore, April 27, 1837.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months sight, 4s. 9d. to 4s. 9½d. per Spanish dollar.

On Bengal, gov. bills, at 30 days, 220 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. dollars.

Canton, May 9, 1837.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months sight, 5s. per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal.—Company's Bills, 30 days, 220 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Private Bills, 30 days, 222 Co.'s Rs. per ditto.

On Bombay, Private Bills, 222 ditto.

Sycee Silver at Lintin, 5 to 5½ per cent. prem.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

<i>Appointed to sail.</i>	<i>Ship's Names.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Owners or Consignees.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Where loading.</i>	<i>Reference for Freight or Passage.</i>
1857.						
Nov. 14	<i>Tribella</i> ..	Bengal ..	360 Duncan Dunbar & Sons	Charles Munro	E. I. Docks	Fred. Green & Co.; John Masson, 5, Lime-street-square.
" 15	<i>Juturna</i> ..	Bengal ..	59 Charles C. Young	Charles C. Young	E. I. Docks	Rickards, Little, & Co.; T. Hayvide & Co.
" 15	<i>Madras</i> ..	Bengal ..	599 William G. Pope	William G. Pope	E. I. Docks	Lynch, Brothers, & Co.; James Barber.
Dec. 1	<i>Edwards</i> ..	Bengal ..	529 Bend J. Elder	Benjamin Elder	E. I. Docks	Lynch, Brothers, & Co.; James Barber.
" 7	<i>Edward</i> ..	Madras and Bengal.	570 Waddell, Beck, and Co.	Charles F. Wade	E. I. Docks	Waddell, Beck, & Co.; James Barber.
" 15	<i>David Scott</i>	Madras and Bengal.	775 Mungo Glamore	Robert Spence	E. I. Docks	Barclay, Brothers, & Co.; John Pirie & Co.; Tomlin & Man.
Dec. 28	<i>Larkina</i> ..	Madras and Bengal	774 Charles Ingram	Charles Ingram	E. I. Docks	T. Hayvide & Co.
" 16	<i>Malden</i> ..	Madras, Bengal, and China	554 R. W. Eyles	James Eyles	E. I. Docks	Thos. Heath; Lyall, Brothers, & Co.; T. Hayvide & Co.
" 1858.						
Jan. 10	<i>Kellie Castle</i>	Madras, Bengal, and China	1412 Read & Co.	David Buchanan	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read, 72, Cornhill; James Barber.
" 16	<i>Lady Roxley</i> .	Madras, Bengal, and China	734 Richard Green	James S. Biles	E. I. Docks	Fredrick Green & Co., 41, Cornhill.
Jan. 5	<i>Duke of Northumb.</i>	Madras	654 William L. Pope	George W. Wood	E. I. Docks	Gledstanes & Co., 3, White Lion-court; John Pirie & Co.
" 15	<i>La Belle Alliance</i>	Madras (Cape)	765 Thomas Farcomb	Charles Arkcoll	S. Kt. Docks	Passingham & Neil, 106, Fenchurch street.
" 20	<i>Clairmont</i> ..	Madras	564 William Heathorn	Charles Kemp	E. I. Docks	Jos. L. Heathorn; Arbuthnot & Latham, Great St. Helens.
1859.						
Jan. 1	<i>Euphrates</i> ..	Bombay (Cape)	639 William Tendall	William Buckham	W. I. Docks	Lyall, Brothers, & Co.; L. W. Winkley, 24, Birch-lane.
Dec. 9	<i>Jana</i> ..	Bombay and China	419 Henry Metcalf	John Todd	W. I. Docks	H. C. Tounum.
" 15	<i>Infamia</i> ..	Bombay and China	1420 Daniel, Dickinson, & Co.	Edward Routh	E. I. Docks	Daniell, Dickinson, & Co.; John Pirie & Co.; J. Barber.
Nov. 15	<i>Semrarna</i> (Coast.)	S. Helena, Cape, Mauritius & Bom.	717 East-India Company	George B. Brucks	E. I. Docks	Capt. M. Grundy, 16, Cornhill.
" 5	<i>Lagan</i> ..	Batavia and London	341 John Brown & Co.	Alonzo Polachnee	Lon. Docks	Haring, Brothers, & Co.; Phillips & Tuplady.
" 18	<i>Shepherdan</i>	Mauritius	244 Laird & Co.	Robert Glasgow	S. Kt. Docks	Edw. Robinson, 117, Cheap-side.
" 11	<i>Kilmours</i> ..	Mauritius	224 Russell	Wm. Thomson	Lon. Docks	H. J. Blakesley.
" 4	<i>Parrack Hall</i>	Cape	234 Thomas Wall	John Alexander	Lon. Docks	Cookes & Long.
" 12	<i>Isabella</i> ..	Sigbee Bay	334 Joseph Somes	Thomas Camuey	Lon. Docks	Cookes & Long.
" 15	<i>Isabella</i> ..	Halifax	134 John H. Clough & Co.	John Clark	Lon. Docks	Thomson & Edwards.
Nov. 10	<i>Ferguson</i> ..	New South Wales	350 George Bishop	Wm. Robertson	S. Kt. Docks	MacGhie, Page, & Smith.
" 13	<i>Ellen</i> ..	New South Wales	356 B. MacGhie	George Dixon	Lon. Docks	MacGhie, Page, & Smith.
" 18	<i>Kearney</i> ..	New South Wales	371 Ellice, Kinneir, & Co.	Charles Mallard	Lon. Docks	Ellice, Kinneir, & Co., 145, Leadenhall-street.
" 30	<i>Duch of Northumb.</i>	New South Wales	640 John Pirie & Co.	David Roxburgh	S. Kt. Docks	Godwin & Lee, 26, Birchin-lane.
" 27	<i>John Ainslie</i>	New South Wales	472 John Brown	Philip Jones	S. Kt. Docks	Godwin & Lee, 117, Bishopsgate-street-within.
" 15	<i>Oromet</i> (empty ship)	New South Wales	473 Valla & McNeill	Joseph Short	S. Kt. Docks	Godwin & Lee, 26, Birchin-lane.
Dec. 15	<i>Oromet</i> (empty ship)	Launceston	330 Godwin & Lee	Wm Westmoreland	Deptford	Lachlan Somes & MacLeod.
" 15	<i>Abstrata</i> Launra	Launceston	340 George Bishop	W. B. Price	S. Kt. Docks	Godwin & Lee.
" 5	<i>Thomasa Launra</i>	Launceston	324 Henry Nelson	Henry Nicholas	Lon. Docks	Buckles & Co.
" 25	<i>Babula</i> ..	Robert Town	325 Thomas Ward	The Exting	Lon. Docks	Buckles & Co.
" 3	<i>Moffet</i> (convy. ship)	Van Diemen's Land	345 John Pirie & Co.	John Mordaunt	S. Kt. Docks	Dallas & Co., 29, Austin Friars & Co.
Dec. 1	<i>Ganton</i> ..	South Australia	345 T. P. & W. Smith	Robert Lang	Hamburg	South Australian Company; John Pirie & Co.
Nov. 5	<i>Gawak</i> ..	South Australia	564 Thacker, F. & C. Mangles	George Jamieson	Lon. Docks	Godwin & Lee.
" 15	<i>Henry Forester</i>	South Australia and Launceston	485 N. Griffiths	John Harri-	S. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett.

THE LONDON MARKETS, Oct. 24.

Sugar.—The market for British plantation is steady, though the transactions are not large. The stock of West-India is 12,627 casks less than last year. The market for Mauritius presents an improving appearance; there is a good demand for private contract. The stock is 19,922 bags more than last year. The demand for East India is exclusively confined to Bengal for home consumption; the stock is not above half last year's.

Coffee.—The demand for East-India admissible for consumption is improving, and large parcels of Ceylon have changed hands at a small profit.

Tea.—The market continues fully to maintain a favourable character; the demand is very good, and prices continue to improve. The public sales of 65,745 packages Free Trade commenced yesterday, in the presence of a large attendance of the trade. There was a good disposition manifested by the trade to purchase, at fair market rates. This afternoon the biddings were very animated, and Congous have sold with much spirit, establishing an advance on the rates of the last Free Trade sales of 2*l.* to 3*l.*, ordinary descriptions selling at 1*l.* 5*d.* to 1*l.* 5*d.*, and rather more; 1*l.* 9*d.* to 1*l.* 11*d.*, 15,000 chests have passed, of which three-fourths have been sold.

Cotton.—There has been a revival in the demand for East-India, the accounts from Liverpool being of a more favorable character, and a fair business has been transacted here, principally to supply export orders, and previous prices have been fully supported.

Indigo.—The following is Messrs. Patry and Pasteur's report of the result of the October public sales of Indigo, which commenced on the 10th, and closed on the 16th.—The quantity declared for sale was 5,432 chests, which presented the following assortment:—480 chests fine to very fine shippers 835 middling to good; 1,404 ordinary shippers and fine consumers; 1,529 middling to fine consumers;

540 low to ordinary; 169 Kurpah; 277 Madras; 6 Binilipatam; 85 Manila; 29 Java; 116 Oude; previous to the opening and during the progress of the sales, 1,572 chests were withdrawn, and the quantity bought in is estimated at 1,500 chests. Soon after the close of the July sale, the improvement which took place in most of the leading articles of raw produce employed in our manufactures, extended also to Indigo; a brisk demand for home consumption, a few investments on speculation and a fair trade for export, cleared the market of about 2,000 chests, which had been withdrawn or bought in; a gradual advance in prices marked almost every subsequent transaction, the quantity of goods on sale being scarcely sufficient to meet the demand. The extraordinary change in the value of money, from scarcity to abundance, enabling holders to keep their stocks, aided by the unfavourable accounts from Calcutta of the growing crop, gave an additional impulse to the advance, which before the opening of this sale had reached 1*l.* to 1*l.* 3*d.* per lb. The quantity put up was small for the season, the attendance of buyers from the country more numerous than for some time past, and there was every indication of a good and improving sale. On the first day the biddings were brisk and prices ruled from 1*l.* 3*d.* to 1*l.* 6*d.* above the July rates, as the sale proceeded however, most of the proprietors appeared unwilling to realize even on those terms, and withdrew and bought in nearly one-half of the quantity declared, obtaining for the small proportion which they sold a full average advance of 1*l.* 6*d.* on the prices of the last sale. Of the quantity sold (about 2,600 chests) 800 are estimated to be bought for consumption, 1,300 for export, and 600 on speculation.

Since the sales there has been very little business doing; for a few chests 3*d.* advance has been obtained.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from September 26 to October 23, 1837.

Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for act.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	Shut.	Shut.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92	Shut.	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shut.	260	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	48p	47 49p
27	—	—	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92	—	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	260	92 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 50p	47 49p
28	—	—	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92	—	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	92	50p	47 49p
29	—	—	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92	—	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 50p	47 49p
30	—	—	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92	—	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	260 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 50p	47 49p
Oct. 2	—	—	92 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	260	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 51p	47 50p
3	—	—	92 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 100	—	260	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 53p	48 50p
4	—	—	92 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 51p	53 54p
5	—	—	92 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 100	—	260 $\frac{1}{2}$ 61	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 52p	52 54p
6	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 100	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 53p	53 55p
7	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 55p	51 53p
9	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 55p	53 55p
10	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	260 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 53p	51 53p
11	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	261 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 54p	50 52p
12	208	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	262	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	50 52p
13	209	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	54p	50 52p
14	—	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93	—	50 52p
16	209 209 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	261 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	52 54p	50 52p
17	209 209 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	261 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93	52p	50 52p
18	208 $\frac{1}{2}$ 209 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	261 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 54p	49 52p
19	208 $\frac{1}{2}$ 209	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	262	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 53p	49 52p
20	209 209 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 53p	49 50p
21	209 $\frac{1}{2}$ 210	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 53p	50 51p
23	210 210 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	262 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93	52 54p	50 52p
24	210 210 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93	54p	50 52p
25	—	92 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	263	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93	53p	51 53p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker,

7, Birch Lane, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

NIZAMUT ADAWLUT, May 6.

Government Prosecutor v. Bungshce Patnee, for the wilful murder of Ramanath, pundit.—Referred by the Session Judge of Mymensing.

The particulars of this case, as detailed by the Session Judge, are these. The judge premised, that it was very difficult to ascribe any motive for this sanguinary murder, or even to fix the perpetration of it upon the prisoner: the only proof against him consisted of an admission made by him before some witnesses just after the deed had been committed; and again, these witnesses did not reveal their knowledge of the circumstance till after the prisoner had been apprehended in the Mofussil, and confessed the crime laid to his charge.

The first of these witnesses, Neelaram, the father-in-law of the prisoner, deposed that the prisoner came to this witness's house one night in the month of Chyett last, when he was confined to his bed by indisposition. The prisoner had at that time a sword in his hand, and his clothes were wet; and when questioned regarding his motives for carrying the sword, and why his clothes were wet, and what he had been doing, he replied, that he had been despatching or making an end of his enemy; and when further interrogated, added, that the person he alluded to was Ramanath, the deceased.

The second witness, Fakeera Patnee (the brother of the above witness), corroborated this statement, and further deposed, that he had previously observed three persons struggling in the stream or river near his house, but who they were he could not state. When he saw this, he became alarmed, and ran, first to his house, and then to the house of a person named Munglo, who accompanied him to the house of Neelaram, where they heard the prisoner admit that he had killed the deceased.

Munglo deposed to the same effect, and added, that Rhadakanth (another prisoner, who has been acquitted) was with the prisoner at the time he made this confession. Munglo had told the wife of the deceased what he had heard from the prisoner in the month of Bysack, and this led to the apprehension of the prisoner.

The Session Judge proceeded to examine the confessions which were made by the prisoner in the Mofussil. These, he added, in consequence of the absence of all the attesting witnesses to them but one, were neither read nor proved before the

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Session Judge; and further, it appeared very doubtful, from the length of time which has elapsed since the statement was made, whether they (the witnesses) would attend. The Session Judge did not deem it advisable to postpone the case, but he immediately entered on the confessions made before the magistrate, which were in substance as follows.—That the deceased had laid his hand on the wife of Rhadakanth, wishing to force her, and had also wounded with a stick his (Rhadakanth's) brother's wife. Exasperated at this, Rhadakanth beld counsel to destroy the deceased; he therefore assembled the prisoner and others (whom the prisoner names), and promised to give them Rs. 500 each if they would murder the deceased. Rhadakanth brought the prisoner a sword, and stationed him at the house of a putnee; Rhadakanth afterwards, at night, came thither with the deceased, and they both proceeded down to the river-side. When the prisoner saw this, he asked Rhadakanth what he was to do to the deceased. Rhadakanth replied, that he had already told the prisoner what he was to do; when he had done it, then he would give him the Rs. 500 he had promised. Hearing this, the prisoner, and the others who were with him, aided and abetted by Rhadakanth, dragged the deceased into the river, where they half-killed him. The prisoner here minutely described what each did. At length, the prisoner struck the deceased one blow, with the sword, on the neck, and afterwards Rhadakanth took the sword from the prisoner, and cut deceased's throat with it. The prisoner then described how two of those ruffians treated the corpse. Eventually, they put the body into a small boat, and carried it down the river some distance, where they disembarked, and took the corpse out of the boat, and threw it into an adjoining jungle.

Now, these confessions were made on the 5th October last, six months after the occurrence; and it would hardly be possible to imagine that any person, who had not actually been present or concerned in the perpetration of the crime, could have given such a circumstantial detailed account of the circumstances connected with it as this is; and as it is further proved to have been voluntarily made before the magistrate, it alone is sufficient to convict the prisoner guilty of the crime of having been an accomplice in a deliberate and cruel murder, which he had assisted to perpetrate merely for the sake of gain or a pecuniary reward, according to his own admission.

The futwa of the Mohamedan law-officer of the Zillah Court convicted the prisoner (2 G)

of the murder of Ramanath pundit, on his confession before the magistrate, and also on the admission made by the prisoner before the three witnesses previously alluded to in this case; and it has declared him liable to capital punishment, by *kisas*, in this *futwa*. The Session Judge concurred in this finding, but as the body has not as yet been found, though the prisoner had pointed out some bones, and stated them to be those appertaining to the deceased's corpse, and which was further deposed to by one of the witnesses in this case, giving the prisoner the benefit of any doubt that may arise on this point, the Session Judge conceived that a revocable sentence would be more appropriate in this case, and that the prisoner might be sentenced to imprisonment for life; and with this opinion, he left the case in the hands of the superior court.

This case came on in the Nizamat Adawlut, on the 6th of May, before Messrs. D. C. Smyth and F. C. Smith, judges, who, after perusing the proceedings, convicted prisoner Bungshee Putnee of having been an accomplice in the murder of Ramanath, pundit, and sentenced the said Bungshee Putnee to be imprisoned for life in the gaol at Allipore.

The Court further observed, that the prisoner Khulakamli had been acquitted and released by the Session Judge.

MISCELLANEOUS

ABOLITION OF THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

It is with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction, that we are enabled to publish a recent circular order of the Board, which restores to the natives of Bengal the use of their own language in all matters connected with the revenues of the country. It is now more than six centuries since the inhabitants of this kingdom, subjugated by a ruthless invader, were deprived of the use of their vernacular tongue, in their intercourse with government, and constrained to adopt the foreign language of their conquerors. During this long and dreary period, they have been constantly reminded, through this ignominious badge of servitude, that the sceptre was in the hands of strangers, to whose convenience their own comfort and welfare were rendered tributary. That badge is now removed, and they are enabled to indulge the agreeable reflection, that though the government still continues in the hands of foreigners, those foreigners are determined to make the convenience of the great body of the people the leading principle of their administration.

As it regards the prospective benefits of this measure on the civil service, we think there can be but one opinion. As all civilians now pass from college to the revenue

line, they will be relieved from the necessity of studying Persian, to which the largest portion of time has hitherto been devoted, and their attention will be divided between the two indigenous languages of the country. If the civilian be not in future initiated into Persian, there will remain no necessity for continuing that language in the judicial department; and the present measure must lead, therefore, in the maturity of time, to the entire abolition of Persian from our administration. But it will be wise in Government to see that the young student, possessing, as he will now do, more ample leisure, apply with double diligence to the acquisition of Bengalee and Hindoostani. These two languages should be made distinctly to occupy that position in his studies which has hitherto been enjoyed by Persian. A higher test of qualification in those languages, and a severer ordeal of examination, ought to be adopted in Fort William College.

In order to complete the arrangement, the Board of Revenue have determined that all the revenue papers, which have been hitherto drawn up in Persian, shall be expressed in the vernacular language of the province; and efforts are now in progress to effect this object. For the liberal policy which has dictated this measure, the country is indebted to the members and officers of the Revenue Board; and we feel convinced that the great body of the people will hail the change with feelings of the highest satisfaction and gratitude; and note the year of its adoption as one of the brightest in the annals of the British Government.—*Englishman*, June 9.

“To the Commissioner of Revenue
for the Division of —

“Sir. I am directed to state that, in the opinion of the Sudder Board of Revenue, the proper time has arrived for taking effectual measures to substitute, as far as may be unobjectionably practicable, the English and vernacular languages, for the Persian, in the business of the revenue department.

“The subject naturally divides itself into two branches; 1st, the correspondence carried on by the revenue-officers among themselves; and 2d, their communications with the people. It is the wish of the Sudder Board, that the European officers belonging to the department, as well as those native officers who are qualified to do so, should carry on their official correspondence with each other in the English language only. English is strictly the language of the revenue department, and all the revenue proceedings are forwarded in English to the superior authorities at home. Correctness and accuracy will also be promoted, and the influence of corrupt *Amlah* will be diminished by the circumstance, that every draft will be either

written or revised by the European officer in his own language. You will, therefore, be pleased to instruct the European officers subordinate to you, to correspond with each other, as far as possible, in English; and whenever the want of leisure and of qualified clerks prevents them from writing in English, the Board desire that they will write in the vernacular language of the district, whatever that may be. The Persian language is in no case to be used in correspondence between European officers. All orders, whether original or passed on petitions, or other papers, addressed to European officers, must be invariably written in English.

"The other branch of the subject relates to the communications between the revenue-officers and the people. As regards this division of the subject, the Board desire that all orders, advertisements, notices, summonses, in one word, all documents which are intended for the information of the people, be written in the vernacular language of the district, whatever that may be, and in no other. Petitions and other papers presented or sent to the revenue-officers by the people, must, for the present, be equally received and attended to, whether they are written in the vernacular language, or in English, or in Persian.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"C. E. TRUVELYAN, Adml. Sec."

"Sudder Board of Revenue,
30th May, 1837."

The *Friend of India*, June 22, in congratulating the public on this measure, observes, that the late Mr. Harrington, and his school, had retarded the adoption of this measure. It adds: "In the course of conversation with friends, we have heard it advanced, that the step which has now been taken is premature, and that it is not impossible that Government may be induced to revoke it. Both these opinions we cannot but consider as altogether unfounded. How can the adoption of a measure which had been put to the test in the other provinces of India, and has been crowned with signal success, be considered premature in Bengal? How can a measure, for which the entire native population of Bengal were not merely prepared, but for which they looked with the most eager expectation, be regarded as premature? How can a reform which is sanctioned by, we believe, all the junior branches of the civil service, upon whom, in a very few years, the entire management of the administration will devolve, be considered liable to such an imputation? If a premium were offered for an essay on the best means of mystifying public business, and confounding the distinctions of right and wrong, we question whether it would not be at once awarded to the individual

who should recommend the use of a foreign language like the Persian. A future age will scarcely believe that the wise men of the East clung, for so long a period, and with such singular tenacity, to a practice, which served no other purpose than to throw dust in their own eyes, and to leave the people they governed at the mercy of unprincipled amlas."

The late Mr. Shore, in a letter to the Sudder Board of Revenue, 30th August 1836, observes — "It would be a grand step towards the improvement of the people of India, in every point of view, could we adopt one language and one character. The English officers would then be able to learn to do what very few can now, that is, read and understand themselves the proceedings which they sign. There can be little doubt that, ere long, the Oordoo, or Hindoostani, will be the language of the whole of the Government courts and offices of the Bengal and Agra presidencies, excepting Bengal proper and Orissa. Why should not the character of the people, i.e. the Nagaree, be introduced also. It is probable, even now, that for one who understands the Persian character, ten are acquainted with the Nagaree. The majority of those who fill the Government offices are Hindus, most of them kaitis, who cannot possibly have any hereditary respect or feeling in favour of Persian (the wish to maintain it, in order to preserve their monopoly, is a very different question). They would soon acquire that which was declared to be the road to employment."

THE LAST HOT SEASON.

The present season has been one of the most extraordinary within the memory of the oldest inhabitant; and its singular character may be said to have commenced from the month of October last. Contrary to all precedent, the north-east wind began to blow soon after the autumnal equinox, and the rains ceased a month earlier than usual. From the first week in October to the last week in March, the north-east monsoon continued to prevail with little variation; and we were deprived, both in October and March, of the showers which we usually enjoy. The south-west monsoon set in early in April—we speak of the neighbourhood of the metropolis—and the wind has blown from that direction to the present moment, with unwonted violence. The rains, which usually allay the summer heat, have been denied us; and for eight months in succession, we have not had more than half-a-dozen heavy showers. During the last month, the heat has been beyond all precedent; and never did the traveller in the sandy waste gaze more ardently for the sparkling of the desert

spring, than we have looked for one shower to water the blistering earth, and cool the heated atmosphere. The ponds are universally dry, and the poor have suffered for want of water beyond what those who reside on the banks of the river can well imagine: many have dropped down in the streets, and on ship-board, dead. So excessive, indeed, has been the heat, that in nearly all the colleges, and in most of the public offices in Calcutta and its vicinity, it has been found necessary to commence work at dawn, and to close at eleven in the morning; an event not known in Calcutta during the present century. While we have been boiling in a temperature of blood heat, however, the thermometer at the incipient sanatorium at Darjeeling, just three hundred miles in a direct line north of Calcutta, has stood at 59°!—*Friend of India*, June 15.

The hot season, from which we have just escaped, will long be remembered in India as the severest which has been experienced during this century. Happy are those invalids, who have taken their departure for a more genial climate, instead of lingering in India in the hope of restoration! In the shade, with the aid of *khus-khus* tatters continually wetted, and a *punka* in incessant motion, the thermometer has often stood at 92°; and we learn with astonishment from the *Courier*, that at the Surveyor General's Office, where the meteorological register is kept, the thermometer in the shade, at nine in the morning, was 98°; at noon, 106°; and at 2 p.m. 110°. Yet, amidst this insufferable heat, we have seen boat after boat pass under our window, in the hottest part of the day, pulled with vigour by the rowers, without so much as a rag to protect their skulls from the blazing heat; and we much question whether ninety-nine out of every hundred natives would not prefer the heat, even of this excessive character, to a winter in which the thermometer should fall down to the freezing-point. The natives appear, indeed, to suffer far less of actual pain from the highest than from the lowest temperature; and are able to labour with more zest with the thermometer at 100°, than when it falls to 40°.—*Ibid*, June 22.

And here it may not be amiss to relate a hot weather anecdote, which is probably known to many old Indians in this country, but will be new to some. In the Upper Provinces, most of the better class of native residences are provided with an under-ground chamber, which is resorted to during the prevalence of the hot winds. Improving on this idea, it is supposed, a retired branch-pilot, of the old school, who had contracted the habit of what is technically termed "sewing himself up," after a certain hour of the forenoon, used

regularly, during the hot season, to descend to the bottom of a well in his compound, and immerse himself up to the neck in water, by that means escaping the heats of the day, and cooling his blood after the potations in which he had indulged. In this state he would remain for hours, and at the end of his singular immersion, emerge from the well, quite fresh and revived. Report further adds, that his affectionate partner used occasionally to look down the well, or call from the window, inquiring whether her husband would not come and take something to eat; which kind attention was usually met by a "jou," and an audible growl, from the bottom of the pit, desiring her to betake herself to the antipodes. The tale may readily be credited, since some of the old pilots were as genuine specimens of the unsophisticated, as Commodore Truncheon or Hudson himself.—*Scott's Compendium*.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

The excessive heat, the unusual drought, and the continued prevalence of the hot winds, of this season, aided by the brief and sudden change of temperature caused by the very indifferent showers of the 10th and 12th inst., have produced a scourge not less awful than the plague itself—that dreadful malady, the cholera. It is now raging among the natives, and considerable terror seems to pervade the inhabitants in consequence of the fearful mortality which it has created. All the places on the river side for the accommodation of the dying sick, when carried thither, are occupied; and funeral piles are seen, day and night, blazing almost without intermission, at the burning place at Nimtolla. Indeed, in one instance, fourteen dead bodies were carried there, at a late hour of the night, to be burnt, thirteen of which had been the victims of cholera, and almost all of them had been taken ill that very day.—*Friend of India*, June 22.

CANNIBAL JOGI.

The other day, a jogi was brought up before the superintendent of the police, by the thanadar of Hatkholah, who stated, that the man had been seen devouring a corpse at Nimtollah Ghat, the place where the deceased Hindus are generally burnt. The cannibal was ordered to be sent out of the precincts of the town. This is, perhaps, the climax of a systematic nuisance which we suffer, especially in those parts of the town inhabited by natives. This nuisance is created by those jogis and fukeers who are seen perambulating the streets in a state of almost perfect nudity, generally besmeared with ashes, and bedaubed with paints of different kinds; hale, hearty, and impudent fellows, who seem to boast in putting modesty to the

blush, and, to our certain knowledge, of corrupting very many innocent young people. Their principal mode of earning a livelihood is, either by compelling the natives to give them something by making a clamour at their doors or before their shops, or by selling different roots, drugs, and charms, for the purpose of forcing nature to deviate from her usual course, and other abominations too horrible and improper to be mentioned in these pages.

The jogi who was perceived devouring the corpse, must have been one of the confraternity called *Aghori*, who infest almost every town in the Upper Provinces, especially Behar. Their religion—if it can be called by that name—teaches them to act in every respect contrary to the rules of caste, which they despise, and going to the other extreme, they eat all manner of things, which even those who have no respect for the rules of caste do not approach. Groups of those people may be seen in the native towns in the front of shops, perpetrating the most indecent deeds in the public streets; and, collecting all manner of abominations in skulls, picked up on the banks of the river, they besmear their bodies with the abominable mixture, and eat it as if it were a savoury article of food. In this manner they continue in the front of each shop until they have succeeded in extorting such a sum from its owner as they please, and then remove to the next shop and do the same there. Should the shopkeeper be obstinate in refusing to comply with the demand of these wretches, they fix themselves before his shop, and spread filth and pieces of putrid carcases, brought from the river, all about the place, which effectually prevents every body from approaching the spot, and the owner of the shop must either comply with the request of the *Aghori* or quit his premises. Should he attempt to molest the filthy besiegers of his shop, he has a very unequal battle to maintain; for to his nasal organ the *Aghori* will oppose the contents of the skulls about him, viz. pieces of putrid human flesh, and all manner of filthy things, which neither Hindu, Mussulman, nor any other person but an *Aghori*, would approach. We have heard of these people defending themselves against the clubs of the irritated shopkeepers, with the limbs and the bones of human carcases, and thus formidably armed, putting hundreds to flight.—*Hurkaru*, June 12.

This loathsome being was brought into the Zillah Court, 24-Pergunnahs, Fouzdary, on the 19th June, on a cow-cart, with a large mob following him. On his being led in, we took the liberty of asking him what caste he belonged to. "*Koolla ka jaut*," said the wretch, "because I feed on carcases and corpses;" and then went on with a detail of the most disgust-

ing nature. He, every now and then, scraped his teeth with a human rib bone, and, according to his own words, allayed thirst by sucking an arm bone, which he had suspended to his shoulder. He had a number of human bones round his neck, and on his breast he wore a human skull. Tied to his waist he had several bones of animals, and the skull of a dog attached to the band. His teeth, we remarked, were exceedingly white, and the enamel on them was surprisingly beautiful. He had a very pretty dog by him, on which, when hungry, he purposed feasting.

The magistrate ordered the disgusting wretch to be turned away, as giving him quarters at Tallygunge would be doing injustice to the inmates of it.—*Indu*, June 23.

ESTATE OF FERGUSON AND CO.

Statement of Transactions of the Assignees of the late Firm of Ferguson and Co., from 1st January to 30th April 1837.

Payments.

Indigo advances	Co's Rs.	1,04,954
Sundry advances		1,829
Dividends paid		28,06,383
Premium paid on life insurances		77,704
Company's paper purchased		6,74,197
Amount paid on account law costs		3,034
Amount paid, being refund of so much received on account outstanding debt, in which other parties are interested		31,528
Sundry charges connected with the estate		65
Amount borrowed repaid		11,05,878
Amount paid in satisfaction of Indigo factory, mortgaged by Ferguson and Co.		33,396
Commission paid to assignee, from which the expenses of his office have been defrayed		1,19,467
Loss by exchange on sale of bills taken in payment of debt		528
Postage paid		198
		51,29,200
Balance in the Union Bank, Co's Rs.		7,729
Ditto in the hands of the assignee		5,718
		13,447
	Co's Rs.	51,42,647

Receipts.

Balance of last statement, furnished 1st January 1837		1,55,018
Outstanding debts recovered		6,76,419
Sale of other goods		565
Sale of indigo		4,79,377
Sale of Company's paper		11,86,719
Amount received on account of an outstanding debt, but in which other parties are interested		8,135
Amount of acceptances realized for property sold and debts adjusted		6,97,396
Amount received on account sale of indigo factory		3,13,085
Indigo advances refunded		35,000
Money borrowed		13,40,431
Amount paid in anticipation of dividend refunded		2,935
Amount received on account sale of Gloucester works		1,45,244
Interest received		97,553
	Co's Rs.	51,42,647

BALLYGUNGE TANK CASE.

We understand the Sudder authorities have, after all, handed up this case to Go-

vernment, maintaining the inherent power of a magistrate to punish an offender, thereby obviating the necessity of a new law to bring British subjects under criminal jurisdiction in the Company's courts; but we nevertheless believe, that the Government will pass an act, giving power to provincial magistrates to fine and imprison British subjects for offences committed out of Calcutta.—*Hurkaru*, June 8.

THE LAW COMMISSION.

The *Courier*, June 9, advertising to a rumour that the penal code, digested by the Law Commission, is about to be submitted to public opinion, remarks: "In connexion with this matter, there is another, which, though subordinate to the business of general jurisprudence, is yet important enough to have frequently engrossed the separate attention of the Indian community. We speak of the extension of jury-trial. It is now, if we mistake not, five years and upwards, since this question was, for the third time, publicly agitated in Calcutta; and the general and almost unanimous expression, in favour of juries in civil cases, was transmitted by way of petition to the British Legislature. By some neglect, yet unaccounted for, that petition was more than two years in reaching its destination; and, when presented, was referred as a fit object of consideration to the Law Commission, then recently determined upon. The Commission was subsequently established; but nothing being done in the matter, the petitioners presented themselves, in April of last year, to the notice of the Governor-general in Council, praying that the object of their former petition might be taken into consideration. They were favourably received, and assured of an early reference to the Law Commission. Fourteen months have since elapsed, and not a whisper has been heard, which can lead to the conclusion, that a matter of such infinite importance, recommended years ago from the Bench, warmly advocated by the Bar, and eagerly adopted by the public, has ever received a moment's thought. It would have been decent, that some inquiry should have been instituted, some experience consulted, and some report made, whether favourable or unfavourable to the exclusion of the popular branch of judicature. And be it observed, the proper duties of the Commission, as defined by Parliament, that created it, are inquiry and report, with a view to codification. But the Commission has begun at the wrong end: codification has been made the first act, instead of the last. Inquiry has been dispensed with, either because it would be an idle waste of time, or because it is an occupation beneath the talents and reputation of the commissioners; or for some other

equally cogent reason. Report there has yet been none, for a better reason—because no materials on which to found one have yet been got together. Yet expectation must be satisfied. There must be something to show for the money; and lo! out pops a code! Ere we could make a prologue to our brains, they had begun the play. The audience will have to judge of the merits of the piece; but, for our parts, we see nothing in the mode of getting it up to make us sanguine as to the result."

CONNEXION OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE WITH PAGANISM.

The *Friend of India*, with reference to a recommendation by a correspondent, to publish works on European science, in elegant Sanscrit metre, offers this objection: "One of the greatest obstacles to the dissemination of scientific truths in this country is, that scientific errors have been so closely mingled with religious error, that to attack the one is to attack the other. The existence of the gods, and the supremacy of the brahmins, are taught in the same books, and inculcated with the same religious sanctions, as the assertion that the earth resembles the folds of an onion, and consists of seven continents, surrounded by seven seas. Both religious precepts and the doctrines of science are enforced with the same authority, as being equally parts of the Shastra, which is understood to contain that which governs the belief of men, and of which it is deemed impious to doubt the veracity. The Hindus, who contend that their religion is true, and adapted to the Hindus just as the Christian religion is adapted for Christendom, maintain, by parity of reason, that the revelations regarding the universe given in their Shastras, are as well fitted for the Hindus as the scientific truths admitted in Europe are adapted for the European nations. If the pundit should, therefore, admit that there is no sea of clouds, he would throw discredit on the whole scheme of Hinduism; and if the faith of his disciples be shaken in any of the puranic dogmas of natural philosophy, their incredulity will naturally be extended to the principles of religious belief."

INDIGO PLANTERS.

A meeting of the Tirhoot indigo planters took place at Mouzufferpore, on the 20th June, with the view of framing a code of laws for the mutual observance of the planters in their transactions with one another.

THE SERAMPORE MISSION.

The Annual Report of the Serampore Mission, details the labours of the mission "during a year of almost unexampled pe-

cuniary distress, and the causes of that distress." From 1827, when a separation took place between the Serampore Missionaries and the Baptist Missionary Society, the former were so abundantly encouraged from home, the contributions increasing from £500 annually, to £2,000, that they increased their nine missionary stations to eighteen, which were branching out more widely. They found, however, that they had exceeded their supplies, and were sinking into debt. Hence the distress with which they have had to struggle. They observe: "It is well known that the Serampore brethren have, from the beginning, held out the helping hand to every missionary undertaking, without regard to sect or denomination. If they had reason to think that the brethren labouring with them in the work, some of them above twenty years, had not their hearts engaged in it, or that the funds they receive from the friends of missions at home or in India were not managed as prudently and economically as those of other missions, they should still hesitate. But when they can appeal to the searcher of hearts that this is the case, they see no reason why they should longer hesitate to bring their own missionary wants before those in India who delight to encourage missionary efforts."

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

At the Bank meeting this day, Mr. Patle having taken the chair, Mr. Secretary Prinsep stated the particular subjects which they were met to consider—1st, the home project of an Indian bank; 2dly, the propriety of further extending the Bank capital; 3dly, the question of foreign exchange business; and 4thly, the Draft Charter Act. A variety of resolutions were then adopted, of which the following is the substance:

1st. Approving of the views and proceedings of the directors with regard to the project of the Bank of India, as expressed in their letter to the Government of Bengal of the 15th December 1836 (see p. 150), and declaring the further consideration of that scheme to be unnecessary.

2d. Approving the measures taken by the directors generally for promoting the extension of business.

3d. On passing the above resolution, Mr. Secretary Prinsep put it to the meeting, whether they considered it expedient to undertake, for the convenience of the public, to draw the dividends on Company's paper, with or without charge, which agency they now performed on deposit paper only, and at a charge of one per cent. It was observed, that the Union Bank, and all banks in England, did this kind of service gratuitously. After much

discussion upon an amendment to charge one per cent. for such business, which was lost by seventeen votes to twenty-six, the original motion was carried by twenty-six votes against twenty-one.

4th. Declaring that it is not advisable to increase the Bank capital, unless it should be deemed expedient to establish branch-banks.

5th. That it is not deemed expedient to establish branches or agencies at present; but that the Bank ought to have the power to do so. An amendment, moved by Mr. Wm. Fergusson, seconded by Col. Caulfield, that the Bank proceed immediately to exercise that power, was negatived by a large majority.

6th. Approving of the form of a Charter Act, as suggested by this Government, instead of a Charter; on the resolution, however, the votes being nearly even (eleven to ten), the issue was referred to scrutineers.

7th. Disapproving the suggested subdivision of the shares into shares of 1,000 instead of 4,000 rupees.

8th. Fixing the qualification of director at three shares of Rs. 1,000.

9th. Declaring it to be inexpedient to remove the restriction upon his immediate re-election.

10th. Allowing the admission of written votes on special questions; also, general proxies, and removing the restriction on the number of votes, now limited to seven.

11th. Declaring a reserve fund to be unnecessary, the present plan of valuing assets being a more equitable protection against contingencies.

12th. Mr. Cockrell moved to expunge part of the 14th clause, disqualifying directors of other banks from the direction of the Bank of Bengal; which motion was lost, having seven hands for it, against eight or nine.

13th. A motion, by Mr. Harding, to exclude persons in the Government service from the secretaryship of the Bank, had five hands for, and nine or ten against it.

14th. Another proposition, by the same mover, to increase the proprietary directors to nine, to correspond with the increased proportion of private capital, was negatived by five to seven on the show of hands; upon which Mr. Harding substituted an amended motion, to reduce the Government directors from three to two, and to increase the proprietary directors from six to seven, with the same view of giving the public an increased share in the direction, according with their increased subscriptions to the Bank capitals. For the proposition, in this shape, seven hands were held up, and only six against it.

The meeting was a very full one.—*Cour.*, June 10.

We omitted to report the decision upon

one of the questions which came under discussion—whether it was expedient to insert in the Charter Act a power to deal in foreign exchanges. Mr. Secretary Prinsep remarked, that the scheme of extending their business in that manner had been suggested (not by himself) last year, at a time of repletion, when the directors were at a loss what to do with their recently extended capital; but since then they had found a profitable vent, far beyond their expectations; and if they had a good many more lakhs, they could employ them all upon the spot. In short, he expressed himself rather against the measure than for it—certainly against any employment of the funds of the Bank in that way at present; and when the question was put to the vote, we believe he did not vote at all upon it, being, as he said, rather indifferent whether the Bank had the power or not; since, if they had it, the exercise of the power would depend upon the directors' discretion. The sense of a large majority of the meeting was strongly opposed to allowing the Bank to deal in foreign exchanges; and the point was settled, upon a motion of Mr. Cockerell, by modifying the 24th clause in the Draft Act, which specifies the classes of business in which the Bank shall be permitted to engage, namely, by adding to the third head, "Buying and Selling Bills of Exchange," the words "payable in India."—*Cour.*, June 12.

From the pamphlet, to which we referred last month, we extract the following minutes:

Mr. Morley's, the President of the Directors, Minute.

Note on a Prospectus of a Bank for India.—Adverting to the important benefit which the Government, the mercantile community, the landholders, and the public in general, of our Lower Provinces, have derived from the accommodation afforded by the Bank of Bengal, I am of opinion, that a judicious extension of banking operation to other parts of India, would prove highly advantageous. I think, however, that no Indian bank can be expected to be extensively useful, unless it be established under the immediate auspices of the Government, and be allowed the privilege of having its notes received in satisfaction of the Government revenues, which constitute, at present, the principal payments of the country, and is a necessary condition of their circulation among the natives, that being, in their estimation, the only satisfactory criterion of the value of representative money; it would, also, seem expedient, to restrict the payment of the notes of the branch-banks that may be established, to the place of issue, for otherwise, they would probably be used as

bills of exchange, and prove mutually inconvenient, by causing a drain on their respective cash balances—but, under certain limitations and conditions, the banks might be empowered to reciprocate credit. So long as the action of the banks is superintended and controlled by the Government, I conceive its holding any share of the capital stock to be quite unnecessary. In respect to the exchange operations, noticed in the Prospectus, I cannot perceive any risk that may not be fairly encountered, or that it is a description of business more objectionable than the usual employment of our funds on mercantile credit, since they would be guaranteed by collateral security, to be consigned to interested parties (a corresponding branch) in England—while the advances made on such security would probably (to a considerable extent at least) be immediately replaced by the sale, on the spot, of the bills granted thereon—for it seems reasonable to suppose, that the public would prefer, at equal rates, the negotiation of a remittance effected under the responsibility of a solid bank.

Though disposed to pay the highest respect to the opinions of the London Committee, I cannot consider their proposition, that the Bank may be made instrumental in supplying the exigencies of the State, to be expedient, or consistent with the principles of banking, which prescribe quick returns, and decline investments of a permanent character, such as a loan to Government; moreover, the money which is lent to the State, is not available for mercantile purposes, or can only be made so at a probable loss to the bank, by the sale of Government securities; by which transaction, however, a part of the circulating medium would be withdrawn, producing an effect on the money market exactly the reverse of that for which banks are established, viz. the increase of money.

The utility of a bank should, I conceive, be measured by its accommodation to the public, that being the only legitimate source of its profits; for the interest on the amount vested in Government securities might be received with as much facility by each proprietor on his share of such capital, if under his own management, as by combining the whole into one fund; besides, it has been shown by experience, that the Bank of Bengal has been dependent on the Government for its supplies of specie, there not being in India, as in Europe, bullion marts conveniently available: and when it has happened, that this requisite of banking has run low at the Government treasury, the coffers of the Bank have also been found deficient.

With reference, however, to the fact, that the balance of payments, on the trade with India, is considerably in its favour—and to the facility of communication be-

tween this country and England, afforded by steam-navigation, it may not be unreasonable to suppose, that the directors of such a banking establishment as is proposed in the prospectus, would be able, through their home agency, to keep it adequately supplied with specie.

I have long entertained the opinion, that the Government disbursements at the presidency should be made through the Bank, and a recommendation to that effect was, some time ago, submitted by me to the Government; and would, I believe, have been carried into execution, if the Bank had not required a remuneration for such business exceeding the amount that Government was disposed to allow: indeed, the convenience of such an arrangement is so obvious, that, although not sanctioned by Government regulation, yet no inconsiderable part of the demands against the general treasury is now realized through the agency of the Bank. It is also clear, that the Bank would possess enlarged means of accommodation, by the transfer to it, of the accumulated funds of Government, now retained in the general treasury, as the following statement will show:

Assumed cash balance of the Bank.....	50 lakhs.
„ Bank notes outstanding..	175 lakhs.
„ Credits in account current, 25	

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Total liabilities	200 lakhs
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which sum (200 lakhs), on the principle of liabilities being restricted to quadruple the amount of the cash balance, as prescribed in the existing and proposed Bank Charters, is the maximum of business that may be done; but assuming that the Bank receives from the general treasury sixty lakhs of specie and forty lakhs of Bank notes,* one hundred lakhs would be added to the liabilities of the Bank; while, on the other hand, the amount of outstanding notes would be reduced to 135 lakhs, making the total liabilities 160 lakhs, the cash balance would be increased to 110 lakhs, and the power of the Bank to circulate notes raised to 440 lakhs; nor, under ordinary circumstances, would this power be diminished, because a regular influx of the revenues would replace the amount disbursed by the Bank on account of the Government. Of the expediency of such a transfer, on the part of Government, it is not my business to speak in this place.

I am also of opinion, that the receipt of the revenues in other parts of the country would be facilitated by the establishment of other banks, in consequence of the improved rents of land, caused by the stimulus given to the soil, through their instrumentality, and the assistance which respectable persons, of all classes, paying

Government revenue, might then obtain, and which is now withheld.

I conclude these imperfect remarks with the expression of the hope, that a judicious extension of banking operations may be speedily established throughout British India, for the encouragement of intelligent enterprise, and the further development of the abundant resources of the country.

C. MORLEY.

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Opinion of Mr. Government-Director Prinsep on the Project for establishing a General Bank for India.

1st. I am of opinion, that banking business is of that description that requires to be managed every where by a local direction; although, therefore, there may be benefit in extending the use of banks in India, I do not think that this object could be accomplished, either safely or conveniently, by one general concern, acting under the orders of a board of direction in England. Each local bank ought to be independent, dividing its own profits, and working with its own capital. The separate banks may and ought to afford mutual accommodation and facilities, but never can be under one management.

2d. With respect to the observations in the prospectus, as to the unfitness of the Bank of Bengal “to be an instrument for the public service, and for the public interests of British India,” because of its immediate connexion with the Government, I do not precisely understand what objects are contemplated, to which the connexion with Government, in the way of partnership, is a hindrance. The Bank capital is freely employed now, in all kinds of safe banking business, to the extent of the wants of the public. We have felt, in the past year, that we could not employ, in this way, so much as we have wished. Let any one point out any safe business for a bank to engage in, which the Bank of Bengal refuses, and I for one, shall be desirous to extend our transactions; but I protest against all stock-jobbing speculations or general-agency dealings, even for Government, or remittance operations, involving any risk. With respect, again, to being “an instrument for the public service,” I see no reason why the Bank, under its present constitution, should not undertake as much of the Government cash business, if that be intended by these words, and do it as well, as it could do if managed independently of the Government. I do not see how the Bank’s ability to do either public or private banking business can be at all affected by the circumstance that the Government holds a certain number of shares of its capital, and nominates a certain number of its directors.

* On an average of three years, it has been ascertained, that two-fifths of the receipts of the general treasury consist of bank-notes.

3d. The prospectus adds, that "the primary object of a banking establishment should not be to afford assistance to Government," implying, apparently, that such was the primary object of the establishment of the Bank of Bengal, and is a consequence of the Government's being a partner in it. I utterly deny that it ever was an object with the Government to derive assistance to its finance from the Bank of Bengal, or that the business of this institution is, or ever has been, conducted on any such principle.* I know but of one instance in which the Government ever did derive financial assistance from the Bank, and that was through a false speculation of those who conducted the Bank management at the time; which speculation involved the Bank in difficulty, and might have been a source of serious embarrassment, if the Government had not, in the midst of its own difficulties, strained its resources to save the Bank's credit.†

4th. It is pointed out in the prospectus, that the Bank of Bengal is not the cash office of Government; that the whole business of the general treasury might be transferred to a bank of more extensive basis, in which Government was not a partner; and it seems to be proposed, that the general bank, managed under orders from England, should do the business of the general treasuries of all the three presidencies, besides that of the financial agents in China, and besides undertaking the territorial remittance of about three millions per annum. It is stated, that a bank of credit could do this much cheaper than it is now done. The General Treasury of Calcutta manages a debt of thirty millions, and all the cash operations of Government at the capital, at an expense of about Rs. 6,000 a month only. The Bank of Bengal offered to do less than one-half of this business for Rs. 2,000 a month. Assuredly, the treasury business, with its cash balance of one crore and a-half, might be transferred to the bank; but the bank would require at least an equal establishment, and must keep an equal amount in billion, to meet all demands; and it may be a question whether the Government would think it safe to hand over such a balance, to be used at pleasure, for remittance and other speculations, by directors in England, over whom it is not proposed that it should possess the same control as over those of the Bank of Bengal.

* The Charter has always set a very narrow limit on the amount the Bank is allowed to be in advance to Government; and it has never been in advance at all, except by discounting Government bills, or by purchase of Government securities, which operations do not constitute being in advance, the Government itself never being the discounteer.

† I allude to the Bank's having subscribed its four per cents. into the first Burmese loan, at five per cent., making up an equal amount to the transfer in cash.

As for the notion, that the present mode of effecting the annual remittance for home charges involves an interference with commerce, it must be admitted, that the buying and selling bills of exchange must always have some effect upon trade; but, whether the remittance be made through the agency of a bank which shall buy and sell the bills, or these are bought and sold direct by Government, makes very little difference to trade; while, under the present system, the Government evidently saves the profit that the bank must make on the operation, and the merchants get the bills free of that brokerage or agency-profit. The China agency, again, was deemed necessary, because the direct trade of India alone was assumed not to be able to furnish, in the excess of its exports above imports, the full amount required for annual remittance. That agency ought to pay itself by the difference of rate at which these circuitous remittances are effected. If it be not required to complete the amount necessary, that is, if the whole can be effected without advancing in China as well as in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or if the China agency do not pay itself, in the difference of the terms, then will be the time to consider the expediency of doing without that establishment.

The question, whether it is expedient for Government to do all its cash operations through a bank, in which it shall retain a partnership interest, like the Bank of Bengal, or through a perfectly independent bank, or whether its treasuries shall be absorbed in a bank, or the existing banks in the treasuries, is a financial one, embracing many considerations which I may be called upon to discuss separately, in a different capacity; I would not be understood to give any opinion here.

5th. It is stated, in the seventh paragraph of the prospectus, that the Bank of Bengal is too narrow for such a customer as the Government; for that it necessarily participates in the difficulties of the Government, because of its confined character. I do not see how any bank, however large, could be exempt from the necessity of participating in the difficulties of Government during war, or on other occasions of financial pressure; and most assuredly, if the Bank held the Government local balance, it would participate in these difficulties much more largely, when the Government suddenly withdrew the whole, and perhaps called upon the Bank for advances. In time of war, the Government finds itself under the necessity of appropriating for its expenditure the accumulated capital of individuals; all that a bank can do is to provide agency, through which this resource shall be obtained with greater facility, and with less violent effects upon commercial credit, than would be the case were Government to make its

requisitions for loans direct. It is imputed to the Bank of Bengal, as at present managed, that its having engaged in such business for Government, and being habitually so used, is an error, and a source of embarrassment. The fact is quite otherwise; for our Bank has never been so used; but the prospectus assumes this to have been a necessary consequence of the Government's having a share in the capital-management. The very result, however, which is stated as an error and defect in the Bank of Bengal, is an advantage held out by the new bank, as if it could do the same thing more extensively because of the Government's not being a partner: surely there is some inconsistency in objecting to the Bank of Bengal, that its primary object is to afford assistance to the Government, and in holding out the new bank as superior, because capable of affording much more assistance of the same kind. With a capital, however, of only three millions, as I understand is proposed, doing bank business at all three presidencies—not to mention branch-banks in the interior, and with further large establishments, both in London and China—with large proportions of its funds, moreover, locked up in remittance transactions, I do not see how the new bank would ever be able to render effectual finance assistance to Government during war; but it is quite clear, that any false speculation, or mismanagement in any quarter, might produce irretrievable embarrassment.

6th. The prospectus offers to do the remittance business of Government, and yet objects as strongly to the union of commercial agency with the Bank, as to the co-partnership of Government. I do not understand what is meant by this—are agents to be precluded from becoming proprietors and members of the direction? The signatures to the prospectus forbid such a construction. I am not sensible that the constitution of the Bank of Bengal, so far as concerns this point, can be at all improved. In conclusion, I must say, that I look upon the whole project for establishing the new general Banking Company as visionary and chimerical. There is nothing in the prospectus sufficiently defined to merit discussion at greater length. We have neither the constitution of the proposed bank, nor the scheme of management, nor the kind of banking business to which it is to be confined, nor the nature or limit of its paper circulation, nor the manner in which it is to conduct remittance operations, nor its relation to the Government or to the public, set before us in a tangible form, to allow of our judging, either as individuals or as bank directors, whether the scheme is adapted to the state of things we know to exist at this presidency.

H. T. FRANKFORD, Gov. Director.
9th Dec. 1836.

Mr. Proprietary-Director Colvin's Opinion.

The prospectus for the bank of India appears to rest on two assumptions, which are yet to be proved, *viz.* that the Bank of Bengal is insufficient in its extent to the legitimate banking purposes to which it can be applied; and if it were sufficiently large, that its connexion with the Government disqualifies it from being as useful as it ought to be, either to the Government or to the country.

I do not mean to say, that the constitution of the Bank may not be improved, or its usefulness extended, but I believe that a reference to the Bank books and business, since its formation, will show that, even during the greatest public and private distress, there has scarcely been a time when it was unable to provide for all the just demands of commerce, or unwilling, liberally, to meet its exigencies, to an extent far beyond the legal limitations of the Charter. Some periods of general difficulty must occur in the history of every banking establishment; the greater the extent of their operations, the more severe and dangerous perhaps; and especially in this country, where it must still be many years before banking capital, once diffused, can be withdrawn to meet any coming emergency. In such periods, the Bank of Bengal has, no doubt, been found insufficient; and if it had been much larger, it would, I think, have been equally unable to "afford aid to Government," or to prevent suffering to individuals.

As matters have hitherto been, the connexion of Government, although not unattended with inconvenience to individuals, has been of the greatest value to the Bank. Besides circulating its notes to a large extent through the lower provinces through the collectors, the partnership has given a stability to its credit, and to all its operations, which in no other way could it have possessed. I doubt if any bank, with the responsibilities of the partners limited by charter, could have existed here during the times of the Bank of Bengal, without the partnership of the Government. The Union Bank has owed its safety chiefly to the unlimited responsibilities of its proprietors.

It is intimated in the prospectus, that the partnership necessarily leads to assistance to the Government being always the primary object of the Bank. I do not defend all the measures of the Directors, either with respect to Government or to individuals; but after a long connexion with it, I believe I may safely say, that no consideration has ever been given to the claims of Government, at the expense of what appeared to be the interests of the proprietors of the Bank.

Believing, therefore, that the Bank, as at present constituted, has been a good and efficient instrument for the objects it had to accomplish, it remains to inquire, whe-

ther it is not easily susceptible of such modification and extension, as the new and growing wants of the place and the country will require.

The recent increase of the capital, was a preliminary step towards this; and if a still further increase should become desirable, there seems no reason to doubt that the operation might be repeated without risk of disappointment, whether with or without the investment of capital from England.

It seems to be our duty, however,—a duty to which we are especially invited by the facilities lately bestowed upon the commerce of the country, both internal and external—to seek such an extended field for our operations, as shall the sooner render this capital productive. And although I do not see how any bank can be employed to facilitate “the receipt of the revenue,” we should endeavour gradually to extend the circulation of our notes, by connecting ourselves with similar establishments at the other presidencies, and perhaps in the western provinces. This would gradually bring the people acquainted with our banking operations, and especially, if hereafter entrusted by the Government with the business of the treasury, would enable us to employ our spare capital in facilitating and regulating the exchanges throughout the country, an object which is said to be much wanted in several parts of the country.

It does not appear, however, to be at all necessary, that a bank should interfere with its capital to effect the public remittances to England; it seems that there already exist very sufficient and very favourable means for this without such help. I see no good that the interference is to produce to the Government; and if the banking capital be sufficiently large, I see nothing in this employment of it, as regards individual interests, both here and at home, but the substitution of one monopoly for another, with increased means and motives for competition with individual exertions.

In regard to the form in which we can best extend our connexions, I am clear that it will be most satisfactory to the public, as well as to the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal, to make them with independent bodies, similarly constituted with itself; and not with branch-banks, which it would be difficult to control, and the responsibility for which, many of our proprietors would be unwilling to incur. In either case, I consider the direct partnership of Government, in the present state of European and native society in this country, to be quite indispensable. No superintendence short of what is involved in this, will be sufficient and satisfactory.

A branch of one of the private banks was formerly tried at Nattore, and although under good management, it was, I believe, a complete failure.

My sentiments on a paper currency are,

perhaps, very erroneous, but they are of long standing, and seem to myself to be sanctioned by the experience of all countries.

It appears to me, that the prerogative of coining ought to be as strictly controlled by the governing power, in bank notes, as in bullion at least.

The benefits of a paper currency can scarcely be overrated; but even if they could not be purchased too dearly, it is desirable by every means to diminish the dangers that undoubtedly attach to it.

I should like to see a bank constituted in principle like the Bank of Bengal, discounting of course with those who chose to employ it, but making its chief banking operation, the supply of notes, to as many joint-stock unchartered banks as could find support in capital and business throughout the country. It seems to me, that this could be managed in such just proportion, and on such terms, as would be advantageous to both parties; it would tend to avoid invidious interference with private transactions, and would leave a field clear for the employment of private capital and individual energy, which, if judiciously and gradually occupied, would, I believe, fulfil all the expectations of the projectors of the Bank of India.

ALEXANDER COLVIN.

6th December, 1836.

The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend to-day for the past half-year at the rate of *seventeen* per cent. per annum. The profits of the half-year, we understand, yield *fourteen* per cent. of this rate, and the other three per cent. arise from sums recovered in the doubtful debts account, as will appear more in detail when the usual Report is published.—*Cour.*, July 6.

COAL AND LIMESTONE.

Mr. Homfray, who was lately sent to explore the coal district of the Soane, has made some further discoveries of coal-beds; but the most interesting discovery he has reported, is the existence of a stratum of *lias* limestone of great extent, which is considered a sure indication of coal.—*Friend of India*, June 22.

LOAN OF 1823.

Financial Department, June 7.—Notice is hereby given, that the first class, being the entire remainder of the promissory notes of the Governor-general in Council, bearing date the 31st March 1823, and standing on the general register of the registered debt of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal as Nos. 1 to 320 inclusive, will be discharged on the 10th August next, on which day the interest thereon will cease. The holders of notes advertised for discharge may, as heretofore, transfer the stock represented by such notes into the four per cent. loan now open, receiving

or paying, at their option, the fractional difference between the amount of stock represented in sicca rupees, and the sum in Company's rupees, in even hundreds, that they may desire to hold in notes of the said four per cent. loan. Proprietors, resident in Europe, of the notes above advertised for discharge, whose instructions to their agents in India make no provision for such an event, will be allowed the benefit of the orders published in the notice of this department, dated the 26th April 1833.

Prompt payment will be made at any date prior to the 10th August next, at the option of the holders of notes advertised for discharge, of the principal, with interest to the date of payment.

GOVERNMENT ADVANCES.

A letter from Mr. Secretary Prinsep to Mr. Limond, secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, dated 14th June, states that the authority given by the Court of Directors for making advances on goods consigned to Liverpool, is strictly confined to the Bombay presidency; but the Governor of Bengal has been authorized by the Governor-general of India in Council, to extend the principle to advances made at this presidency, and the necessary orders have accordingly been addressed to the Board of Customs, to receive tenders for advances to be made on goods consigned to the Court of Directors at Liverpool, the bills being payable as heretofore in London only.

INTERNAL STEAM NAVIGATION.

The result of the great experiment which Lord William Bentinck set on foot on his arrival in India, of navigating the rivers of this presidency by steam, shows that the most complete success has crowned the enterprise, not only in a social, political, and commercial, but also in a pecuniary, point of view. The Report sent in to Government, relative to internal steam navigation, and on which the extension of the system is recommended, has furnished us with the data we now publish.

The first section refers to the construction of the eight vessels which now ply on our rivers, and which comprise four iron steamers and four accommodation vessels. The cost at which the eight vessels have been placed in a state of efficiency with one month's stores on board, has amounted to Rs. 4,69,759, or about Rs. 1,17,440 for each steamer and accommodation vessel. The cost at which the boats may be continually maintained, depends chiefly on their durability. By direction of the Court of Directors, Mr. James Prinsep conducted a series of experiments to ascertain what paint or coating would most effectually protect the iron against the corrosive influence of the climate of India, and after a succession of trials, coal tar was found to be the best of all preservatives. This ar-

ticle was, therefore, applied to the vessels, and the result verified the correctness of Mr. Prinsep's observations. With this protection, twenty years are confidently assumed for the duration of an iron vessel. The annual depreciation, therefore, on the vessel as well as on the engines, has been assumed at five per cent., on the wood-work at ten, and on the boilers at twenty per cent. Fuel will continue to keep up the charge of steam-communication until Government shall have brought the mines in the upper part of the route into operation. The average cost of coal between Allahabad and Calcutta is 10 annas 8 pie. The ordinary consumption is about 8 maunds per hour, or 120 maunds for a day of fifteen hours, which on an average stands in Rs. 76. This sum, however, includes also cooking for sixty or seventy persons daily. In this charge for fuel, one-half the sum forms the original cost of coal; the other half arises from the expense of conveyance. The coal is delivered in Calcutta, at 5 annas 4 pie the maund, or 18s. the ton, and this price is supposed to yield to the proprietor of the mines about 3s. 6d. per ton, or a profit of about twenty per cent. The probable receipts of the vessels have been calculated on the sum earned during the eighteen voyages which have been performed by the four vessels, from the period of their being respectively afloat, to the 1st of August 1836.

Government freight for treasure, at 2 pie per Rs. 1,000 per mile	2,02,590
Government store freights	25,309
Freights for Government of Agra	10,027
Freights and passage from private individuals	89,449

Total receipts .. 3,27,365

These eighteen voyages are spread over a period of more than a twelvemonth; but it is calculated, that the four vessels now employed will be able to perform eighteen voyages within the year.—*Friend of India*, June 8.

TRADE IN SINDH.

Capt. Burnes, in a recent report to Government on the commerce of Hyderabad and the Lower Indus, observes of the trade of Hyderabad, that some notion of its extent may be formed from the revenue yielded by the farming system. "The duties at Hyderabad of export, import, and every description (opium excepted), are now farmed annually for Kora Rs. 1,25,000, which are about twenty-five per cent. lower in value than the current rupee of India. I estimate that, on all sides, the imports into Hyderabad, by various channels, amount to more than four lakhs per annum, of which sum more than a third consists of British cottons. The great variety of cloths at Vikkur excites attention, not from the quality or quantity of the articles, but the many places from whence

they come. It was hardly to be expected that, in a small bazar at the mouth of the Indus, there should be cloths from Malabar, Cutch, Palee, Jaysulmeer, Upper Sinde, and Britain; a closer watching of the caprices of the people, and of the patterns and descriptions of cloth which they require, would no doubt prove advantageous. The late investments, brought by the Bombay merchants, yielded, in several instances, a clear profit of twelve per cent., on some things double; and the best proof of the success which has attended the speculation, is the establishment of a rival house, when there are already eight wholesale merchants of cloth resident in Hyderabad. The natives of Sinde do not as yet feel satisfied that they are to enjoy the privileges of our treaties in common with foreign merchants, otherwise I have strong reasons to believe that they would seek to keep the market in their own hands; and when it has made some progress, this, I doubt not, will be the situation of the Indus trade."

A Government notification, dated 26th June, states that the amirs of Hyderabad have agreed to establish, if it be found convenient, in co-operation with the British Government, an annual fair at Tattah (or at Vikkur, if it be preferred), which may be expected to be the resort of merchants from all surrounding countries; and finally, they have undertaken to facilitate the river navigation as far as may be, by clearing away the jungle on the banks.

Capt. Burnes and his party had reached Bahwulpoor, about six hundred miles up the Indus, where he was to be met by an agent from Runjeet Singh, who was to accompany him to Attock and Cabool.

AGRA BANK.

A correspondence has taken place between the Agra Bank and the Lieut.-governor, on the subject of giving circulation to notes payable on demand, to be issued by the Bank. The Secretary states that the capital of the Bank is now twenty lakhs, including deposits; that it has been uniformly prosperous; that it numbers amongst its proprietors natives of extensive landed property, and others at the head of houses of business of the highest respectability; that to meet increasing calls for accommodation, the proprietors have resolved to double its stock, so that the paid-up capital will be twenty lakhs, and it is a fundamental rule of the Bank, as a guarantee to the public, that should one-third of its capital ever be absorbed by losses, its business shall close. It is proposed to place in the hands of any public officer, Government promissory notes to the full amount of their bank notes in circulation, with power to dispose of them if the Bank hesitate to cash its notes. It is further proposed

to confine their circulation to notes of Rs. 50 and upwards, so as not to displace the coin. The Bank further consent to adopt any other check that can be suggested.

The Lieut.-governor, in reply, states the following objections: "The proposal is tantamount to an application for permission to coin money, or in other words, to give to pieces of paper without any intrinsic value, the worth and currency of the gold and silver coin of the realm, for the benefit of the Bank. The coining of money seems to the Lieut.-governor to be a privilege belonging properly to the State alone, and which ought not to be conferred on any individuals or mercantile bodies for their peculiar advantage. If paper money were much required by the community, in preference to gold and silver, as being more convenient, it appears to the Lieut.-governor, that it would become the duty of the Government to provide a sufficiency of the desired article, with due care and precaution, and that this branch of its functions ought not to be transferred to others. A further objection seems to the Lieut.-governor to exist in the monopoly of benefit which the adoption of this proposal would confer on the Agra Bank. This is said with a view to the probable practical effect. If such an advantage were conferred on the Agra Bank, it could not justly, his Honour conceives, be withheld from any other individuals or associations that could offer equal security. But the inconvenience attending a general extension of the privilege, would probably cause its limitation, and thus a monopoly would be established in behalf of a favoured institution, to the injury of others engaged in similar transactions, and equally entitled to support and encouragement from the State." He admits that the securities offered are sufficient to guard the State against loss.

The Secretary to the Bank, in rejoinder, declares that it is not desired that the notes should be received as *money* in the collection of the State revenue, as the Lieut.-governor conceived, but as *cheques*, and what the Bank asks, is merely that the local officers of Government shall not cast discredit on its notes. "The proprietors certainly do propose to render their circulation more deserving of credit, and consequently of currency, than any other paper that has ever been offered by a private establishment to the community. But, except in so far as credit in all its forms may and does enable the community to conduct their more important transactions in business, without the actual intervention of gold or silver payments, the paper of the Agra Bank can have no pretension to be regarded as of equal value with gold or silver; nor can any thing short of the compulsory power of the Legislature to make bank notes inconvertible, and at the same

time a legal tender, place them even for a moment on that footing; and the instant that bullion should come to be required for exportation to a neighbouring state, all the power of Government even would be unable to maintain such paper in the forced and unnatural position to which it had been temporarily raised."

The Lieut.-Governor still contends that the Bank do apply "for the privilege of having their notes received as money in the collection of the public revenue. Bank notes," he observes, "by universal consent, have acquired the name of paper money, and are more especially used as substitutes for coin in general currency. The proprietors of the Agra Bank cannot suppose that the Lieut.-governor meant to apply to their proposed notes any other description than what he should conceive to be applicable to all paper money based on credit. The Lieut.-governor is not aware that there is any urgent call for paper money at Agra, or that such inconvenience exists in commercial or pecuniary transactions, as to render necessary recourse to that substitute for coin. His Honour is disposed to consider the present application of the Bank as originating more in their own views, than in any call on the part of the community for the introduction of a paper currency. But if a paper currency be required at Agra, it must be required at other places in these provinces, and it would be the duty of the Government to provide for it on a more extended scale than the limited one proposed by the Agra Bank, and inexpedient for the Government to embarrass itself by an arrangement so local and restricted."

A general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank was held at Agra on the 1st June, Mr. Boldero in the chair, when the foregoing correspondence was read, and the following resolutions were passed:

That the rule, that the Bank shall have no paper currency of its own, be annulled.

That subscriptions be opened for new shares.

That the rule allowing loans on security of two individuals, be modified to this effect: "provided that such loans, when exceeding Rs. 10,000, are not granted for a longer period than three months, unless the sureties be in receipt of a public salary."

UNION BANK.

The general half-yearly meeting of the Union Bank, on the 14th July, was made special, for the purpose of considering the requisition for a charter: Capt. Vint in the chair.

The secretary's report of the operations of the Bank, from January to June, stated the actual gain from realizations to amount

to Co.'s Rs. 1,41,153, which, added to the undivided Rs. 17,054, made a disposable fund of Rs. 1,58,207. The bank-note circulation has been a daily average, on the six months, of Co.'s Rs. 5,06,035. The amount remaining of dependencies, Rs. 1,68,595, is virtually extinguished by the surplus fund of Rs. 1,58,207.

A dividend of fourteen per cent. was agreed to—seven for the half-year.

On the subject of a charter, the correspondence with Government was read, when it was resolved—That it be referred to directors, assisted by a committee, to take the necessary steps to obtain a Charter or Act of Incorporation from Government, for the following purposes: 1st, to enable the Bank to sue and be sued by its secretary, to take conveyances and hold all property in his name; 2d, to limit the responsibility of the Bank to the amount of its paid-up capital; and that it be an instruction to the directors and the committee to offer, as a condition of obtaining a Charter, that the amount of notes of the Bank, payable on demand, shall not exceed two-thirds of the capital.

MUSULMAN RIOTS.

Shajehanpore.—The Nuwab, Buhadoor Khan, has been committed for trial before the Sessions' Court at Bareilly, for his part in the late murderous riots here. The magistrate, Mr. Buller, and Mr. Barron, have been summoned as witnesses in the case. The principal Musulmans are leaving no means unattempted to extricate themselves from the awkward situation they are in, and among others, have sent a vakeel to Sir Charles Metcalfe; who will, of course, decline to receive him. Should the parties concerned in the recent disturbances escape conviction, the worst consequences may be anticipated; for the Musulman population are in a state of great excitement, which the triumph of an acquittal of their leaders would exasperate into fury. They have never been reduced to a proper obedience to law and order, but have invariably manifested all that turbulence and insubordination, which they learnt under their lawless nuwab rule, and are at this moment in a state of sullen defiance of the law and Government. The new kotwal, a Hindu, has had notice of assassination duly served on him, which will probably be carried into effect some of these fine nights.—*Agra Ukhbar*, July 1.

LARGE ALLIGATOR.

An alligator caught the other day, at Hoogly, was opened, having been kept alive in a tank since it was caught. The arm of an adult female, with a few of the ornaments on, was found in the maw of the monster; and it is ascertained, that within the last fortnight, three women

have been carried away from the bathing-place at Trepany. The skin of the animal is to be stuffed and preserved for the museum of the college, when that shall be established. The specimen is considered a very fine one, and is of the sub-bosoid species, which is not very common in the Lower Provinces. From an accurate measurement, it appeared that the alligator was 12 feet 11 inches from the snout to the tip of the tail, and 5 feet 2 inches round the body.—*Hurkaru*, July 1.

MILITARY ORPHAN INSTITUTION.

By the final issue of the votes on the Kurnaul propositions, it is very gratifying to observe, that Mr. McQueen has not only a very large majority in his favour, exceeding the proportion of four to one, but an absolute majority of more than one hundred, taking the entire number of subscribers to the fund. The issue of this much agitated question we consider most creditable to the army, showing that stirring spirits will agitate in vain, when there is persecution or injustice in the cause they espouse—that those who, at other times, might be mute, will have a voice on such occasions. The members of the old management had a special meeting, yesterday afternoon, in the Town Hall, at which, we understand, it was determined that they should now vacate their charge, since three new managers had been elected, and had accepted office, namely, Dr. Corbyn; Capt. Fitzgerald, engineers; and Lieut. Abercrombie, engineers—three managers being competent to transact business.—*Cour.*, June 23.

ATROCIOUS CRUELTY.

A poor girl, about eight years old, was brought to the police, in a state that beggars all description. Her bones through the flesh, her hands about the wrist smashed, and pieces of flesh cut off them. About the shoulders large holes, evidently burnt with coals, and the sides lacerated; also a deep wound on the head. She seemed then in a dying state, and was immediately sent to the police hospital in the palankin she was brought in. We hear that the above was perpetrated by a Mogul lady of respectability, on account of the child drinking some vinegar and sugar, prepared for her. It seems the wounds were inflicted with a pestle and chopper, about nine days ago, and the child conveyed to Colingah for concealment; this morning, she appearing worse, they (the servants of the lady in question) were in the act of carrying her to Chinsurah, when the palankin was brought to the police by a Sydee lad, who witnessed the whole transactions. We, with a few others, had the curiosity to look into the palkey. The sight was sickening, and we can hardly conceive any thing

more atrocious. The above is no exaggeration, but a faint outline of the transaction.—*Englishman*, July 12.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The distribution of prizes, given by Bahoo Dwarkanauth Tagore, to the successful candidates amongst the students of the Medical College, by the Governor-general, took place at the College, on the 29th June, in the presence of a great number of highly respectable gentlemen, both European and native. On his Lordship taking his seat, Professor Goodeve delivered an address on the result of the examinations. The subjects were anatomy and physiology, embracing a very wide field. The Professor said: "Upon all the points, the answers were very satisfactory; some of them were almost faultless, displaying a thorough knowledge of the subjects, in all their details: a few, indeed, were vague and meagre, and one or two decidedly bad; but, regarded as a whole, we have the utmost reason to be content. I do not hesitate to say, that the replies could not have been surpassed by any class of medical students in Europe; and the result of the examination proved, most convincingly, the excellent capacity of our students. It showed that their zeal and industry had in no wise failed, whilst to the professors it afforded the gratifying conclusion, that the method of instruction adopted had been well-chosen—that their labours had not been in vain. Pleasing, however, as the result of this part of the proceeding was, the practical examination, held two days afterwards, was still more satisfactory. The written replies might have been the effect of the mere force of memory; the most excellent anatomical answer might have been the product of one who knew nothing of the subject he treated, except by rote. The result of these examinations is, in every respect, honourable to the students; it is a source of unalloyed gratification to the professors; and it must afford to the world a most convincing proof of the ultimate utility of this institution. The pleasure we experienced in witnessing the effects of a mode of study till now unknown in these lands, may well be conceived by those who know the peculiar circumstances in which the Calcutta Medical College is placed, as regards the study of practical anatomy. That the prejudices of ages should, in six short months, have been overthrown, and the iron bonds of a most debasing and mischievous superstition have been thus suddenly burst asunder by a few simple youths, aided only by the force of a superior education, was, indeed, a spectacle worthy to behold. It called forth the most unqualified admiration, and excited the most triumphant feelings in our breasts.

We felt that the great obstacle to the advancement of the institution under our charge was surmounted, and that the objects for which the College was established were even now fulfilled. It was impossible to doubt of future success when we beheld the progress we had already made."

Lord Auckland then presented prizes and certificates to twenty-four native students.

HOOGHLY COLLEGE.—KERAMUT ALI.

A wealthy Mohamedan, of the Sheea sect, who died thirty years ago, left a considerable estate as a charitable and religious foundation, to be administered particularly for the benefit of his own persecuted sect. The lands were left under the management of two mutwullees (principals or abbots); but their misconduct and fraud obliged Government to place the administration of the estates under their own officers. By their good husbandry, a large augmentation of rent was obtained, exceeding the expectations of the testator, and the wants of his institution. It was determined, therefore, after providing adequately for all the arrangements made by the founder, to devote the surplus funds to the erection of a college at Hooghly, for the instruction of youth, without distinction of sect or nation, both in English and in the Oriental languages, and in the sciences of Europe. This is the origin of the Hooghly College, which is an honour to Government, and promises to be a blessing to the district.

The situation of mutwallee being vacant, the Board of Revenue, anxious to bestow it on the most worthy, searched the country through for a suitable person. On no occasion, perhaps, has more diligence been used by the public officers to discover the right man, or more deliberation employed in the gift of an appointment. Among those whose claims were brought before the Board was Keramut Ali, the enlightened companion of Lieut. Conolly, a man profoundly read in all the learning of the Mahomedans, and of active habits. His qualifications appeared to be superior to those of every other candidate; and he was accordingly brought down and inducted into office, with a salary of between 600 and 700 rupees a month.

The establishment of the Hooghly College, out of the funds of a Mahomedan endowment, has from the beginning been a source of deep chagrin to all pious and devout Moosulmans, and no stone has been left unturned to prevent what in their view appears a desecration of the funds. Keramut Ali, having been installed in office, was forthwith inoculated with the scruples entertained by his countrymen. He obtained a copy of the will, studied it both legally and grammatically, and at length came to the conclusion, that the

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augmentation of revenue, which resulted from the wise management of the public officers, must follow the disposition of the estate as fixed by the testator; that it was the desire of the testator that the revenues of the endowment should be applied exclusively to the encouragement of his own section of Islamism; that the word, which Government had interpreted to signify good works generally—upon which interpretation they founded the appropriation of a portion of the funds to the object of public instruction—was to be taken only in a religious sense; and that, to lay out any portion of the rents in English instruction and the education of unbelievers, was a violation of the intentions of the founder. Upon the strength of this reasoning, he addressed a long remonstrance to the public authorities, and, to demonstrate the sincerity of his views, declined receiving any portion of his own salary.

We cannot but feel a high respect for a native who travels out of the beaten track of servility, and, upon a scruple of conscience, places himself in direct opposition to Government, preferring the loss of an easy and lucrative office to an acquiescence in what he considers wrong. But whatever may be our regard for his character, we cannot but consider his cause untenable. His proposal is nothing less than that the Hooghly College shall be broken up, and all the funds made over unreservedly to his own countrymen; and he founds this singular request upon his own interpretation of an expression, to which Government, after careful and anxious examination, had affixed a different meaning. The only crime with which the most fastidious can charge them is, that they have founded a noble institution upon the strength of a philological ambiguity. It is for the advantage of society that the mutwallee should accommodate his views to the philology of the ruling authorities. He has ample funds at his disposal to carry into execution all the religious intentions of the testator.—*Friend of India, July 13.*

KRISHNA MOHUNA BANERJEE. •

On the 24th of June, Baboo Krishna Mohuna Banerjee was ordained at the chapel of the Bishop's College, by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. The baboo is well known as having been a member of a high caste Brahmin family. He received his education at the Hindoo College, and was, in the first instance, engaged as a teacher of Mr. Haug's school. While here, he started the *Enquirer*, which he conducted for a number of years with great ability. He subsequently became a convert to Christianity, of which he has ever since been a staunch and devoted follower. The Church Mission Society engaged the services of Baboo Krishna Mohun as head teacher of their school at Mirzapore, which,

under his care and management, attained, we believe, considerable prosperity. But a few months ago, the Society were pleased, for reasons which we need not divulge here, to cut their connexion with the baboo, or, as he might be now called, the Rev. Krishna Mohuna Banerjee. During the last two or three months, he has been living at the Bishop's College, where his attention has been chiefly engaged in the study of languages. The last circumstance of his ordination will raise various and opposite emotions in the minds of men. To the sincere Christian, it is a matter of the highest satisfaction; to the Hindoos, it will afford a fresh subject for scandal and abuse. At the ordination, there were very few people present besides clergymen, of whom the attendance was full. The Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjee will in a few days be settled in Calcutta, when he will use his best exertions for the promotion of Christianity. — *Gyananishun, July 5.*

BORING EXPERIMENT.

A third fossil specimen was produced, from the boring experiment in the fort, drawn up by the auger from a depth of 375 feet. The boring has proceeded to 380 feet, at which depth a stratum of blue clay has been struck, exactly corresponding with the clay stratum near the surface. — *Cour., July 6.*

NATIVE SOCIETIES.

There are at present, we understand, three religious societies in Calcutta, which may be deemed the rallying points of the respective religious parties. — 1st. The *Dhurma Sabha*. This is the gathering place of orthodox Hindoos, and violent enough it is in the fulmination of its curses and pains; it is, however, past its zenith. — 2d. The *Brumha Sabha*. This was the offspring of Rammohun Roy's liberality; it meets in the Chitpore road. There are about ten principal members, at the head of which are Dwarkanath Tagore and the Taki baboo. It is dying a natural death. They profess to worship only one God, and wish to reform Hindooism by reading and distributing the Vedas. — 3d. The *Native Unitarian Association*. This is composed of young men educated in the different schools; it differs from the *Brumha Sabha* in admitting the validity of all professedly inspired books, even the Bible, which is read in turn; they meet in Baug Bazaar. There are, besides these, three or four debating clubs among the alumni of the Hindoo College and the General Assembly's School, but not of sufficient interest to deserve a distinct notice. — *Cal. Christ. Obs.*

NATIVE FEMALE GOVERNMENT.

Colonel Thoresby, in his Observations on the Jeypore Transactions of 1835, in-

troduces the following remarks on native female rule in India:—"There is hardly any greater source of evil in the native governments of India than the system which Colonel Speirs has aptly enough designated the strumpetocracy of the country—a system of female government very incongenial with Asiatic institutions, but which we have, somehow or other, managed every where to foster. A prince dies; the widow is allowed to adopt an heir. She adopts the youngest she can get, that her reign may be as long as possible: and when he grows up, she tries to dispose of him that she may adopt another infant. In order to get the sceptre as soon as possible, they have been suspected of disposing of their lords; and in order to retain it as long as possible when they have got it, they dispose of their adopted children, and even of their sons. The Rajah of Jhalore, the finest of the Bundelcund fiefs, died in 1833 without an heir, and his fief should have escheated to the Supreme Government. His widow, a young girl, whom he had married from a private and obscure family, was allowed to adopt an heir, and she adopted her own brother, as the person least likely to dispute her power when he came of age, and thereby violated, I believe, a principle of Hindoo law and religion, which admit not the adoption of a brother. Other instances might be quoted, but it is unnecessary to dwell on them. A Hindoo woman is never supposed, by religion, law, or usage, to be even her own governor, much less that of a kingdom. Before marriage she is under the government of her father or brothers; after marriage she is under that of her husband during his life, and that of his father or brothers after his death. Secluded as all women of rank are in India, they have no opportunity of learning the character or capacity of the men they entrust with the conduct of affairs; and they are generally found to consider such points as of little importance, and to select either their own paramours, or those of some favourite female attendant; and as they know that, though they should be chaste, no one will believe them to be so, they commonly make paramours of their ministers after they are chosen, whether they were so before or not; and, as in the case at Jeypore, consent to share his favours with their *budharuns*. The whole state is, therefore, commonly supposed to be scandalized in the person of its chief; while the people, under such a system, are governed by a set of wretches, whom they despise and detest, and who, knowing they are so despised and detested by the people, set no bounds to their rapacity."

TEA IN ASSAM.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society, a copy of the report of Dr. McClelland, on the tea plantations in Assam,

to the Governor-general, was placed upon the table.

Dr. McClelland visited five plantations in Assam. The first was that of Cuju, twelve miles from the banks of the Noa Diling river, and twenty miles south of Sudiya, in the midst of an extensive forest. The whole plantation appears to be comprized within a circular space of 300 yards in diameter. The plants were found to be smaller in size in proportion to their distance from the boundary line of the plantation. The second colony of plants was found at Nigroo, in a southerly direction from Cuju. Dr. McClelland thus describes his discoveries at this plantation:—"Approaching the spot, from the river, we crossed a zone of almost pure sand, overgrown with reeds, and in the course of a few paces, reached a sandy clayey soil, in which we found a few small tea plants; a few steps farther introduced us to a drier and less consistent soil, in which the plants were found larger, and more numerous. (I selected a specimen of each of these soils, marking the first, 1009; and the second, 1010.) Surrounded by tea plants, we ascended the mound, the soil of which is light, fine, and of yellow colour, having no sandy character. Here the plants were found still more numerous than in the lower ground." The third plantation was near the village of Noadwar, in the centre of Upper Assam, twenty-five or thirty miles from the Burhampootra. It is about fifty yards in length and twenty in breadth; but there is reason to believe that the plantation was formerly much more extended than it is at present. The fourth grove of tea was found at Tingrai, where the plant does not thrive more than thirty yards from the margin of a small stream. Here a number of young plants were found, which gave an encouraging instance of the disposition of the plant to accommodate itself to any soil; though the plants were found to increase in size and number, as the travellers approached the light sandy soil, and disappeared again in a dark rich moist soil. The fifth colony of tea plants visited was at Gubru Purbut, three days' journey E. S. E. of Jorehaut. The extent of ground covered by this group of plants was about sixty yards in diameter, and of circular shape. "From the foregoing inquiries," says Dr. M., "it appears that the tea plant grows spontaneously under slightly different circumstances, as follows:—1. In the level plain, 2. On embankments or mounds somewhat raised above the plain. Cuju, Noadwar and Tingrai, are examples of the first; Nigroo, and Gubru Purbut of the second."

TEA IN COCHIN CHINA.

We are now enabled to say that the tea plant grows in great abundance in Cochin

China, between the 10th and the 16th degrees of north latitude. There is no peculiarity in the soil required for it, except that it be above the range of annual inundation. Upon soil slightly elevated it grows with great ease; but the best tea plantation is that situated upon a hill called Bâi trô'i, near Hué, and in the province of Quang nam. It requires little care or cultivation beyond that of weeding, and easily attains the growth of a vigorous plant. The tea grown in Cochin China serves for the consumption of the lower orders of society, but the mandarins prefer the superior tea which is imported from China. The inferior estimation in which the indigenous tea is held, arises apparently not from any real inferiority in the plant, but from the ignorance of the Cochin Chinese of the art of manipulation, on which almost every thing depends. As a proof of this, we may adduce the fact, that the Chinese, who both import the article from their own country, and are the chief manufacturers of the indigenous tea, frequently mix that of the country, prepared by themselves, with the best qualities of imported tea. In the gardens of the Cochin Chinese Mission, in which the bishop resided, to whom we are indebted for this information, a considerable quantity of land was devoted to a tea plantation. It supplied all the residents in the house with the article; and the rest of the plant was farmed out annually to the Chinese, who derived no inconsiderable profit from it. The Chinese are very careful in the selection of the leaves; reserving those which are tender for the best qualities; and making up the older and coarser leaves into ordinary tea. The leaves are warmed upon a copper plate till they curl up; but this is not supposed to impart any of the qualities of verdigris to them. The old leaves form the black; the younger, the green tea; the two kinds are not the product of different plants. From these data, we should be inclined to suppose that there is nothing in the soil of certain parts of India, to prevent the free growth of the plant.—*Friend of India*, July 6.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

Mr. Adam is at present in the Behar district, engaged in the prosecution of his researches into the state of education in that part of India: from which we hope that we may expect an early report, which will be the more interesting, as the reporter is gradually approaching the quarter where the native systems of instruction have been in operation from remote time, and consequently good opportunity will be afforded of ascertaining the advantages and defects with which they are attended.—*Englishman*, June 23

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF BENGAL.

A meeting of the shareholders and friends of the new Australian Association of Bengal was held July 2d, Mr. Cracroft in the Chair, when the undermentioned resolutions were passed. There were about thirty persons present. There appear to have been sixty-nine shares finally taken. Eight gentlemen have made their applications for passages. Several ships have been offered to the Association; and it is contemplated to send another ship in June next, that is, one in November, one in January, and one in June.

"That the Society be formed this day, and consist of subscribers of one or more shares of Co.'s Rs. 500.

"That the object of the Society be the establishment of a safe, commodious, and regular communication with Australia and Van Dieman's Land.

"That the affairs of the Society be managed by a committee of five members resident in Calcutta, to be annually elected, of whom three to form a quorum, and to act under the general control of the members; general meetings to be held quarterly and specially on the requisition of any three members."

RESUMPTION OF RENT-FREE LANDS.

The following cases in the Sudder Revenue Court will shew the course which these transactions are taking.

Government, Appellant, v. Kuwelduss Hyragee and others, Respondents. Zillah Mymensing.—The possessor alleged 842 koor of land, situate in mouza Ombta, &c., pergunnah Sharepoor, to be Lakhiraj Dewutter lands, and produced five sunnuds of 1183-1186-1189-1190 and 1199 B.S., signed by Sumboonath Chowdhuree, &c., and one sunnud of 1169 B.S., bearing the signature of Rughoonarain Chowdhuree, &c. The decision of the Collector, 12th February 1835, adjudged the contested lands not to be liable to assessment, on the ground that they were held exempt from the payment of revenue anterior to the British rule. The proceedings were submitted to the local Revenue Commissioner of Dacca, who, disapproving of the Collector's adjudication, preferred an appeal to this Court. On the 30th November, 1836, Mr. T. H. Maddock, the late officiating special commissioner, on examination of all the records of the case, reversed the decision of the Collector, and confirmed the appeal of the local Revenue Commissioner for assessing the lands in question, on the ground, that of six sunnuds, produced by the Respondents in support of their claims, five were of dates subsequent to the accession of the Company to the Dewannee, *viz.* for the years 1183, 1186, 1189, 1190, 1199 B.S., and the sixth bearing date 11th Phalgun, 1169

B. S., although anterior to the period above quoted, was (exclusive of its not having been duly registered) evidently fictitious, having been written with fresh ink upon old paper, and bearing *prima facie* every appearance of a fabricated document. Mr. Barwell concurred in this decision of Mr. Maddock.

Government, Appellant, v. Ruttee Kant Chuckerbutty, Respondent. Zillah Mymensing.—The possessor alleged some land, estimated at about 60 koor, situate in mouza Oobhayaapoor, pergunnah Sharepoor, as Lakhiraj Bermuttee land, granted by Ramjeeewnn Chowdree to Hurreenath Turkbogersh, and produced a sunnud of 1042 B.S., and the nature of tenure, as described in the sunnud, appeared to be hereditary, and that the present possessor held the lands by inheritance. The decision of the Collector, 25th March, 1835, adjudged the disputed lands not to be liable to assessment, on the ground that they were held exempt from the payment of revenue by the ancestors of the Respondent prior to the accession of the Company to the dewannee. The Dacca Revenue Commissioner, dissatisfied with the decision of the Collector, preferred an appeal to this Court, the 13th February 1837. Mr. Maddock, the late officiating special commissioner, finding that although the copy of the register, tendered by the Respondent, bore date from the year 1202 B.S., yet that it was unauthenticated by the signature of any officer of the Government, and that the sunnud itself, likewise unauthenticated, had every appearance of a fabricated document, being written with fresh ink on smoked paper, reversed the decision of the Collector, and confirmed the appeal of the Revenue Commissioner for the assessment of the land in question. Mr. Barwell concurred in this decision of Mr. Maddock.

The mischief done by the resumption operations, as they are now carried on, is so extensive and so ruinous to those who are subjected to them, that they ought never to be lost sight of. To produce any mitigation in the activity with which our zealous Special Deputy Collectors are conducting the work entrusted to their charge, we are persuaded reiterated representations are necessary; we do not, therefore, hesitate to recur to the subject, as often as circumstances enable us to bring it to the notice of the public.

The resumption of *lakheraj* and *tonfear* lands, in which such active operations have been lately carried on, appears to us inimical to the principles of good government, inasmuch as it is calculated to destroy the security in the possession of all landed property in this country, and shake the confidence of the people in their rulers. There are few zemindaries which do not

contain some *lakheraj* or *toufeer* land, and, therefore, so long as the desolating besom of the Special Deputy Collector has not swept over the estate, doubts regarding its value must exist, and render the property unsafe for the purposes of transfer, either by sale or mortgage. The manner in which these operations have been carried on since the Reg. II. of 1819 was promulgated, has increased this uncertainty to a degree even beyond what the worst acts of Mahomedan tyranny could effect. The encroachments upon that security which the permanent settlement afforded, has been made so insidiously and by such slow degrees, as scarcely to give rise to any popular indignation. The Reg. III. of 1828 may be mentioned as an instance of this cautious policy. To conduct the work without alarming the people, appears to have been a principle in conducting all resumption operations. The circular from the Sudder Board to the Commissioners, communicating a letter from Mr. Secretary Mangles, (see p. 149) establishes the fact we allude to. In it, the Deputy Collectors are told not to alarm the people with suits which are not instituted upon sure grounds, nor to interfere, for the present, with *toufeer* lands. These operations are strictly confined to *lakheraj* lands, after which the *toufeer* lands will fall under the axe of the resuming officer. In the interim, the holders of all zemindaries in which there is any *toufeer* land, must continue in that painful suspense and anxiety which the apprehension of coming evil is calculated to create in the mind. Far better had it been if the Government had at once taken what it desires, and enabled our zemindars to be certain of continuing undisturbed in the possession of the remainder, than thus to leave the question in suspense, and render the possession of every landholder uncertain, and, therefore, of comparatively less value.

The regulations, every body knows, limit the operations of resumption to parcels of land not exceeding 100 beegahs in extent; and it is laid down as a rule, that one of the first points to be inquired into is, whether the land about to be resumed is below 100 beegahs in extent, in which case the resuming officer must leave it alone. This rule had formerly afforded all that security to *lakherajdars* holding less than 100 beegahs, which their experience of the faith of the British Government in these matters could afford; but even that little confidence appears now to have been destroyed. In many places estates below 100 beegahs in extent have been resumed, under various pretences, and we learn from the *Reformer* that in *zillah Rajeshahie* no less than twenty-one parcels of rent-free land, every one of them below 100 beegahs in extent, have been lately resumed.—*Hurkaru*, June 14.

POPULATION OF DELHI.

The census of the city of Delhi, corrected up to October 1836, gives the following results :

	Males.	Females.
Musliman adults	21,865	23,314
Musliman children	10,098	8,690
Hindoo adults	24,339	24,311
Hindoo children	9,866	7,969
Grand Total	66,158	64,504

The total population is 1,630,662, who live in 28,006 houses, which is rather less than five persons to one house. Delhi has been generally considered to possess a considerable excess of Hindoo population. The result, however, shews that the proportions are very nearly equal. In this census neither the palace or the suburbs of the city are included; their population alone does not fall short of 50,000 persons of both sexes and all ages.

DISTURBANCE AT BHEWNDY.

In consequence of the late fricas between the Mahomedans and Hindoos, at Bhewndy, regarding their respective creeds, on the 17th of May, several Muslims threw some lighted hay upon the warehouse of Mukhun Shett, a Banian merchant, whereby that, with his dwelling house and fifteen others in the vicinity, were totally destroyed. This has thrown the Hindoos into such a state of consternation, that every man seems to consider his life and property as held only upon the tenure of the pleasure of the Mahomedan population, against whom, from their superior numbers, and greater wealth and influence, the Hindoos are afraid to prefer any charges in a public court. Such an alarming aspect do things bear, that a vast number of Hindoos have resolved upon leaving the country, should no check be placed upon the present scenes of violence and insult.—*Hurkaru*.

CLOWRINGHFE THEATRE.

The result of the report of the committee of three, is, that the theatre is not to be sold, and that it is not to be let; and the propositions of Capt. Hyde, in one instance, and of Mr. Farmer in another, to become lessees, have been rejected, we believe, without being put to the vote. We understand that, in the opinion of the two gentlemen who investigated the accounts, Mr. Dorin and Mr. J. P. Grant, the expenses (monthly) may, without difficulty, be diminished by one-half.—*Hurk. June 19.*

On the 1st July, a numerous meeting of the proprietors and managers took place, Mr. Mannuk in the chair, when the reply of the managers to the report of the Committee of three was read, which described the report as an unfaithful chronicle of the past history of the theatre, a distorted view

of its present condition, and an exceedingly unsafe guide with reference to future operations, &c. A warm altercation followed. Mr. W. P. Grant animadverted on the tone of the managers' reply. He thought the committee of three had been most scurvily treated by the managers. Mr. C. R. Prinsep, on the contrary, thought the reply a very amusing piece of poetry and romance; he had looked into it, and found no scurvy at the bottom. Mr. W. Young proposed a resolution, which went to annul the resolutions of a former meeting. At length it was agreed that another meeting should be called to consider the proceedings of the 17th June.

DEATH OF THE KING OF OUDE.

In our town edition of yesterday we announced the demise of the King of Oude. Minute guns were fired this morning from the ramparts of Fort William to the number of 35, corresponding with the age of the deceased monarch. We hear that his uncle, the Nuwaub Nusseer-ood-Dowlah, has been proclaimed at Lucknow with the sanction of the British resident, which of course has not been given without instructions, but we nevertheless look for its confirmation here by the usual notice in the *Gazette*. The Nuwaub who has succeeded to the throne is a prince of good reputation, the second of many brothers, of whom the eldest, Nuwaub Shums-ood-Dowlah, died about nine years ago in Calcutta, and thereby, according to Mahomedan law, which does not recognize the principle of inheritance by *stirpes*, deprived his sons of the presumptive right they would have had in succession to their father, had he survived the late king.

His deceased Majesty was the son of Ghazee-ood-Deen Hyder, the eldest son of Saudut Jung. During his lifetime he acknowledged two sons, but the British Government, upon evidence taken, refused to acknowledge them, and the king afterwards himself disavowed them, as all our readers must recollect, who are conversant with the printed papers relative to Oude affairs. This line, therefore, failing, the succession went back to the senior surviving uncle. But, in point of fact, the Mahomedan law seems to sanction the *de jure optimo* principle, of which a memorable instance will be recollected in the case of Arcot, where the natural heir, having refused to accede to the terms proposed to him by the British Government, was passed over in consequence.—*Cal. Courier*, July 15.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Lucknow, 9th July:

"Yesterday morning a tragic scene occurred here, on account of the death of the King Mussumud Hyder, in consequence of Nazar-a-deen taking the sovereignty forcibly of the kingdom, in oppo-

sition to the sanction of the British Government, who selected an uncle of the late king instead of his son. The British troops were ordered down from cantonments to the palace, and the resident allowed the queen dowager and the young prince five minutes to leave the throne, where they were seated, and in the event of not complying, threatened to raze the palace to the ground. She did not pay any respect to this instruction, upon which Colonel Low gave orders for the artillery to open a destructive fire on the palace and people. The loss of life on the occasion was lamentable, that is, on the part of the young prince and queen dowager; that on the Company's trifling—2 sepoys killed, and 8 wounded. The struggle ended in confining the prince and queen, and seating on the throne the late king's uncle, a person totally unfit for the office, being in his 70th year. I was present all the time, and the plunder made by John Company's sepoys was immense, the throne being entirely stripped of its valuable gems."

CONVERSION OF HINDUS.

Loodianah.—On the 30th April, Gooluck Nath and Hulder, natives of Calcutta, were publicly baptized at this place, in the presence of Capt. Wade and a numerous assembly of European gentlemen, by the American Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Newton.

EXCERPTÆ.

The *vis-à-vis* Raja of Burdwan is about to try the validity of his claim, by an action of ejectment in the Supreme Court, against the present occupant of the Calcutta property.

In the Supreme Court, on the 19th June, a motion was made for an attachment against Mr. Bird of Dacca, for a breach of the injunction of that Court, in not giving up possession of lands in the Motussil, to the receiver appointed by this Court, in the suit of "Stephen and others v. Hume." The motion stood over.

The ablution annually performed by numbers of Hindoos in the tank at Govardhun, has this season been interdicted by the magistrate of Muttra, in consequence of the unwholesome quality of the water, which communicates fever to those bathing in it.

It is calculated that, on account of the long drought, the indigo crop of 1837 will be 32,000 maunds under that of 1836.

A registry of coolies has taken place: they are to have badges like those of the ticca-bearers.

In the Supreme Court, on the 12th July, sentence was passed on the Malay pirates convicted on the 23d August 1836. Sir J. P. Grant said, the Court was clear as to its jurisdiction (the prisoners are natives of

Johore, a state connected by treaty with Great Britain;) but owing to the delay, and suspense of the prisoners, the sentence was mitigated to transportation for life to the south of the Gulf of Martaban.

In accordance with the provisions of Reg. VI. of 1832, the Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs has issued a circular to the principal residents in the suburbs of Calcutta, requesting them to state whether they are willing to serve on the juries or punchaets.

The draft of a proposed Act is published, by which it is provided that no conviction of crime shall in future destroy the competency of a witness in any cause, civil or criminal, in the territories of the Company.

The *Reformer* says that there is scarcely an hour of either night or day in which some drunken European sailor is not seen either lying or strolling about the Loll Bazar and Radha Bazar streets; "and on Sundays, when their religion requires them to attend the worship of God, they are worse than ever. Of such consequence is this nuisance, that many peaceable inhabitants carefully avoid those streets, and prefer to go by a circuitous route."

Divine service was performed on the 29th June at St. John's Cathedral, by the Bishop, after which a confirmation of adult persons took place. The attendance was very numerous, and the Cathedral was excessively thronged; many persons were obliged to stand for want of seats. Many Native Christians were likewise in attendance.

The famine at Cuttack continues to a frightful extent. It has caused thefts and gang-robberies to increase every day; and want of water had been so great, that in certain places in the Mofussil it sold at six *culmes* for the rupee.

Two girls of the Potter caste were carried off by a crocodile of a monstrous size, while they were bathing at the Hoogly, at Coterung.

Robberies upon the banks of the river, north of Calcutta, appear to have become more frequent than ever. Even the Government premises at Cossipore have not been respected, in spite of the guard. No less than four instances have occurred within a short period, in which it has been discovered that property has been carried away from the premises by thieves.

Two houses in Calcutta have advertised the sale of grapes imported from Patna and its vicinity.

The lands and property of a wealthy baboo, Radha Soonder Mettre, in the 24-Pergunnas, have been confiscated by order of Government, on account of his evading the process of the Fouzdaree Court, in a ryot case.

Fires continue at Ranaghaut. On the 25th of May, last, there was a great fire,

which burnt down almost the whole village. It commenced at one end of the village and, going before the wind, ended at the other, extending over a space three-quarters of a mile in length. On the 5th June, a fire happened at Kidderpore, and another at Baliaghaut. The destruction in the former place was 421 houses, and in the latter 124, besides 130 wood golahs. About two-thirds of the large native city of Midnapore was consumed in the beginning of June.

The plague, as appears by several accounts from the westward, is rapidly on the decline, and the virulence of the disease abating in an equal degree.

A terrible remittent fever has destroyed thousands of people in the Paneeput and Khotuk districts.

NATIVE STATES.

Delhi.—The King is very ill from a bowel attack, which, it is feared, he will not survive at his great age.

The Punjab.—The following are additional particulars of the action between the Afghans and Sikhs:—

It appears that the fort of Jumrood was occupied by some of Hurree Sing's troops, and that the Afghans attacked them. The Afghans were led by Mahomed Khan, who had been ill-treated by Hurree Sing three years back, and in revenge he joined Dost Mahomed, for the purpose of regaining possession of the fort of Jumrood, which had been taken from him. He succeeded in persuading the Afghans and Dost Mahomed to give him assistance, and made the desperate attempt to regain possession of his birth-right. The action is described as being very gallantly contested on both sides. Several European officers were present in the Afghan army, and the Sikhs ascribe the determined character of this invasion, the unusual efficiency of the enemy's artillery, the vast assemblage of troops, and undaunted assault of the Afghans, in a degree to the encouragement and daring inspired by the courage of these European officers. Hurree Sing's armour saved him against sword wounds and arrows; but Mahomed Khan, thirsting for revenge, sought him throughout the contest, and having met with him, fired a carbine at him and wounded him. On seeing who had aimed the fatal shot, Hurree Sing rushed sword in hand at his antagonist, and with one blow cut his body in two! Two sons of Dost Mahomed and ten of Runjeet Sing's chief officers (Sirdars) are said to have fallen—two of the Maharajah's regiments were literally cut to pieces; and the Afghans captured four guns.

At the time when the battle was being fought, Maharajah Runjeet Sing was at Guzerat; and on hearing the intelligence

of the defeat, he sent all his chiefs to Peshawur, together with all his available forces and guns. On the arrival of Khoshial Sing Jemadar, Sham Sing and others, the Afghans retreated.—*Delhi Gaz.*, May 31.

We are enabled to add a few details from a source on which we can rely for the best information from this quarter. The army of Runjeet remained encamped at Ramnaghur since the departure of Sir Henry Fane, when it received a sudden order to move by forced marches upon Peshawur, a son of Dost Mahomed Khan, with an Afghan force of 12,000 or 15,000 men, having fallen by surprise upon the Sikh troops stationed in that province, under the command of Hurree Sing, the ablest of Runjeet's generals. The Sikhs, though very inferior in numbers to their enemy, fought like lions, and caused them as much loss as they sustained themselves; but they had the misfortune to have four of their own generals killed in the action, Hurree Sing, the general in command, Beman Sing, Mofan Sing and Maun Sing. In other respects, the slaughter on both sides was about equal; but the Sikhs also lost four guns; so that the victory was decidedly with the Afghans. But the latter derived no real advantage from it, even in its moral effect; for General Allard immediately assembled all the disposable force in the neighbourhood of Peshawur, and the Afghans retired into the mountains, cautiously avoiding to measure arms with him, though he has been manoeuvring with some regiments of cavalry to bring them out. They are evidently afraid to face regular troops, and as they refuse battle to a handful of men under Allard, it is not to be supposed they will show much resistance to the force about to be brought against them, when Lieut. Gen. Ventura and Gen. Court shall have joined him. No important result is, therefore, likely to ensue from this victory of the Afghans. They have made a dash and the business is over. This opinion is strengthened by the circumstance of Runjeet's having stopt at Roms, without proceeding on to Peshawur, as he had intended to do when he received the first news of the disaster.—*Calcutta Cour.*, June 15.

(From Native Papers.)—Runjeet Sing has crossed the Chumab. The Maharajah sent a letter to Gens. Ventura and Allard, and other French officers, to Dhyand, Koonwur Now Nehal Sing, and other chiefs (Sirdars), directing them to make arrangements for opposing the Afghans, and to proceed to Peshawur; when they had all assembled they were to occupy themselves diligently in endeavouring to drive away the Afghans; not to be in a hurry, but if the force opposed to them was very strong, they were to represent the circumstance.

An ukhbar was received from Peshawur, conveying the intelligence that Mahomed Ufzul Khan, Dost Mahomed's son, with 12,000 sowars and seventeen pieces of cannon, had marched from Deraul Khybur towards Peshawur; that Akhur Khan, his brother, was still encamped with his forces near the village of Dukkha—and that Dost Mahomed himself had put himself in motion with a band of followers. The Maharajah, upon hearing this, immediately gave orders to his generals to repair with a powerful and overwhelming army to Ritans Ghur, and watch the movements of the belligerents.

A *shooka* was also despatched to Sirdar Hurree Sing Nulwa, desiring him to throw 5,000 muskets into the fort of Jumrood, and to take up his position upon an open and convenient spot near the same fort, to enable him to repel any attack that might be made by the combined armies. Koonwur Now Nehal Sing was also desired to repair to the scene of action with as little delay as possible.

An *urzie* was received from Sirdar Lelina Sing—Sundhan Walla—reporting that, in conformity with the orders of Sirdar Hurree Sing, he and his troops had combined with those of the son of Sirdar Dhunna Sing, Chuttur Sing, and Kurrum Sing—Uttarie Wallah—and were encamped near Shubkuddur. He further stated that Summundur Khan, an ally of Dost Mahomed Khan, was encamped with 5 or 6,000 Gilzies within a few coss of him, and he solicited instructions as to how he should act towards him. A *perwana* was sent in reply, desiring that all private animosities should be suppressed, and a vigorous attack made upon Summundur Khan.

The Maharajah received an *urzie* from Rajah Dhyand Sing, mentioning that the fort of Jumrood was not in a state to resist an attack. Orders were given, in reply, to put the present fort into thorough repair, and to commence the erection of another which should be impregnable. Sultan Mahomed Khan and Peer Mahomed Khan wrote to the Lion of the Punjab, that, if they had a large and well-equipped army, they would oppose Dost Mahomed and force the inhabitants of Jellalabad, to swear fealty to the Maharajah—at any rate, they would use their utmost endeavours to collect followers in the country, and render all the assistance in their power towards carrying on the war. The Maharajah did not give any reply.

Dost Mahomed has encamped at Jellalabad; when he heard of the death of his son (at Jumrood), being much affected, he declared that, as long as he lived, he would not cease to seek opportunities of revenging the loss of Peshawur and the death of his son. He is occupied day and night

in collecting, consolidating, and arranging his forces from amongst the men of his own tribe and that of Yusoff Zae.

Letters from Cabool mention, that Dost Mahomed has written to the Khybur Walla that an army is being assembled in Peshawur, for the purpose of invading the country of Lahore and attacking Jellalabad, and urged him strongly to join the force and to fight desperately; that he would quickly send two thousand Toorks and a large body of cavalry, and that whenever Runjeet Sing passed the Attock, he himself would join his force. When the Khybur Walla had read the note, his courage rose: an agreement was made between the two potentates, that they should fight in such a manner as to become renowned throughout the world.

Candahar.—The space comprized between Candahar and Shikarpore—a wild and barren desert—has lately become the tomb of a strong band of robbers, who had resorted to and taken up their abode in this desert place, in the hope of being able to fall upon the weary and exhausted kafilais without opposition; but although they had achieved their purpose in this respect, they had not calculated upon the consequences of short commons in so inhospitable a place, and consequently they all fell a sacrifice to hunger, one after the other. A traveller, passing through the desert, a short time ago, was horror-struck at seeing thousands of human bodies bleaching in the sun, with heaps of plunder scattered in all directions. He conveyed the intelligence to the Candahar chief, who immediately despatched persons to carry away the plunder.

Gwalior.—In a late *Gwalior Ukhbar* it is mentioned, that one John Fren, an officer in the Maharajah's service, had, in consequence of clamorously demanding his pay, been discharged: he had remained at Gwalior for a month, when, one night, he, with forty followers, encamped at a garden belonging to the Mama Sahib, and seized a gun and a flag belonging to Secunder's regiment. Oomrao Sing and Zalim, and other officers, accompanied by a company of soldiers, surrounded his camp, and having explained to John Fren that he had duly been paid up and discharged, inquired why he had committed the act of violence: they seized the gun, on which an engagement ensued, in which John Fren and eleven of his followers were killed, and the rest dispersed, and two of the Gwalior troops were killed and nine wounded.—*Delhi Gaz.*, May 31.

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, July 6.

Muttakellevan, Ereson, and Nanapragam were tried on the charge of stealing a bag of money from the person of Mrs. Dunbar, on the occasion of the accident at the surf, recorded in p. 74.

One of the men in the boat, which brought Mrs. Dunbar and the others from the ship, deposed that Ereson got the purse in his hand when the boat upset.—“I saw the purse in Ereson's hand when he was on shore. Muttakellevan went on shore in the same boat as the lady and myself; I went away to his house. Ereson gave the purse to his mother; I saw him go home with the purse—he wrapped it up in a cloth, and carried the cloth in his hand to his house. Muttakellevan was behind Ereson, and I was directly behind Muttakellevan's back: I could see. This is the story that I have always told Ereson—told his mother there was a purse in the cloth; I went away—it was not taken out of the cloth. There were some mohurs in the purse—gold coins. When he got on shore, he was wrapping it in his cloth, and I saw the gold mohurs. The purse was made of black silk, and I saw the gold coins through small holes; it was full of small holes. I first saw the gold coins in the water when Muttakellevan took it; I asked the mother for a share, when I was asked to go and wash myself. I went to the police; I did not say I had been refused a share before the magistrates.”

A native, who was on shore at the time, deposed:—“I saw Ereson and others swim on shore; I did not see any thing in his hand in the water; I saw nothing like a cloth; I am a boatman of eighty-four. A hurrkara told me to say I had seen a cloth in Ereson's hand, but I refused; I did say so before the magistrates. The hurrkara took me and held me by the neck, and desired me to say so; I did say so—it was false; I said what was untrue for fear of being flogged.”

The jury acquitted the prisoners, without a moment's hesitation.

Sir E. Gambier then said, he was now able to inform the jury, what the law did not allow before the verdict was given, that Mrs. Dunbar stated in her depositions that the sovereigns were in a purse in the bag, and that it was impossible, therefore, that the witness could see them as he stated.

July 11.

Apasawmy Moodelly and Devanaigum Moodelly, indicted for forging and uttering certain forged documents for the payment of money, with intent to defraud the East-India Company, pleaded *Not Guilty*.

(2 K)

The *Advocate General* entered into the charges against the prisoners. It appears that they were employed as writers in the Superintending Engineer's Office, and it was their duty to translate into English, from the original *cadjan* leaves, an account of the number of persons daily employed in different public works. These documents were examined and signed by the superintending engineer; and it was alleged that, between the time of their being so examined and the day of reckoning, once every fifteen days, very material alterations were made in the figures, in all cases *increasing* the number of persons employed, and consequently the amount to be drawn upon those vouchers, in many instances very considerably.

Sir E. Gambier thought it would be straining the words of the act under which the indictment was framed, to call the documents in question "warrants for the payment of money;" and it was his duty in point of law to inform the jury that the prisoners must be *acquitted*.

The *Advocate General* informed the court that the grand jury had thought proper to throw out the other set of bills against the prisoners, for obtaining money under false pretences.

of the missionaries, he went back to them again, and continued to profess Christianity to the hour of his death. Whether he voluntarily abjured the Christian faith or not, at the period mentioned, it may perhaps be difficult correctly to ascertain, so many and various are the accounts that have been circulated on this point. It is, however, stated by Mr. Carver as a fact, that his end was happy and peaceful, and that he died believing in the truth. We hope such was the case; but now that he is no more, the less that is said about him the better. His remains were interred in the Royapettah Mission burying-ground. — *New Times*, July 11.

ASSIMILATION OF THE CURRENCY.

The Supreme Government, in reply to the application of the Chamber of Commerce at this presidency, on the subject of the assimilation of the Government securities with the new currency, observes that, "Although the measure has the appearance of easy arrangement, and of tending to produce a practical simplification, the execution would be attended with so many difficulties as to render it inexpedient to make the attempt."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HINDU FEMALES.

It appeared in the evidence on a trial for a most barbarous murder, perpetrated by a native on a woman, that whilst two sepoys (Musulmans), who were witnesses of the murder, refrained from interfering to prevent it, alleging "fear," a Hindu woman, named Moottee, a widow, living at Palaveram, grappled with the murderer, whilst he held the fatal knife and was grasping the unfortunate victim by the hair, and actually wrested the knife from his hand. She called upon both the "valorous" sepoys to assist her, but they were inactive spectators; and at length the murderer wrenched the knife from Moottee's hand, cutting her in four different parts, and stabbed his victim twelve times.

Sir E. Gambier took occasion to notice the heroic conduct of Moottee, and hoped there were not many sepoys who would have behaved as the two sepoys described themselves to have acted on the occasion; for their conduct was as disgraceful to them, as that of Moottee was creditable to her.

DEATH OF WESLEY ABRAHAM.

Wesley Abraham, whose reported return to heathenism after he had embraced Christianity occasioned so much excitement among the natives about four months ago, died on the evening of Friday last, at the Wesleyan Mission premises, Royapettah. It is not, we believe, generally known that a few days after he had left the protection

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Governor in Council has authorized an allowance to this society of Rs. 1,000 per annum, for three years, for the improvement of the experimental garden at this presidency, and will grant premiums for improvements in agriculture, which are calculated to increase the commercial prosperity of the country, and aid in procuring and distributing seeds and plants of the best description of staple products.

POLLUTION OF MOSQUES.

One Jeevan, a toty, attached to the Bengal Company of Artillery, has been tried for having wilfully polluted the Sudder Bazar mosque at Hyderabad, and thereby led to the late commotions, by placing therein a slaughtered pig, and smearing the walls with blood. The court, having found the prisoner *guilty*, he has been sentenced to be transported beyond sea for life.

PRECEDENCY.

Our private letters from Madras allude to a most serious commotion in that presidency, on the subject of precedence, and that nothing less than appeal to the Supreme Government is likely to bring the belligerents to terms! It would appear that the fashionables there, desirous of emulating the city of palaces, had determined to establish "Re-unions;" and a list of lady patronesses was prepared and circulated, when, "*horresco referens*," Mr. A. D. Campbell, of the civil service, act-

ing judge of the Sudder, discovered the name of Mrs. Norton, the advocate-general's wife, actually placed above Mrs. Campbell's. Had he himself been knocked off the judgment-seat by a refractory suitor, he could not have been more surprised or indignant. He remonstrated, and desired, unless Mrs. Campbell walked up the list, and Mrs. Norton down, that the former's name should be withdrawn altogether. The advocate-general replied that he had nothing to do with the formation of the list; but as Mrs. Norton had hitherto received precedence before the wives of judges of the Sudder, he saw no sufficient reason to acquiesce in any change, in order to gratify Mr. Acting Judge Campbell. It is said that Mr. Campbell claims the *pas* in consequence of some old letter in the time of Sir John Anstruther, in which, on committees with the judges of the Sudder and Supreme Court, the advocate-general was directed to sit under them. Thus this important matter rests for the present; but we shall lose no time in publishing the result when it reaches us.

The Mulls have been excited also by another occurrence of some, though inferior, interest, and affecting rather the trading than fashionable world. A civilian applied to take the benefit of the insolvent act; his debts amounted to Rs. 1,80,000; and he was desirous to appropriate only Rs. 500, out of a salary of Rs. 2,300, to the liquidation. After a long argument, the court decreed a stoppage of Rs. 1,453, to the great joy of the creditors.—*Bengal Hook., July 10.*

EXCERPTÆ.

Some of the leading members of the society at the presidency have taken steps to form a stage-coach company, to run mails between Madras and Bangalore.

A letter lately addressed by Col. Ketchen, of Hyderabad, to the secretary of the Jaffna Temperance Society, mentions that such have been the good effects of the temperance-pledge upon a European troop of horse artillery at Jaulnah, that for several weeks (including the last Christmas and New-year's days), the captain commanding had a daily *blank* guard-report presented to him—a fact without a precedent.

The new arrangements of the Supreme Court are finished. Each juryman has a rattan back to his chair, and one arm. Instead of a long seat, as before, in which all the judges sat, there are now three richly carved, high-backed chairs, with arms.

The *Herald* says, "We heard some time ago, from a gentleman who has had the very best means of investigating the subject, that scarcely a day passes from one end of the year to the other in which one or more children are not found dead within the limits of the Supreme Court!"

Accounts from various parts represent the cholera as still prevalent, and the number of fatal cases as very serious.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COOLY REBELLION.

The *Bombay Courier* contains some particulars of a Cooly rebellion in the Suburkanta. "On the 19th February, a detachment of the 17th N.I. with a howitzer and mortar, were at Wuctapoor, at the requisition of the assistant political agent in the Mhye Kanta, with the view of ascertaining whether any of our Mhye Kanta chiefs were engaged in an attack on the town of Aglore, on the Subarmattee, which had been carried on for the last six days by several thousand Coolies, with the intention of reinstating the thakoor of that place in his rights, of which, in their opinion, he had been unjustly deprived by the Guicowar some years ago. On the 20th we marched to Aglore, where we were met by some of the Sindee garrison, who informed us that the Coolies had only retired that morning. The town was garrisoned by about 400 Sindees, of whom thirty were killed or wounded during the seven days' fight, and the surrounding ravines contained sundry heaps of defunct Coolies, of whom probably fifty were placed *hors-de-combat*. The Thakoor of Paria had turned traitor to the Sindees, by whom he was supposed to be friendly, and by admitting the Coolies into his village, had very nearly caused the loss of Aglore the first day. On the 1st May we were informed that it was determined to attack the town of Runseepoor next morning, as about 260 Coolies, with the Thakoor of Paria at their head, were located there, and were working their will on the Guicowar's villages, in defiance of his army of Comovisdats and Sindees; accordingly, on the 2d, the place was fully invested. The political agent, on arriving, met some of the inhabitants flying to the ravines, who, in spite of his assurances of safety should they throw down their arms, ran back to the town and commenced firing, and the assistant political agent having been fired on when he went near the town to attempt to parley, orders were given to the artillery to open on it. After a few rounds, the firing was checked, and the political agent himself rode close to the town, with the commanding officer of the Guicowar troops, and again endeavoured to induce the insurgents to submit without more bloodshed; a volley of matchlocks was the only answer vouchsafed, which wounded a man close to them, so our firing was resumed. In half-an-hour the Sindees asked permission to give the assault, which, as the town was theirs, was granted, and after throwing a rocket or

two at the town, which hit the opposite bank of the river close to our troops, they advanced gallantly, and after a sharp skirmish, drove the Coolies out. These latter tried to escape across the bed of the river, where, however, they met our troops, and, still game to the backbone, attempted to cut their way through. This, of course, was of no use, and a few minutes of the sword and bayonet well applied, finished the affair. A few escaped up the river, forty-six were taken, and seventy-seven bodies were found next day on the field: many others were of course removed by their friends during the night, as we were encamped some distance from the spot: so altogether it was a pretty complete thing. The Guicowar lost seven killed and twenty-nine wounded, and ours one killed and three wounded. It was a most gallant affair on the part of the Coolies, and there is little doubt that, if left to themselves, they would hold their own against all the Sindees in Guzerat. Even when surrounded by our troops (350) in the river, they fought as long as they could stand, and one of them was shot in the act of cutting at the political agent, who had just done the same favour to one of his companions.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE GALE.

We learn by the result of an enquiry instituted on the part of the Chamber of Commerce, as to the damages sustained by the shipping during the late gale, that an amount of three lacs has been ascertained on account of the merchants and underwriters here, and a sum of £13,000 on account of the underwriters in England. In addition to this, the loss of the E.I.C. in the *Aurora*, the *Hastings*, and the two steamers, is estimated at another lac, and the loss in cargo, in shore boats, and goods on board of them, at about Rupees 50,000.—*Comr.*, June 24.

No accurate returns of the loss of native life have yet reached us, but we believe that the report in our last of the number of Europeans who have perished is altogether incorrect, and that they did not exceed five or six. A cotton boat, despatched on Wednesday evening to Panwell with the baggage of an officer on route to Poonah, was sunk off Elephanta, and six persons out of seven were drowned: the seventh escaped by swimming.—*Durpun*.

CASE OF MAJOR TAYLOR.

A case of some importance is now under discussion among the military of this presidency; we believe the following to be a tolerably correct outline of the case:—

Major Taylor, of this service, who had lately been invalided, had, on joining the Veteran Battalion (at Dipolce, we believe), assumed command of the battalion on the ground of his being senior officer to

Major Robson, who was then in command. On this act, on the part of Major Taylor, being made known at head-quarters, an order was immediately given, directing the reinstatement of Major Robson in the command of the battalion, and Major Taylor was reinstated accordingly. Major Taylor has remonstrated against this exercise of authority, alleging that he was, by the usage of the service, as the senior officer of the two, entitled to the command, and instancing the rule which has obtained in the Native Veteran Battalion, which shows that the names of officers, both European and native, have up to the present time been borne, not according to their regimental rank, but according to the dates of their commissions; and that the practice has ever been for the invalid officers to rank, not according to the date of their invaliding, but to the date of their respective commissions. On the other hand, the Commander-in-chief justifies this act of (what Major Taylor would call) supersession, in this way; he says that he recognizes Major Robson's right to the command of the Veteran Battalion "upon the same general principle that would secure him the same advantage under similar circumstances, in preference to all officers of the same grade, whatever might be the date of their commission, had he still been borne on the effective list, and belonged to a corps of the line,"—that is, we suppose, that as Major Robson had joined the Native Veteran Battalion before Major Taylor, even although his commission in the army is of a date subsequent to that of Major Taylor's commission, his right to command the above battalion accrues; and although the junior officer, in fact, still being the senior regimentally so far as this particular corps is concerned, he has a right to command his senior officer, but who may have been behind-hand with him in invaliding; and here the parties come to an issue.—*Bombay Gaz.* June 24.

THE TRANSIT DUTIES.

The answer of the Supreme Government to the petition of the merchants of this presidency on the subject of the town and transit duties, admits the impolitic and vexatious effects of those duties, and the substantial benefits which may be effected from their repeal; but these ultimate advantages, it is observed, may be dearly purchased by immediate financial embarrassment, by the loss of sixty lacs of rupees. It recommends a cautious and deliberate proceeding, since it would be necessary to remove those at Madras, which are still more oppressive.

RUN OF THE "BERENICE."

The *Berenice* left Falmouth on the 16th March, 11 P.M., touched at Santa Cruz,

Teneriffe; Mayo, Cape de Verd Islands; Table Bay, and Port Louis,—stoppages in all 25 days. Run upwards of 12,000 miles, averaging eight miles per hour.

	Days	hours.
Falmouth to Santa Cruz	7½	0
Santa Cruz to Mayo	4	9
Mayo to Fernando Po	14	2
Fernando Po to Table Bay	14	3
Table Bay to Port Louis	12	2½
Port Louis to Bombay	13	4
Greatest run per day, 252 miles		

She is an excellent sea-boat, and carries her sails well in heavy weather.

The vessel is now in as efficient a state as when she left Falmouth, and can be got ready for sea in a few hours.

The *Berenice* has made a quicker passage by 5 days, under steam, than the *Atlanta*, and by 18 days on the whole voyage; the *Atlanta* having taken 106 days, and the *Berenice* only 88.—*Bomb. Gaz.* June 14.

THE GUICOWAR.

On the 6th inst. the Resident of Baroda, with his assistants, Messrs. Mallet and Courtney, and the Karbharies of the residency, waited on his Highness the Guicowar, in a durbar, which was attended by his Karbharee Veneeram and other durkhdars. The Resident had a private interview with his Highness for about two hours, the object of which was believed to be to communicate to him the final decision of our Government, on the subject of several important matters, on which differences have some time since existed, between it and the Baroda durbar. The Resident is said to have clearly intimated to Suvajee Rao, that it was the wish of the Company's Government that he should dismiss Veneeram from his administration, for it was owing to his advice that the present differences had arisen, and further, that should H. H. not comply with the requisition, the British Government could confine Veneeram by virtue of the treaty. The orders now communicated by the Resident are, we hear, very strong, and should the Guicowar not attend to them, it is said they are to be strictly enforced: that the Kattiawar, the Rewa Kanta, and the Myhee Kanta tributes are to be withheld; and that satisfaction is to be demanded for several injuries which have been received from him. Even if this report be true, we are afraid, from the previous conduct of Veneeram, that he will advise his master not to pay attention to these orders, and will find out some ground to raise a new quarrel. We are informed, indeed, that he has directed the mamludars under him to make out statements of the damage caused to their mehals by reason of the British alliance, and that the work has already commenced. If this be correct, we suspect that the evil days of Veneeram are at hand. His counsels have driven the Guicowar into this state, and if H. H. yet persevere in following them, it will be to his own risk.—*Durpan*, June 16.

We stated some months ago that positive instructions had been sent to Baroda, to restore to the sons of the late Gungather Shastree Putvarddhum their former allowance. We now learn that the Guicowar having refused to pay the amount due to the Shastree's family within the specified period, and intimated a wish to appeal to the authorities in England on the subject, the sum is to be given from the Kattiawar tribute, and that a part of it has already been paid.

We hope this vigorous demonstration of the wish of our Government to make good all his pledges will have a salutary effect on his Highness, who must see from it the evils of following pernicious councils. It is said that many taunts were held out to the Karbharee when the orders first reached Baroda; but these have proved in vain, and the guarantee of our Government is fulfilled to its letter. The sooner the Baroda durbar benefits by this the better.—*Ibid*, June 30.

Ceylon.

Address to the Governor.—The *Colombo Observer*, of June 21, contains a report of the proceedings of a meeting of burghers at Colombo, held on the preceding night, to adopt an address to the governor on his expected departure. Mr. Advocate Staples was called to the chair, who eulogized the conduct of Sir Wilmot Horton as regarded the burghers, particularly the appointment of Mr. Willebrand from among them to a seat in the legislative council. Mr. Morgan followed, and spoke in terms of approbation of different acts of the governor. Several gentlemen then spoke in opposition to the address, and the debate grew warm; various topics were brought forward, in which the governor's acts were censured. One speaker, in reference to the compliment paid to the governor for establishing a free press in the colony, observed that, "the *Colombo Journal* was set up to gratify his desire for writing, and when it became too free, was put down. The governor had burned his fingers at a fire of his own kindling, and then tried various means to extinguish it." He added: "The encouragement of colonization had been another subject of praise; but would not colonization be prevented by such measures as the recent imposition of two and a-half per cent. duty on coffee, &c.?"

The Chairman put the question to the vote, and determined that the names of the voters should be taken down in writing. This raised a loud clamour, and of 208 persons present only fifty consented to vote. The Chairman then waved his determina-

tion ; but, the meeting having by this time diminished, it was agreed that another should be called.

The Government have published a notification, that “all public servants will henceforth be at liberty to remit to England, in any produce of the colony, the amount of their actual savings in their annual salaries.”

Penang.

The ex-Rajah of Keda.—The ex-Rajah of Keda, in his own brig the *Juba*, was got under-way yesterday morning by the crew of the gunboat *Diamond*, and under convoy of H. M. sloop *Zebra*, immediately sailed out of the harbour to the southward, and when off mid-channel, the artillerymen, who were placed as a guard over his person, returned on shore. It would appear that the rumour of an intended rescue of his highness by some five or six hundred of his partizans, who were stated to be collected off Pulo Jerajah and Battu Moam, in several prahus, rendered necessary this precaution of their retention on board to the last extremity. Since the short sojournment in the harbour of his highness, subsequent to his capture at Bruas, it was pleasing to behold (the moment it was known that the Government had accorded general permission to visit him) the numerous natives who flocked on board, daily, to pay his highness their respects. We have been requested to give publicity to the following translation of a letter which his highness addressed to the principal merchants of the settlement, and to state that a general meeting of the community is soon to be convened for the purpose of petitioning the Governor-general in Council, or Parliament ultimately, in respect to his highness's grievances.

“From the ex-King of Keda to Mr. Scott, Mr. W. Anderson, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Forbes Brown, and Mr. Norman McIntyre.

“I make known to my friends, that I communicated my wish to the Hon. Mr. Bonham to come on shore, for the purpose of procuring a vessel to go to Calcutta ; I now beg to entreat the assistance of my friends that they will speak to Mr. Bonham for my coming on shore, for my continuing on board the brig is very painful. Pulo Penang was formerly the country of my deceased father, which he “let” to the English Company, in consequence of which I wish to come to this island. If I am not permitted to come to Penang, but am to be sent to Malacca or Singapore, it is better I should be hanged, or shot by a cannon, and all my children and grandchildren who are now on board my vessel. Mor over, my vessel is opposite the fort, and between vessels of war. When Mr.

Murchison was governor, he gave me a paper stating that no person residing in the territories of the English Company can be oppressed, because such was against the British laws. Now it is quite astonishing I should be treated with such severity. The Siamese took my country, and a brig of war attacked me without cause, or any fault committed by me against the English Company. The captain of the brig informed me that the Hon. Mr. Bonham wished to meet me at Penang, and for this reason I came ; now it is intended to send me to Malacca or Singapore, like a convict. I am now old ; if I cannot die at Keda, let me die at Pulo Penang. Rather than be taken to Malacca or Singapore, I would prefer to be killed at once. These things I make known to my friends, trusting in their assistance and friendship. 26th Mohurram.”—*P. W. I. Gaz.* May 6.

Abstract translation of a letter from Sultan Ahmad Tajudin Halim Shah, to the gentlemen composing the Committee of Merchants of Pulo Penang.

During the time of my deceased father, when he was king of Keda, an envoy came from the English Company, named Mr. Light, requesting that the people of the Company might occupy Pulo Penang, and pay rent for the same, so that there might be friendship between the English people and my father and his children's children, as long as the sun and moon gave their light. In addition to several other articles of agreement, it was stipulated that the Company would assist Keda against all dangers threatening that country ; and when a written agreement was made, my father, considering that the English were a powerful people, and strictly faithful in adhering to agreements, consented to all their wishes, and continued for a long time in friendship with them until his death. When my deceased uncle, the ruler of Perlis, succeeded my late father, the same friendship continued. The Company asked for a tract of land on the opposite shore of Prye from Kwalla Muda to the Kreean river, which the ruler of Perlis gave them, and an addition was made to the former agreement. Afterwards, when I became king of Keda, the same friendship continued with the Company. From the time of my father to that of my uncle, the ruler of Perlis, and my being sovereign of the country, the benefits which have been extended to the King of England and the English Company have been great, by the supply of food to all the people under their jurisdiction—paddy, rice, buffaloes, bullocks, poultry and other necessities—for upwards of fifty years. At the time of the expedition to Batavia, the quantity of provisions supplied from the country of Keda was considerable. In consequence of all this,

my confidence in the Company was extreme, and if any danger threatened me, I was certain of receiving their assistance. On the occasion of my proceeding on a journey of pleasure to Kwalla Murbo, the Siamese of Ligor came treacherously into my country from sea-ward. My ministers, trusting the Siamese, were, with my younger brother, killed by them, and they moreover plundered a great deal of my own and the property of others in the country; whereupon I passed on to Prye to my younger brother, Tuanku Solman, with the view of placing all my women with him, and calling out a levy of my subjects to give battle to the Siamese. Governor Phillips, however, sent a deputation, consisting of Mr. Cracroft, Mr. Anderson, and Major Coombs, with prahus, to invite me to Pulo Penang, and I accordingly came. Governor Phillips told me to wait patiently for a short while, and the Lord of Bengal would assist me in what had transpired between me and the Siamese, agreeably to the treaty subsisting with my deceased father. I waited most anxiously for a number of years, but never received any assistance whatsoever from Governor Phillips, and I remained only in expectation. When Mr. Fullarton became governor, things continued in the same state. Afterwards, Capt. Burney went to the capital of Siam, and made an agreement, giving Keda to the Siamese, without my consent, and selling me and my country. Such was the state of things. —After Capt. Burney's return, an order came from the governor of Pulo Penang (meaning Mr. Ibbotson), desiring me to proceed to Malacca. I did not wish to go, and was not forced, being only advised to do so. When Mr. Murchison was Resident, he informed me that if I did not proceed to Malacca, the Siamese would entertain malice and resentment, and that nothing could be settled with them. He gave me his solemn promise that, when I arrived at Malacca, I might proceed to any other place; in consequence of which I went. All that I here state, I have the power and means of proving. During the length of time I resided at Malacca, I never received the assistance I was led to hope for, and expect, but continued in soreness and misery. I asked leave of the governor of Pulo Penang (meaning Mr. Ibbotson) to quit Malacca, but he would not permit it. When Mr. Murchison, however, became governor, he consented to my doing so. I hired a vessel belonging to Hadjee Abdul Raof, to receive and convey all my property. I touched at Bruas, in order to go on board that vessel, and send on my own brig to Pulo Penang to bring away my children and grand-children; but Hadjee Abdul and Inche Taib, the agents of Hadjee Abdul Raof, who were in charge of the said vessel, proposed to go themselves to

Pulo Penang and convey my children and grand-children in their vessel, because they had merchandize on board, and wished to dispose of the same: I consented to their proposal. When they arrived at Pulo Penang, so far from bringing away my children and grand-children, they landed all my property there, and returned in their vessel to Malacca. I repeatedly wrote to the governor of Pulo Penang regarding this matter, requesting him to inquire of Hadjee Abdulla and Inche Taib what I had done to merit such treatment; but I never received any assistance whatsoever. To this must, therefore, be ascribed all the consequences which afterwards ensued. I have for a length of time laboured under, and suffered much shame, injury, and uneasiness. At last, a brig of war went to Bruas and practised hostilities towards me, and, without any proper previous examination and inquiry, fired with cannon, by which many of my followers were killed, and my son and other followers wounded. Upon the captain of the brig informing me that Governor Bonham had invited me to Pulo Penang, I came; but, on my arrival, I was not allowed even to put my foot on shore, it being the intention to tow me either to Singapore or Malacca, like a despicable person and a felon convict. The Siamese, who treated me with violence and oppression, have thus met with countenance and support, while I, who have suffered so severely thereby, am considered faulty, and visited with shame. I cannot for one instant believe that, if the Governor-general of Bengal knew all that has transpired, and the history of my grievances, he would sanction these proceedings against me. I, therefore, entreat the friendship and kindness of the gentlemen composing the committee of merchants of Pulo Penang, that they will cause my grievances to reach the King of England and the Governor-general of Bengal.—Written on the 29th Mohurram, A.H. 1253 (5th May 1837).—*Ibid.*

At a very numerous meeting on the 30th May, it was resolved: "That this meeting deeply sympathises with his highness Sultan Ahmad Tajudin Halim Shah, and consider that the circumstances of his case should be represented by a respectful petition of the community of this island to the Supreme Government and to His Majesty in Council."

Official powers have been received from England, granting an Admiralty commission to the Recorder's Court in the Straits.

Singapore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Piracy—During the week, the local authorities received a visit from Mr. Goldman, the resident of Rhio, and Major

Kolf, the commissioners appointed by the Dutch government to co-operate with our own in the Straits, in the suppression of piracy. The commissioners, it appears, endeavoured to impress upon the local government the propriety of delivering up to them the five Panglimas of the disbanded pirates of Gallang, who came over to this place, and asked permission to reside thenceforward under the protection of this government. The Gallang community, it was represented, we believe, when they recovered from the effects of the *Andromache's* visit, had commenced building boats anew, for the purpose of again engaging in their former predatory pursuits; and it was only when their Panglimas knew that their preparations had been discovered by the Rhio government, that they formed and executed the intention of coming over to Singapore. These arguments were not, it seems, sufficiently cogent to induce the government to give up men who had trusted themselves to their protection in the manner formerly mentioned: and, whatever else may be concluded on, the commissioners departed without attaining their object with respect to the Panglimas.—*Free Press*, June 1.

Old Coins.—A few days ago, an earthen vessel, filled with old coins, made of tin, was dug up by a party of convicts employed at work in the neighbourhood of the Rochor river, and at the distance of about five miles and a half from town. The vessel containing the coins was a glazed earthen jar, of a very common shape, capable of containing about four quarts, and was quite full of them, there being about a thousand in all. It was found at the depth of about two feet, in marshy ground, and about fifteen or sixteen yards from the river side. The ground in which it was found was until lately covered with a dense jungle, and continually inundated in rainy weather. The coins are, for the most part, about the size of a sixpence, but a good deal thicker. On one side is the figure of, or intending to resemble, a lion rampant; on the reverse, that of a dagger or sword—neither of them so much worn as not to be easily discernible on all those we have seen.—*Ibid.*, June 29.

The Dugong.—On Thursday, an aquatic animal, of considerable size, known to the Malays by the term *duyong*, was brought here by some Malay fishermen who had killed it on the opposite coast. The dimensions of the animal are, length eight feet nine inches, circumference four feet two inches, breadth, two feet three inches. The carcass was not weighed, but the united strength of ten men was required to carry the burden. This *duyong*, or *dugong* of the naturalists, perhaps, has some claim to notice, as being of greater dimensions than the specimen preserved in spirits forwarded to Europe by the late Sir Stamford Raffles. The latter was only six feet eight inches,

breadth one foot four inches, and height one foot four inches. The *duyong* we are now noticing has resemblance to the general description given by Marsden, with exception of the “shaggy hair,” which the present has not. Its tusks, projecting from its upper jaw, are placed near each other, and may be a little more than five inches in length. In another account of the *dugong*, or Indian walrus, the animal is represented to have “four grinders on each side in the upper jaw, and three in the lower; a bristly beard on the chin,” short ears, broad feet, and the legs so short that the belly trails on the ground. In the present specimen, however, the animal exhibits neither grinders in the upper or lower jaws, although the lips are adorned with some stout bristles; the ears are imperceptible to the eye, and its fins may be substituted for feet. Upon exenteration, the stomach was found filled with a quantity of green sea-weed and an incredible accumulation of earth worms all in a state of activity.—*Chron.* July 1.

Dutch India.

The following is a resolution of the government of Dutch India, dated 16th May 1837:—

“To regulate that, with deviation so far from what is determined by resolution of 14th November 1834, it shall henceforward be lawful to import into Padang all cotton and woollen goods manufactured in places situated to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope, without certificate that such goods have been previously imported at, and again exported from, Batavia, Samarang, or Sourabaya, and this also whether the goods have been manufactured in the Netherlands or in foreign countries. It is superfluous to declare that by the foregoing nothing is altered in the resolution of 1st July 1834, by which the duties on the import of cotton and woollen goods are augmented in case the same are manufactured in countries with which the kingdom of the Netherlands is not in friendly relations, those regulations still continuing to be maintained with precision.”

Persia.

Letters from Persia, to the 9th of July, state, that the Shah had it in contemplation again to proceed towards Herat with hostile views. Advices from Bushire state that a proclamation has been issued by the Shah, prohibiting horses being exported from his empire; it has already taken effect at Bushire, to the great prejudice of the British trade.

A letter from the Theran, of the 7th of May, states: “There is little apprehension of Herat this year. The financial embar-

ramment is so great, that it appears to be out of the power of the Government to assemble troops without taking money out of the treasury, which step, as there is very little left, it is unwilling to undertake.

Ultra-Gangetic Provinces.

Capt. McLeod, who was deputed by the commissioner of these provinces on a mission, in December last, to the different states occupying the country between these provinces and the Chinese frontier, returned on Sunday last. We have been favoured with a slight sketch of that officer's journey. Capt. McLeod has travelled over a vast tract of country hitherto unvisited by any Englishman, and regarding which, none but vague and contradictory accounts of different travellers of the 16th and 17th centuries are extant.

Capt. McLeod quitted this by water on the 13th of December, in company with Dr. Richardson, and reached the village of Paik Tsoung, on the Lhuang Bue, on the 16th, where he was detained by the non-arrival of his elephants, which had proceeded by land, until the 21st, when he finally quitted that place, and on the 24th crossed the Thoung-yin river, which forms our boundary, separating the provinces from the Shan states tributary to Siam. On the 26th, Dr Richardson quitted him, taking the road to the Karean-ni, or Red Karean country, and Capt. M. proceeded by one running more to the N. E., and direct to Labong. The country which, on quitting Maulmain, had been flat, then hilly, now became mountainous, covered with thick forests. On the 4th of January, he reached the village of Main Haut, at the foot of the mountains, on the western bank of the Me Pin. This is the frontier Shan village, and to this, from Paik Tsoung, he had been entirely dependent for supplies on the Kareans. Following the course of the Me Pin, through a fertile and well-cultivated valley, with numerous villages, he reached the town of Labong on the 9th of January. This place, the capital of a province, is a walled town, containing about 2,500 souls, and situated on the western bank of the Me Quan. Here he found the Tsaubwship still vacant, and the principal authorities absent at Bankok; he was, however, received with every mark of attention, and assured by the chiefs then present, of their anxious desire to improve the existing amicable feelings between the two states, by every means in their power.

He quitted this on the 12th, and reached Zimme, a large double-walled city, on the western bank of the Me Pin, on the same day. This place is in $18^{\circ} 47'$ N. lat., and about $99^{\circ} 20'$ E. long.; it is likewise the

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capital of a province, and contains about 5,000 souls.

Though he here likewise received many professions of friendship and good-will, yet the Tsaubwa was embarrassed how to act, as the Chow Hona, the heir apparent to the throne, and the most influential officer in the state, was absent, and he did not know how the court at Bankok might view his acceding to throw open the road to China, and to allow Capt. M. to proceed. He, however, promised to consult the authorities at Lagong and Labong, on a point of such importance, as was customary; but after a delay of twelve days, Capt. M. found it necessary to intimate to the Tsaubwa his determination to return to Maulmain without delay, if permission was not then granted for his proceeding on his mission. This threat had the desired effect, and he quitted the place on the 29th of January. After traversing a hilly country with small vallies, he passed the frontier village of Pak Bong, belonging to the Siamese Shans, on the 6th of February. From this the road ran through a level country, until the 13th, when he reached the village of Hui Tai, the first village belonging to the province of Kyaing Toon (properly Kiung Tung), a state tributary to Ava. The intermediate country is quite depopulated, from the constant wars formerly carried on between the states of Ava and Siam. From this place to the town of King Tung, he had to pass over very high mountains, and reached it on the 20th. This place is likewise a walled town, but does not contain above 3,000 inhabitants. It is situated in $21^{\circ} 17'$ N. lat., and about $99^{\circ} 40'$ E. long. Here he was most hospitably received and entertained by the Tsaubwa, who evinced a cordial desire to establish a friendly communication with us, and promised our merchants every encouragement. The traders, who accompanied him, finding the market good, remained there. The authorities there endeavoured, in a friendly way, to dissuade him from going on, on the plea of the province of Kyaing Younggyed (properly Kiung Hung) being in a state of rebellion, &c., but for the purpose of receiving instructions from Ava; however, after a sojourn of nine days, Capt. M., having provided himself with ponies to carry his baggage, being the only and most expeditious way of travelling beyond that place, left it on the 1st of March, and reached Kiung Hung on the 9th. Though the road ran over some high mountains, and was almost throughout hilly, yet he passed daily through valleys well irrigated by many mountain streams, having numerous towns and villages, (many of them ruled by petty Tsaubwas,) and well people.

Kiung Hung, the chief city of a large
(2 L.)

territory, is governed by a Tsaubwa, having under him twelve petty Tsaubwas. It is built on the side of a hill, on the western bank of the Me Khong or Cambodia river, in $21^{\circ} 58'$ N. lat., and about $100^{\circ} 40'$ E. long. It was, by a revolution which had taken place shortly before Capt. McLeod's arrival, half destroyed and deserted. The Tsaubwa had been dead some months; his nephew had seized upon the throne to the exclusion of his son, a lad of thirteen years of age, in whose favour, however, all the petty Tsaubwas were. They sent the son to China, and for some time feigned submission, but eventually executed many of his relations, and he, to save himself, had fled. The troops of all the petty Tsaubwas were still assembled when Capt. Macleod was there, and a Chinese force, which had been sent to preserve order, had only returned two or three days before his arrival. Capt. M. was received and treated with respect and civility, and most satisfactorily concluded the duty entrusted to him with this state. Here he found all the chiefs conforming to Chinese customs, in their dress, mode of eating, &c. This place may be considered almost as a part of China, for the Chinese collected a regular land-revenue from it. Strange to say, however, that a triennial offering, or tribute of submission, is made to the government of Ava. The authorities there would not permit his advancing to China, without first referring the matter to the chiefs there: he was consequently detained for a reply. The chiefs on the frontier objected to his entering their country, stating, that they had consulted the chronicles for years past, and they could not find a precedent of an officer deputed by any foreign state, entering that country by the route taken by Capt. McLeod; but with respect to the object he had in wishing to communicate with them, they readily acceded to our merchants visiting and trading with them over-land, and in like manner, that their merchants might proceed to Maulmain, if they liked, with their goods. He was told that if he still insisted upon going on, the subject must be referred to the king through the customary channels, and an answer might be expected in about a year. Though within five marches of China, yet having fulfilled the main object of his mission, Capt. M., knowing what reply he might expect from the haughty court of Peking, determined on returning, and accordingly quitted the place on the 21st. He travelled more expeditiously in returning than in going, for he reached Kiung Tung on the 31st. Here he found that, a few days after his departure, orders had arrived from Mone not to permit him to proceed until instructions were received from Ava. He quitted Kiung Tung on the 4th April, and arrived at

Zimme on the 19th. The Chow Hona being still absent, Capt. M. deemed it necessary to await his return. The authorities at Zimme ultimately refused to permit our merchants to proceed by the road travelled by Capt. McLeod, for such is their hatred of the Burmans, that on no terms will they allow any communication between the countries; and the Chinese even, who are on terms of amity with both nations, are compelled to send their caravans by a road on the eastern bank of the Me Khong, over high mountains, where the territories of Kiung Hung adjoin those of Muang Nan, one of the Shan states tributary to Siam.

From Zimme, which Capt. McLeod left on the 11th of May, he deviated from the road usually travelled, and came in a southerly direction to within two stages of the town of Lanaing for seven days, when he crossed the Me Pin, and striking off to the westward reached the Thong yin in five days, from whence to Maulmain it is six stages. This road, though circuitous, generally runs over low hills, and is in every way preferable to the route travelled in going up, being easier of access, and villages being met with every second or third day, from whence supplies can be procured.

From the north of Zimme to the frontiers of China, the hills and mountains are inhabited by numerous tribes, in various stages of civilization, all differing in language, having no written character, no ideas of a supreme Creator, and hitherto untainted even by Buddhism.

The mountains are all thickly wooded with fine timber of various descriptions, which afford shelter to wild animals and game of every sort.—*Maulmain Chron.*, June 3.

From Mergui we learn that several pirates have lately been committed among the islands southward of that place, in which some boats have been plundered, and a few lives lost. The perpetrators appear to be Malays, and on one occasion several of them were recognized as having at one time been residents of Mergui.

A letter has been received from Dr. Richardson, dated 1st April, at Monmy. He was to quit that place for Ava on the 7th, in company with the Tsaubwa of Monmy and about 1,500 men, marching to the capital at the summons of the late government. This will have proved suspicious company to be found in, after the success of the Tharrawaddy prince.

Dr. R. had heard that Capt. McLeod had reached Kyaing-toon on the 18th Feb., saw the Tsaubwa of that place on the 20th, and left it again a day or two after for Kyaing-zoun-gyee, a distance of eleven days' march.—*Ibid.*, May 20.

Burmah.

The King's brother, the Prince of Tharawaddy, has effected a complete revolution in the empire, and seated himself on the throne without a battle or even without cutting off a single head. The peaceful character of this revolution is ascribed entirely to Colonel Burney. Ava was invested by his forces and surrendered. The prince then placed all the ministers in confinement, transferred their treasures, together with those of the palace, to his own coffers, and assumed the sovereignty. Out of one minister he had squeezed three crores of rupees; this sum added to what he obtained from the public treasury and from the other public functionaries, must have swelled his gains to an enormous amount. From these circumstances it would appear, that at the time when the English Government exacted only a crore of rupees as indemnity for the expenses of the war, the Burmese Court was not, as alleged at the time, extremely poor, but rich, and able to pay more. The old king and queen have descended into private life; of the heir-apparent nothing has been heard. The new king has two sons, the second of whom has been appointed governor of Ava. As a prince he was very popular with his subjects, and the only fear is lest he should be led into evil courses by the counsellors who surround him, who are said to be men of the very worst principles.—*Friend of India.*

The prince of Sarawady's preponderating power has been firmly established in the capital and throughout the whole country. The old king, brother of the victorious prince, is represented to be labouring under a mental aberration, occasioned by the effect of a deleterious drug administered to him by his perfidious queen. Menzaghi, brother of the queen, and author of the late civil commotions, is put in chains, and doomed to close imprisonment, instigated by the machinations of his intriguing sister, and blinded by ambition, the usurper attempted to put an end to the life of his golden-footed majesty, and literally to exterminate the whole of the royal family. With this sinister intention, he had ordered thirty-six red bags to be prepared, in which he contemplated to consign the royal descendants to the waters of the Irawadi. But fortunately all his designs were frustrated. It is worthy of notice that, on the triumphant entry of the prince of Sarawady into Ava, the people immediately testified to him their allegiance, and about a dozen Armenian merchants, resident on the spot, volunteered their services to his government. The prince of Sarawady is said to have got possession of immense treasure, amounting to about three crores of rupees.

The most valuable part of the booty is, perhaps, a wooden bird, discovered in a pagoda placed near the statue of Gautama, and said to contain large diamonds and other precious stones. Fortunately, no loss has been sustained by the British and foreign merchants, whose property has been protected by the influence of Colonel Burney, the British resident. Every thing is now tranquil, both at Ava and Rangoon, and peace has been restored throughout the country. The prince of Sarawady is said to be a most amiable man, possessing a mild and fascinating countenance, and admirably distinguished for his love of justice and moderation and other ennobling qualities. He has acquired universal popularity among his people, for having preferred the title of regent to that of king.—*Cal. Cour., June 24.*

The latest accounts from the Burmese empire inform us, that, on the 26th of May, the new king considered himself firmly seated on the throne. The British Resident exacted a pledge from the king, that if the late king and his ministers submitted to his mercy, he would put no one to death; this promise, however, he has violated since his accession to the throne. One of the old ministers was sawn in two perpendicularly; others were crucified and embowelled. The old king and ministers have been confined. The king declared his intention to remove his capital from Ava to Kyouk Moung. The American missionaries at Ava are engaging their passage for Moulemein, which would show that they have no confidence in the disposition of the king.—*Friend of India, July 6.*

A private letter from Rangoon, dated 7th June, states that the British Resident does not seem to be much in the favour of Tharawaddy, on the latter's elevation to the throne: his intercourse is suspected, and a watching eye kept upon his movements accordingly.

Another letter from Rangoon, dated 18th May, gives a less favourable account than the preceding of the new government. "A new government for Ava has been organized, which, however, I am sorry to say, turns out to be more unpopular than the one it succeeded. It is believed to resemble, in many respects, those of Alompra and other of the new king's ancestors, whom he tries to copy in many things. He has, amongst others, revived the former cruel modes of punishment, which had been for a long time laid aside, and the Burmese bid fair of reverting to their former state of barbarism under the present ruler, instead of advancing in the scale of civilization with other nations. The first acts of his government were to seize and imprison several of the officers of the late government and private

individuals, many of whose faults, it would appear, were being in the possession of property; torturing them in the most cruel manner, and putting several afterwards to death. In short, no other business is being transacted at the different courts of justice in Ava but the confiscation of property, and devising means how to force the delivery of every fraction possessed by the poor sufferers. Several executions, of a description the most barbarous and savage ever heard of, have taken place here since the new reign, or the reign of terror, as it may justly be styled, and for very trivial offences; and others again have been innocently punished, as the following few instances will shew: A writer of the late government was decapitated for catching some of the prince's pigeons and poultry, when that prince had fled from Ava; another, for killing a cow, got his head opened by a hatchet in the same manner as that animal is killed; a third, the wife of the latter, for having attempted to beg her husband's life, was put to death by blows with a cudgel; a fourth, was sawn alive from the head downwards, for having administered a supposed charm to the old king to increase his affection for the queen; a fifth, embowelled for faithful services to his late master; and for the same reasons a minister was strangled, and several officers of the late government decapitated. There are still remaining in jail, besides Menthagyei, the late premier, several other ministers and officers, whom similar, if not greater, punishment awaits. If I were but to cite all the atrocious cruelties that are being practised here by the government over their more unfortunate subjects, it would be disgusting to you; and it is my opinion, that had it not been for Col. Burney's humane interference in repeatedly reminding his present majesty of the pledge made both to him and other deputations from the late government, that if the city of Ava was surrendered without resisting his troops, he would not hurt a single individual in it, either in person or property—notwithstanding that, he had in some instances broken it—there would certainly have been more bloodshed."

China.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Expulsion of Foreigners.—Tang, president of the military board, governor-general of the two Kwang provinces, &c. hereby replies to the hong merchant's report of Gordon's announcement that he is returning, and his reasons for returning, to his country in the ship (captain) *Furber*; when my reply is received, every thing relating to this business will be completely understood.

With reference to the time appointed for every foreigner to return to his country, a clear report to the emperor has been already made on the subject, for his majesty's approval; and the vermilion reply has been received and circulated, that it might be respectfully obeyed: this is on record.

Now, since there is no proof that the three English merchants, Jardine, Dent, and Turner, have reported their departure, nor of their having gone down to Macao; and the said hong merchants having presented a petition from the foreign merchant, Dent, stating that his commercial affairs were not settled, and that he was desirous of requesting to be allowed to remain in the provincial city; and orders having been issued to the said hong merchants to hurry the foreigners to arrange their affairs and depart; yet up to this time more than a month has elapsed, and they still delay, indulging their expectations. As these said foreigners belong to other countries,—there is nothing left for me but to administer the laws and let them take their course in this matter. As to the hong merchants permitting them to remain beyond the appointed time, it betrays a traitorous connexion, which I apprehend the hong merchants will not be able to break; it will be proper to hurry Dent, and the others, in their obedience, that they may immediately apply for a pass to go down to Macao, and be careful that they do not longer delay their departure and bring sorrow on themselves; pay the most earnest attention to these orders. Transmit this document to the lieutenant-governor and hoppo.—(No date.)—*Canton Reg.*, May 30.

Robberies at Peking.—1st moon, 30th day.—The censor, Hwanglo Che, has reported respecting the number of officers, people, resident and distant traders, who collect like clouds about the city gates of Peking, which gives great facilities to the thieves to conceal themselves in the crowds; the people placing an entire dependence on the united efforts of the military and police to protect them, and seize the thieves. "I have examined, and found that, in the winter season, the number of watch-boxes and watch-men are increased in all parts of the city, to beat the bamboos and sound the gong, patrolling round to guard [against robbers]. The watch was originally kept with the greatest strictness and secrecy; but as the police runners and constables of the city are (now) few in number; and although there is a communication between the stations of the military officers and troops, that alarms may be given, still they do not do their duty faithfully in patrolling round the city: through which neglect, numberless cases of robbery have been brought before the magistrates, and still

the gangs of thieves have not been caught; and at the close of the year, there are a greater number of thieves and sharpers who go about in gangs of three and five, who plunder the porters of their burthens, and steal the goods exposed for sale in shops and stalls. I, in passing in and out of the Chingyang gate and through the vegetable market, constantly hear the hue and cry after thieves; and considering the cause, I attribute it to the laxity and ease which the soldiers and police think they may indulge in after the public offices are closed, at which period they abandon themselves to utter negligence: and it is no wonder that the robbers commit all sorts of depredations. It is proper, therefore, to request that the Imperial will be sent down to the commander of the nine gates of Peking, and others, to especially appoint military officers and district magistrates to lead the troops and police, and patrol and seize constantly night and day; and they are not in the least to relax their discipline after the public offices are closed, otherwise the city will be disturbed: thus the troops of thieves will not be let loose to rob, and the country generally may be quiet. This is my humble opinion of the matter; whether it is right or not, it is yet proper that I should make a duly prepared report on the subject." The Imperial will has been received: "it is recorded."—*Peking Gaz.*

Religious Insurrection.—The lieutenant-governor of Shantung, Kinggh Poo, has this day reported on a business of post-haste importance; namely, that he has investigated and managed the circumstances of the rebellious plot of Makang and his associates, who are a religious banditti in We-hên district, and that, moreover, he has seized the ringleader and all the rebels. In this case, Makang united himself with many others to raise an insurrection, and marched straight into the district, where he attacked the civil officers and military stations, and put all the civil and military officers, and the police, to death; opened the jails and released all the prisoners, and killed and wounded a great number of people: his crimes are, indeed, of the deepest dye. The said lieutenant-governor has already tried and punished him; already the said ringleader, after having been subjected to a minute scrutiny, has been put to a painful, slow, and ignominious death: he was cut to pieces; his head chopped off, and exposed, as a warning to others, on a pole. Further, from first to last, either by slaughter, or who surrendered themselves, or who were captured, the whole of the rebellious banditti, with Wangti Leang, and his companions, were destroyed. Afterwards, of the rebellious members, of both sexes, who practised the religion, 152 were taken.

The governor, with the three Sze officers, and the superintendent of public granaries, all conducted the trial. The prisoners all confessed their crimes, without any concealment. They were strictly questioned as to how Makang practised his doctrine. The causes were, that the doctrines had been drilled into him by the constant instructions of Matsin of Gankew hên. Now, let all the prisoners be subjected to the most rigorous examination. As to the said rebels, and those who practised the doctrine, and taught it to disciples, daring to collect together crowds of people, slaughtering the officers of government and planning rebellion, it is important that all their traitorous adherents be examined; for it is absolutely necessary that the tree of evil be utterly uprooted. I direct the said lieutenant-governor to return immediately to the provincial city, and give orders to all the officers to enter upon a most scrutinizing examination of all parts of this affair.—*Peking Gaz.*

Honam Island.—The governor has forbidden the future walks of foreigners on Honam Island, and in the villages. The *Canton Register* observes: "We do not expect that these prohibitions will be either very long or very strictly enforced; but, at a time when the whole foreign community are uniting their purses to found hospitals and schools for the Chinese, such orders from the local government are most ungracious."

Society of Jesus.—We have heard that the Portuguese authorities of Macao have orders from the court of Lisbon to expel from that settlement the small number of members of the "Society of Jesus" yet remaining in this country. No reason is assigned, but if the report is true, which we hope it may not be, we presume the confiscation of their property will be the real motive. We shall be sorry if this is the case, as the society still labours, though of course comparatively feebly, in the path which led so many of their body in former days to high office and renown, enabling them alone to overcome the jealousy and dislike of the Chinese to foreigners, and repeatedly drawing down upon them warm encomiums, from the highest quarters, on their industry, zeal, and disinterestedness. What the position of foreigners in China might now have been, had the Jesuits not been interfered with, principally, as we believe, from motives of jealousy, it is sorrowing to imagine; and we hope that the amiable and respected members of the Macao College may be allowed to pursue their self-imposed tasks of conversion and education as long as the Chinese do not interfere. The Jesuit missions, under their care, distributed through China, number, we understand, still some hundreds of thousands of Christians, who are supplied with instructors, native and

foreign, from the body at Macao. We give a proof of the learning of these gentlemen when we mention that it reckons as one of its members the Rev. Mr. Gonzalves, one of the most profound of Chinese scholars, and known as the author of some valuable books on the language.—*Canton Press, April 1.*

Mauritius.

Mr. Jack, who was sentenced by a decree of the Supreme Court of Mauritius to six months' imprisonment for an alleged infraction of the quarantine laws, has drawn up a statement of the facts of his case, which has been recommended to the attention of Lord Glenelg by nineteen London firms* of great respectability, in a letter dated Sept. 8, wherein they express their belief that the circumstances are correctly detailed. They add: "The interests of the whole mercantile body are involved in the violation of justice towards even an individual member of it, and still more in the continuance of a system which may thus be rendered operative for purposes so injurious to the property of merchants, so needless to the protection of the public, and so cruel in their personal application. There appears no reason why the quarantine regulations at the Mauritius should be more rigorous, while their loose and indefinite character are at once oppressive and unjustifiable, than those which are in force in this country, and under which no such circumstances as those now complained of would have taken place without immediate redress. There appears no reason why the Crown prosecutor should have instituted a prosecution against Mr. Jack at all, under such circumstances as those disclosed; and we are persuaded that it is inconsistent with the spirit, if not the letter, of his instructions from Government, to prosecute in any case of unintentional mistake. Still less does there appear any ground for the refusal of the governor to exercise that power of remission which the exigencies of justice in this case so imperatively called for. We pray your Lordship to cause immediate inquiries to be made on this subject,—with a view, first, to make such alterations in the law as will relieve commerce at the Mauritius from the vexations of such quarantine regulations as are needless to the public safety; secondly, to prevent, by direct instructions from the Home Government,

the recurrence of such instances of injustice as have already occurred; and thirdly, to grant Mr. Jack such redress as the case calls for and circumstances permit."

Mr. Jack's statement sets forth, that the ship *William Wilson*, Capt. Miller, arrived from Calcutta, and anchored outside the harbour on the 23d of February last, with a rice cargo and a number of free Indian labourers as passengers.—The health officer, Dr. Rowlandson, upon his visiting the ship, having been informed by the captain that several of the crew and passengers had died during the vessel's progress down the river Hooghly, and that some sickness had prevailed on board after their departure from the Sand-heads, but had ceased several weeks previously to their arrival, as a precautionary measure, directed the yellow flag to be hoisted, but, in reply to the inquiries made by the captain, expressed his belief that the ship would be admitted to pratique on the following day, when his report had been submitted to the chief medical officer. The mails and letter bag, being sprinkled with vinegar, were lowered into the boat, and a note was also sent to him, as consignee of the ship, from the master of the *William Wilson*, stating that he was so unwell as to be unable to leave his bed; that a number of the Coolies died before he got out of the river, from sleeping in the night dew and drinking the river water where it was brackish, and that they are put into quarantine in consequence; adding, "If you will come off, I would like to have a talk with you. We can do so from the cabin windows, without breaking the quarantine regulations, and you need not be afraid, for, excepting myself, every one else is in good health on board." Mr. Hampton, the deputy harbour-master, offered to accompany Mr. Jack, and gave the necessary instructions for a port-office boat, bearing the quarantine flag, to be held in readiness on the following morning. Mr. Jack rose early next day, and taking a servant to the bazar, purchased some vegetables, fruit, fresh meat, &c., and the basket containing them having been placed in the boat which Mr. Hampton had ordered to be prepared, they started together *from the Port Office, with the quarantine flag flying!* On approaching the ship, the lascars were desired to rest on their oars, at a distance within hail, and Mrs. Miller from the poop saluted them; but as they could not hear distinctly what she said, an order was given to the men to pull closer, and on approaching the ship, one of the lascars sent up the market-basket to a man in the chains; the boat was then backed off, but too far to allow of their conversing with Capt. Miller, who had risen from his bed, and was leaning over the gangway, but being un-

* Hunter, Gouger, & Co.; Rawson, Norton, & Co.; Gledstanes, Kerr, & Co.; Crawford, Colvin, & Co.; Small, Colquhoun, & Co.; Edward Robinson; Gregson, Melville, & Co.; Gardner, Urquhart, & Co.; Thomas Blyth & Sons; Palmers, Mackillop, Dent, & Co.; Charles Cockerell, & Co.; John Clifford; Rickards, Little, & Co.; Scott, Bell, & Co.; Forbes, Forbes, & Co.; Arbutnot, & Latham; Fletcher, Alexander, & Co.; George & James Brown, & Co.; Lyall, Brothers, & Co.

able to continue standing, we were requested to pull under the stern, where he could speak with less effort from the cabin window. We did so, and the boat lay upon her oars, sometimes closer to, and at others more distant from the ship, according to the motion of the sea. Capt. Miller then repeated all that had happened on Dr. Rowlandson's visiting the ship, and mentioned that he had expressed his opinion that they would be released during the course of the day; Mr. Jack remarked that he was desirous of advertising a sale of the rice, and asked him for a sample, which he ordered his chief mate to prepare, and a small bag, containing, at the utmost, two lbs. in weight, was accordingly, together with some papers relating to the ship, put into the basket which had contained the provisions, and received on the point of a boat-hook by a lascar standing at the bow, and thus lowered from the taffrail into the boat, having previously undergone the same process to which the mails and letter-bag had been subjected. On his return to shore and arrival at home, he was applied to by the son of a sworn broker to state when he would sell the *William Wilson's* cargo. He requested him to announce the sale for the following day, as he hoped the ship would be released from her temporary quarantine that afternoon; other brokers afterwards came, making the same enquiry, and asking a sample of the cargo, which, without the least suspicion, he produced. At a late hour of the day, he was informed that a Medical Board had directed that the vessel should remain in quarantine, and that Mr. Jack's distribution to the brokers, of a few grains of rice to each, had been the subject of strong animadversion! On the succeeding day, 25th February, a paragraph in the *Cernéen* newspaper stated the fact of the *William Wilson's* arrival, and the report of several persons having died of cholera morbus during her voyage down from Calcutta, as well as of her consignee having, in direct violation of the quarantine regulations, gone on board of her, and brought on shore from her a bag of rice, and thus having probably introduced contagion and pestilence into the island. Feelings of general alarm were in consequence excited, and the public prosecutor, considering that the laws had been infringed, and the health and safety of the community compromised, instituted a prosecution, which resulted in Mr. Jack's condemnation to an imprisonment of six months!

In some observations on Mr. Jack's statement, it is observed, that rice is, like other grain, a "non-susceptible article," and that to this and other considerations affecting the case, the attention of the governor, Sir Wm. Nicolay, was strongly called, in a memorial, presented by most

of the respectable merchants in the island, and in a petition subscribed by Mr. Jack himself, and his Exc. was entreated to exercise that power of remission of punishment which he possesses. That power, however, was not exercised; and, according to the last accounts, Mr. Jack still remained in prison, to the serious detriment of his health, and of important pecuniary interests, and for an act done openly, with a Government officer by his side, and the quarantine flag flying; in consistence with known usage,—from which no injury to the public has arisen or could arise; in which, if any law was really violated, he was evidently unconscious of it; and for which, even if he were legally and morally guilty, to the utmost extent, the law of England would have inflicted no other punishment than a fine, (6 Geo. IV., c. 78., s. 26.)

Bourbon.

The journals of Bourbon abstain from all remarks on the dissolution of the colonial council; or rather, the censorship has, no doubt, forced them to be silent. We are, therefore, obliged to look for the motives of this violent measure, in the acts of the governor, Cuvillier, and the council itself.

Until the 8th of May, nothing had occurred to foretoken it. The governor had opened the session the 24th of April; his discourse contained little more than recommendations concerning certain projects of law, particularly on the distilleries and municipal organization. It appears, that the law on the distilleries, a law made by the colonial council, had been followed by the worst results. The council throw the blame on the administration, and the administration maintained that the law was defective; and, consequently, incapable of execution. In its address of the 8th of May, in answer to the governor's discourse, the council animadverted rather bluntly on the reproach indirectly made against it, by him, on the subject of this law, and said, that the mischievous results were owing to "culpable neglect." In this same address, the council declares, that in examining the new modifications which the government wishes to introduce, in the decree on the municipal organization, it will especially insist on preserving, in all their purity, the elements that constitute the municipal councils; seeing that the government cannot interfere with them, without endangering the discipline of the plantations. These two passages appear to have actuated the governor in his determination to dissolve the council. In the speech that Mr. Cuvillier made on this occasion, he says, that whilst he respects the rights, and even all the requests of the council, he

cannot suffer himself to be carried away by a systematic opposition to the views of the metropolitan government.

We shall not examine whether the colonial council of Bourbon was right or wrong, in persisting that the government should not interfere between the master and slave, and commence a reform: we have already said enough to prove to our neighbours, that their opposition in this important matter may become fatal to them: but, wrong or right, the assembly, in acting as it did, was, no doubt, but the original of the proposition.

We know not what the wiser portion of the public in Bourbon thinks of colonial councils. The ignominious censorship, under which the press of that colony labours, stifles the open and frank expression of opinion; but if it were proved, that the people of Bourbon are the first to desire the fall of that institution, we should say, that this very circumstance furnishes an additional reason to grant it to us, who, justly appreciating its advantage, would make a very different use of it; because, far from rejecting liberal measures, we ardently desire them; because, far from wishing that our quondam slaves should remain ignorant of their rights, we solicit, in their behalf, that moral and religious education best adapted to inculcate them on their minds.

The other measure is, that which abruptly obliges the *Gleaner* to send a proof-sheet, three days before publication, to the censorship of the director of the interior at St. Denis. The *Gleaner* is printed at St. Paul: when this journal was established, the government saw how tyrannical it would be to force it to send its sheets to St. Denis, and so it delegated the censorship to a commissary of police at St. Paul. To that arrangement the government no longer assents, for in dissolving the council, it is evidently interested in reducing the *Gleaner* to silence, as the organ and support of the council. The dissolution of the council took place on the 8th of May: the order relative to the *Gleaner* is dated the 9th of the same month.—*Cernéen*, May 25th.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council re-opened its sittings on the 7th June. The following are the most prominent features of Sir Richard Bourke's address:—

"One of the principal subjects to which I would claim your attention, and upon which I require your advice, results, for the most part, from the unexampled prosperity, with which it has pleased Providence to bless this land. The flourishing

state of the revenue, and the large profits derived from pastoral and commercial pursuits, have placed in the public treasury, and in the hands of individuals, a vast amount of capital, which demands an increased supply of labour for its advantageous employment.

"Measures have accordingly been devised, and are now in progress, to procure or aid the introduction into the colony of useful labourers of various descriptions. Some of these have already arrived, and more are immediately expected, under the existing arrangements; but the supply is so far below the demand, as to render necessary some further expedients for obtaining a near approximation to the desired amount.

"Amongst other projects, it has been proposed to this government, to introduce the hill-labourers of India, whose readiness to emigrate on reasonable terms, and whose general utility, have been proved in their transfer to other countries. Some papers in illustration of these facts will be laid on the table. The plan is, however, open to objections, which it will be proper to discuss, before it be finally adopted. I propose, therefore, to appoint a committee of the council to consider the scheme, and report thereupon.

"To this committee will also be referred the communications which have taken place between his Majesty's ministers and the government, resulting from the report on immigration of the committee of 1835."

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have been informed by a gentleman lately arrived from Maneroo, that there has been great destruction in sheep in that neighbourhood lately. We hear of one sheep-holder alone losing 3,000.—*Australian*.

The *Cora* is the first merchant-ship in Port Jackson from France direct, and brings a most valuable cargo. It is not improbable that she will return with a cargo of our colonial produce; her arrival may, therefore, be considered a new era in our commercial affairs.—*Sydney Herald*.

The *Sydney Colonist* calls attention to the fact that, in the space of two years, the people of this colony have taxed themselves for spirits and tobacco to the enormous amount of £269,685! Strange inconsistency in human beings, that, whilst they tax themselves voluntarily and heavily in the most pernicious manner, they will grumble to pay, perhaps, at the rate of a shilling a-head per annum for general utility. The entire population of New South Wales, including adults of both sexes, free and bond, being 62,925, this self-imposed tax averages £2. 5s. per head, per annum.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

LAW.

Supreme Court, June 9th. Stephen v. Melville.—This was an action brought by Mr. Attorney-general Stephen against Mr. Henry Melville, the printer and publisher of the *Colonial Times*, for a libel published in that journal on the 21st February last. The damages were laid at £1,000.

The *Attorney-general* conducted his own cause. His object was to clear his own character from the base, groundless, and malicious insinuations with which it had been assailed. If there was one thing more than another, which interfered with the peace of mind, the happiness and harmony of this broken community, it was to be traced to the outrageous personal attacks made upon private character through the medium of the press. He energetically appealed to the Jury, to mark their sense and abhorrence of such attacks, by their verdict that day. There was no other mode but by the disapprobation of respectable juries, of putting a stop to such practices. He had purposely avoided a criminal proceeding, in order to give the defendant an opportunity of proving his assertions if he could. He then read the letter in question, which was signed "K. L." It appeared that the *Attorney-general* had been led into a controversy in the *Times*, in consequence of an article in that paper intimating that his employment as a private advocate led to his neglecting, in his official capacity, a public prosecution. The letter was understood by him to imply that, after giving a pledge to prosecute a person named Thomson, for some improper reason, connected with his private practice, he had abstained from so doing.

Several witnesses were called, who differed very materially from each other as to the true construction and effect of the letter.

The *Solicitor-general* appeared for the defendant, and said, that he, for one, had no interest in wishing that Mr. Melville, in defending this action, might obtain all that he desired, since his client had expressed his confidence, that in so doing a death-blow would be given to the objectionable system of allowing crown law-officers to accept of private practice. As far as he (the *Solicitor-general*) was concerned; he had no objection to the

system. He felt quite sure, when the jury came to compare the conflicting testimony, which they had that day heard from the mouths of so many respectable witnesses; and to compare that testimony with the opening speech of his learned friend the *Attorney-general*, that they would unanimously be of opinion that no injury had been done to the character of the *Attorney-general*.

The jury, after retiring for three quarters of an hour, returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages £100.

June 10. — Gregson, v. Arthur.—This was likewise an action for libel, in which the damages were laid at £1,000. The libel was a placard, posting Mr. Gregson as "a liar, a bully, and a dastardly coward;" the publication of which was imputed to the defendant, Mr. Henry Arthur.

The jury retired in the afternoon of this day, and did not agree till the morning of the 12th in their verdict, which was for the plaintiff. Damages £250.

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We are sorry to hear that the *Attorney-general* is again under the necessity of commencing legal proceedings against the *Colonial Times*, in order to put a final stop (as far as he is concerned) to the malicious defamations so constantly indulged in by that journal, and which have too long been glossed over by an affectation of honesty and duty.—*H. T. Cour.*, June 23.

PORT PHILIP.

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We have been favoured, by an intelligent gentleman lately arrived from this interesting settlement, with an account of its present state. The inhabitants entertain little fear of attacks from the aborigines in those places which have been located. By far the greater number of the settlers and sheep proprietors reside about seventy miles to the westward, near a spot called the Barrusen. Vegetables are plentiful, and of the finest description, particularly turnips. There are now three public-houses at Port Philip, and several stores. A great number of persons are about to proceed there, to carry on trade and business. Some grain is in cultivation, and judging from the present appearances, Port Philip and the located parts will yield good returns to the speculators, and become a flourishing colony.—*Hob. T. Cour.*, May 19.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

INSPECTION OF THE ARMY.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 24, 1837.

—1. The Commander-in-chief having concluded his tour of inspection for the season, desires to convey to the parts of the Bengal army which he has had opportunities for seeing since his departure from Cawnpore in December, his approbation of their general appearance, equipment, and discipline.

In his G. O. of the 7th of December, he took occasion to applaud the zeal and assiduity which he had observed on the part of the officers of the corps which he had inspected previous to that date. Similar praiseworthy exertions have been made by the officers of the corps he has since seen; and he begs that Brigadier-gen. Stevenson, C. B., the Hon. Major-gen. Ramsay, Brigadier gen. Duncan, and Brigadier Cartwright, and the officers under their respective commands, will accept the expression of his sense of their merits.

Amongst so many corps as he has reviewed, there necessarily must exist considerable shades of difference in several respects; but he has not seen one which has not been well clothed, equipped, and appointed, so far as depended on commanding officers; or one which has not borne testimony to exertions on the part of commanding and other officers, to present their corps in a good state, and to show it to the best advantage.

What he has seen of the Bengal army has not disappointed his expectations; and has impressed upon him a very favourable opinion of its general efficiency and fitness for service.

2. There are some points in which the troops may improve themselves, and for which they possess great facilities; for he must remark, that no national army, of which he has a knowledge, possesses greater advantages. There are more than five months in the year of weather (in upper Bengal) highly suited for all sorts of exercise. Every corps, or nearly so, has a good ground for parade and drill close to its lines; the troops at the principal stations are together in large bodies, and where they are so, extensive grounds are reserved for their exclusive purposes. Nothing more therefore is requisite, but activity and exertion on the part of superior officers, to render the army as perfect as an insufficient military staff (the consequence of peace) permits.

3. He will direct the attention of gene-

ral officers to some of the points to which he alludes.

4. When assembled in large bodies, and when the three arms, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, are combined, there does not exist that freedom of movement amongst the troops, or that apparent self-possession amongst officers, which are desirable; and he observed several palpable instances of the absence of both the qualities mentioned.

To correct such failings at the large stations of Barrackpore, Cawnpore, Meerut, Kurnaul, &c., and so by degrees to improve the whole army, he deems to be easy.

5. With a view to this end, he directs, that whenever two or more regiments are stationed at a post, they may be frequently formed into brigades, and be exercised as such by the senior officer (under the eye of the general officer, when there is one at the station), and when artillery, or cavalry, or both, are present, that they may be combined, and be exercised together.

At the large stations where more troops are collected, the general officer commanding should sub-divide them into brigades of two regiments, under the command of the senior officers; and where there are also artillery and cavalry, combine them as before directed; and it will be a most useful practice for the general officer, acting as commander of the whole, to issue his general directions for movements, and to leave the execution to the commanders of the respective corps: he correcting all false movements, and instructing where errors occur.

He desires that commanding officers in the field will occasion extensive movements, generally, to be made in such a manner as they would desire if they supposed themselves in the face of an enemy. That is, that advances in columns should be covered by cavalry or light infantry, until the intended subsequent formation is sufficiently made for the forming body to act with effect. That retrograde movements should always be covered in the same way. That bodies should always have second lines, or reserves. That the flanks of artillery, when cavalry are present, be never left uncovered. That when horse artillery, or cavalry, are to retire to open a front of infantry, that such retiring may generally be through lines (not round their flanks), because it is always important to unmask a contemplated fire of infantry as quickly as is practicable.

The same practice should be applied where the retreat of infantry is to be

covered by an attack of cavalry. That, on the formation of new lines, or new positions, where an attack is supposed to be represented, the fire should commence so soon as a sufficient number of divisions to maintain an effective fire are formed on the new line, without awaiting the formation of a long line before the fire is opened.

After a fire, an advance should generally be made.

He has remarked, that sufficient attention does not appear to have been given to the practice of light infantry movements. The Bengal army not having any regular light infantry corps, it is very necessary that whole battalions should be occasionally practised to act as such; and in his next tour of inspection he will be glad to see that it has been the case.

6. He is aware of the difficulties which general officers may find in thus practising the troops under their command in small brigades, from the want of mounted staff officers; but the zeal and intelligence which he has seen to exist amongst the junior officers of the Bengal army, lead him to feel sure that mounted regimental officers may always be found ready and willing to volunteer to improve themselves, by doing the duty of staff officers in the field. For want of practice in large bodies, these duties are not very well discharged at present; and the Commander-in-chief takes advantage of this opportunity to call attention to part in. sec. vii. of "The Field Exercise and Evolutions of the Army," the instruction contained in which, though relative to the battalion, is equally applicable to all lines.

7. The Commander-in-chief is of opinion, that no extra harassing of officers or soldiers is necessary to effect the objects under consideration; but that a general field-day once a week, during the exercising season, at which all ordinary mere parade movements are omitted, and the business of the day is confined to a few changes of positions and formations of lines, is all that can be requisite.

8. In the equipment of the battalions of native infantry, what he has least approved has been their appearance in marching order. Some few regiments have been very well equipped in that order, but the majority have not been so. This failure probably owes its rise to the unsoldier-like practice of permitting the knapsacks to be carried for the sepoy on ordinary marches. It must be recollected that (whatever may be practised in peace) during a campaign, that proceeding could never be allowed, on account of the means of transport which it would consume; and moreover, no soldier is ever truly effective, who has not the equipments which are requisite for him about his own person. The Commander-in-chief therefore

desires, that battalions may parade once a week in marching order; and that commanding officers will pay strict attention to the proper fitting of shoulder and other straps; and to the knapsacks being properly and uniformly placed on the sepoy's shoulders, and to such other points as may render the carrying of them, when necessary, familiar, and as little burthensome as possible.

The fitting of the sepoy's clothing is much superior in some regiments to what it is in others. That which is effected in one battalion, may surely be done in all.

The browning of the muskets, at proper intervals, appears to be neglected. The periods when the sepoy's are on leave of absence might be well appropriated to the execution of this work.

9. There is some want of uniformity in the army, arising from some commanding officers having permitted changes or adoptions without authority. For example, the blue frock coats to native officers; this ought not to have been. The Commander-in-chief does not desire any alteration at present, from what may actually exist in corps, as he will remedy the evil in due time; but he strictly forbids commanding officers to make any such changes on their own authority in future.

There being considerable deviations from the turban established in 1827, he has ordered a pattern turban, and knapsacks, for all the infantry of the Bengal army, to be sent to each regiment; and he directs that the battalions conform to the same, as fast as a renewal of those articles becomes necessary, in ordinary course.

The appearance under arms of many battalions is much deteriorated by the unsoldier-like and various manner in which the sepoy's have been permitted to wear their turbans. Uniformity in this respect is as essential to good looks as in any other. The officers commanding companies should be made responsible for the proper fitting of every man's turban; and the commanding officers of battalions should take care that they are properly worn. The example set by officers, in this particular, is not always the best. The cap, or turban, should be worn rather forward over the brow, and never be allowed (as is now too often the case) to be hanging on the back of the sepoy's head, and over his ears.

The Commander-in-chief feels confident that it is only necessary to point the attention of officers in command to these several points, to ensure their correction during the exercise season.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.

Fort William, June 5, 1837.—The following paragraph of a military letter from

the Hon. the Court of Directors, to the Governor of Bengal, dated the 8th Feb. 1837, is published for general information.

"Referring to the orders given in our military despatch of the 26th Feb. 1834, on the subject of remittances by officers for the benefit of their families or relatives in England, we have resolved that the amount which may be remitted under like circumstances, and with the like restrictions, by Major-generals, or Brigadier-generals, serving in India, be fixed at £400 per annum."

THE INSURRECTION IN CANARA.

Political Department, Fort William, June 5, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the annexed extract (paras. 2, 3 and 4) from a letter this day addressed by order of his Lordship in Council to the commissioner for the government of the territories of his Highness the Rajah of Mysore.

Para. 2. "The Governor-general in Council has much pleasure in recording his full concurrence in the praise which you have bestowed on the conduct of your assistants, Captains Hunter and Macleod, the Hon. Mr. Devereux, and Lieut. Montgomery, on the occasion of the recent insurrection in Canara. The exertions of each of these gentlemen entitle him to the warmest thanks of government, and you will be pleased to assure them that his Lordship in Council will not lose sight of the zeal and ability which they have severally displayed. It was the good fortune of Captains Hunter and Macleod especially to have an opportunity of distinguishing themselves by the performance of enterprizes of no ordinary gallantry, which were attended with eminent advantage to the interests of government. A general order to the above effect will shortly be promulgated for public information.

3. "You have already been called upon to state what in your opinion would be a suitable reward for the fidelity and devotion displayed towards the British government by the Coorg troops under the direction of the Dewan Bappoo, during the recent insurrection, and you will now be pleased to report further as to the expediency or otherwise of signally noticing the good conduct of the Mysore troops on the same occasion.

4. "You have been apprized by my former communications of the very high opinion which is entertained by government of the merits and services of Capt. Le Hardy, superintendent of Coorg, to whose conciliatory, firm, and judicious conduct, the devotion to our cause dis-

played by the inhabitants of that district may chiefly be attributed."

RELIEF OF CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 12, 1837.—With the sanction of Government, the following European and Native Corps will move (after 2d Oct. 1837), to effect the relief of 1837-38.

Horse Artillery.

1st Brigade, Head quarters, from Meerut to Kurnaul.

1st troop, ditto, ditto.

2d do. ditto to Mhow.

3d do. ditto to Muttra.

2d Brigade, head-quarters, from Cawnpore to Meerut.

1st troop from Dum-Dum to ditto.

2d do. from Cawnpore to ditto.

3d do. ditto ditto.

3d Brigade, head-quarters, from Kurnaul to Cawnpore.

1st troop, ditto to Dum-Dum.

2d do. from Mhow to Cawnpore.

3d do. from Muttra to ditto.

Local Horse.

2d corps from Saugor to Bareilly.

3d do. from Neemuch to Saugor.

4th do. from Bareilly to Neemuch.

Native Infantry.

3d reg. from Mynpoorie to Barrackpore.

4th do. from Berhampore to Goruckpore.

7th do. from Almorah to Cawnpore.

8th do. from Nusserabad to Bareilly.

11th do. from Goruckpore to Saugor.

23d do. from Neemuch to Agra.

25th do. from Mirzapore to Saugor.

28th do. from Neemuch to Mynpoorie.

30th do. from Meerut to Neemuch.

32d do. from Allyghur to Dacca.

35th do. from Lucknow to Kurnaul.

36th do. from Agra to Jumaulpore.

41st do., from Barrackpore to Benares.

44th do. from Mhow, right wing to Etawah, left wing to Banda.

50th do. from Dacca to Mirzapore.

53d do. right wing from Etawah, left wing from Banda to Meerut.

55th do. from Chittagong to Lucknow.

57th do. from Benares to Sultanpore, Oude.

58th do. from Jumaulpore to Barrackpore.

61st do. from Kurnaul to Almorah.

63d do. from Sultanpore to Mhow.

64th do. from Saugor to Allyghur.

65th do. from Allahabad to Berhampore.

68th do. from Mhow to Allahabad.

71st do. from Cawnpore to Neemuch.

72d do. from Saugor to Mhow.

73d do. from Barrackpore to Chittagong.

74th do. from Bareilly to Nusserabad.

KINGDOM OF OUDE.

Fort William, Political Department, July 14, 1837.—His Majesty Abool Futeh, Mooeen ood Deen, Sulfani Zuman, Nowsherwan i Audil, Mahomed Ally Shah, uncle of his late Majesty, Solymah Jah Nusseer ood Deen Hyder, having ascended the throne of Oude on the 8th instant, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to direct that a royal salute and three volleys of musketry shall be fired from the ramparts of Fort William, and at all the principal stations of the army in honour of the event.

ARRAKAN LOCAL BATTALIONS.

Fort William, Aug. 28, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to resolve, that the Arrakan local battalions shall be immediately increased from four to eight companies, of one soobadar, one jemadar, six havildars, six naicks, two buglers, and 100 sipahees each, with four 3-pounder field-pieces to be manned by sipahees of the corps, under an officer of artillery, and elephants attached for their draught or carriage.

COLONEL VANS KENNEDY.

Fort William, Sept. 4, 1837.—The following paragraphs of a military letter No. 47, from the hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 28th June 1837, are published for general information:—

“Reply to letter, dated 22d Dec. 1836,

[Submitted for the consideration and orders of the Court copy of a G. O., issued by the Commander-in-Chief, in consequence of the publication in a Calcutta newspaper of a letter from Col. Vans Kennedy, of the Bombay establishment, on the subject of his alleged grievances.]

1. “We cannot too strongly condemn the conduct of Col. Kennedy in addressing the officers of the army of India, through a newspaper, for the purpose of controverting opinions expressed in general orders by the Commander-in-Chief of the presidency to which he belongs.

2. “The want of a due sense of military subordination, which is evinced in this act, is in the highest degree reprehensible, and merits our most severe disapprobation. We are only restrained by a consideration for Col. Kennedy’s former services, from now visiting him with a more severe mark of our displeasure.

3. “You will publish these paragraphs in general orders.”

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

May 29. Mr. T. C. Scott to officiate as deputy secretary to Government of Bengal in judicial and revenue department.

Mr. A. Scence to officiate as assistant to Secretary to Government of India in ditto ditto. Also to officiate as assistant to Secretary to Govern-

ments of India and Bengal in secret and political department.

June 9. Mr. A. Smelt to be civil and session judge of zillah Backergunge, in room of Mr. J. Stamford.

13. Mr. R. Torrens to be additional judge of zillah Chittagong.

The Hon. J. C. Erskine to be magistrate and collector of Dinapore, v. Mr. R. Torrens.

Mr. T. Sandys to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bogra.

Mr. E. Rentall to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Dinapore.

Mr. F. Lushington to conduct current duties of office of special deputy collector in Rajshahy, &c., until further orders.

14. Mr. J. C. Dick, land revenue collector, to be deputy opium agent at Patna, from 1st June.

Mr. F. Skipwith, magistrate of Patna, to be deputy post-master at that station, from 1st June.

20. Mr. R. Trotter to officiate, until further orders, as additional judge of zillah Nuddea.

Mr. J. S. May to be superintendent of Nuddea rivers.

Baboo Hurry Kishore Raie Behadour to be deputy collector in zillah Tipperah, and Syud Gholam Hyder Behadour to be ditto in zillah Pubna, under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

Mr. W. Onslow to officiate, until further orders, as magistrate of zillah Behar.

27. Mr. W. C. S. Cunningham to be vested with powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in Southern division of Cuttack.

Mr. H. V. Bayley to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in zillah Midnapore.

July 1. Ena. A. P. Phayre, 7th N.I., to be senior assistant to commissioner of Arrakan.

4. Mr. H. S. Lane to be additional judge in zillah Shahabad.

5. Mr. J. F. Hyde to take charge of office of clerk to committee for controlling expenditure of stationery.

6. Mr. C. Beadon to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 11th or Patna division.

10. Mr. A. C. Barwell to act as salt agent of Tumlook, v. Mr. H. S. Lane.

Mr. F. Stamford to officiate, until further orders, as collector of zillah Beerbhoom.

Mr. R. Houston to relieve Mr. A. F. Donnelly from current duties of collectorship of Midnapore, during his illness, or until further orders.

11. Mr. N. Smith to be collector of Rungpore.

Mr. R. Macan to be judge of West Burdwan, stationed at Bancoora, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as registrar of Sudder court.

Mr. T. Wyatt to officiate as civil and session judge of Bhagulpore, in room of Mr. J. Dunbar.

Mr. A. G. Macdonald to conduct current duties of office of civil and session judge of Dinapore, during Mr. Wyatt’s absence.

Mr. C. B. Quinton to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Sircar Chumprun, zillah Sarun.

Mr. W. T. Trotter to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Behar, but to retain charge of magistracy and collectorship of Purnea, until further orders.

Lieut. H. L. Bigge to officiate as a junior assistant to commissioner of Assam, in succession to Lieut. Backhouse.

Mr. W. S. Hudson to be deputy collector in zillah Mymensing, under Reg. IX. of 1833.

Mr. G. Beaton to be deputy collector in Midnapore and Hidgelee, under provisions of ditto.

Mr. R. Finney to be ditto ditto in ditto ditto, under ditto.

26. Mr. Charles Garstin to officiate as magistrate and collector of zillah Sarun.

27. Mr. J. H. Patton to officiate as civil session judge in zillah Hooghly.

Mr. A. Scence to officiate as magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs, superintendent of Alipore Jail, and a magistrate of Calcutta, v. Mr. Patton.

Mr. A. R. Young to be an assistant under com-

missioner of revenue and circuit of 12th or Bhau-
glopur division.

20. Mr. R. M. Skinner to be joint magistrate and
deputy collector of Moorsheadabad, retaining charge
of magistracy of Deerbhoom, until further orders.

Mr. H. W. Torrens to officiate as deputy secretary
to Government of India in judicial and revenue
department. Also to officiate as deputy secretary
to Governments of India and Bengal, in secret and
political department.

Mr. H. R. Alexander to officiate as deputy secretary
to Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and
Superintendent of Stamps, v. Mr. L. Magniac.

Aug. 7. Capt. R. B. Pemberton, 44th N.I., (now
on special duty at presidency) to proceed on a mission
to Bhojan and eventually to Thibet.—Assist.
Surg. W. Griffith, of establishment of Fort St.
George, to proceed in medical charge of the mission.
—Ena. Blake, 56th N.I., to command escort
of the mission.

15. Mr. W. T. Trotter to be magistrate of district
of Tirhooh.

Mr. F. E. Read to officiate as magistrate and
collector of Purneah, v. Mr. Trotter.

Mr. J. Stanforth to officiate as special deputy
collector for investigation of titles to hold land
free from payment of revenue in zillahs Ra-
jshahy, Dinagore and Ilungore, and deputy
collectors of Bogra and Pubna, in room of Mr.
Goad.

Mr. W. W. Bird to be a special commissioner
under Reg. XVII. of 1813, for investigation of
charges brought against Mr. C. R. Martin, civil
and session judge of Hooghly.

21. Brev. Capt. C. A. Stewart, 16th Bombay
N.I., and Lieut. C. M. Maude, 18th ditto, to be
placed under orders of resident at Hyderabad.

22. Lieut. J. R. Lumsden, 63d N.I., to be a
junior assistant to commissioner of Arracan, from
19th May last, v. Mr. W. S. Barnard dec.

23. Assist. Surg. John O'Dwyer to take charge
of records and remaining works of late Radnagore
Commercial Residency, v. Mr. J. W. Sage.

29. Mr. W. A. Law to officiate as joint magis-
trate and deputy collector of Bogra.

Mr. F. Stanforth to be an assistant under com-
missioner of revenue and circuit of 14th or Moor-
sheabad division.

Mr. C. T. Sealy to be an assistant under ditto
ditto of ditto.

Mr. G. L. Martin to exercise powers of joint
magistrate and deputy collector in zillah Cuttack.

Mr. J. Masey to be deputy collector in zillah
Moorsheadabad under Reg. IX. of 1833.

Mr. Charles Francis to be deputy collector of
Calcutta.

Sept. 5. Mr. W. Vansittart to officiate as joint
magistrate and deputy collector of 24-Pergunnahs.

Lieut. J. R. Abbott to officiate as a junior as-
sistant to Commissioner of Arracan, during absence
of Lieut. Rainey on sick cert.

Bahoo Russomoy Dutt to officiate as a commis-
sioner of Court of Requests, during absence of
Mr. Brietzke on sick cert.

6. Mr. R. H. Snell to act for Mr. H. Alexander
as second assistant to Accountant-General and to
Sub-Treasurer.

Capt. T. T. Harrington to assume office of mas-
ter-attendant of this port, under provisional ap-
pointment of Hon. the Court of Directors, v. Capt.
W. Hope dec.

Capt. A. B. Clapperton to be 1st assistant to
master-attendant.

Messrs. E. W. Wyly and Wm. Wynyard have
reported their arrival as writers on this estab.

Messrs. H. H. Greathed, C. Beadon, A. R. Young,
J. B. Mill, F. B. Gubbins, and C. T. Sealy, writers,
are reported qualified for the public service by pro-
ficiency in two of the native languages.

Mr. D. Cunliffe having exceeded the period
within which, under the orders of the Hon. the
Court of Directors, he ought to have qualified
himself for the public service by proficiency in the
native languages, has been ordered to return to
England; date 2d Aug. 1837.

Lieut. Col. J. Stewart, resident at Hyderabad,

resumed charge of his duties from Capt. J. Came-
ron on the 5th July.

Reported their Return:—Mr. W. Onslow, from
England, on 7th June; Capt. T. T. Harrington,
first assistant to master-attendant, on 6th July;
Mr. W. W. Bird, from England, on 8th Aug.; Mr.
James Donnithore, from sea, on 8th Aug.

Obtained leave of Absence.—June 27. Mr. W. P.
Goad, to Cape of Good Hope, for two years, for
health.—July 5. Mr. J. B. Marriage, to sea, for
eighteen months, for health.—17. Mr. George
Todd, to Cape of Good Hope, for two years, for
health.—Capt. Trevelyan, officiating political
agent at Kotah, to visit Calcutta, with a view to
his applying for permission to proceed to Cape of
Good Hope, for health.—Aug. 9. Mr. S. Carling,
resident counsellor at Malacca, for six months, to
Calcutta, for health.—12. Mr. James Lean, to Eu-
rope, during ensuing cold season.—30. Sir C.
D'Oyly, Bart., to Singapore, for six months, for
health (eventually to China).—Sept. 5. Mr. R.
Macan, for one month, on private affairs, prepa-
ratory to his embarkation for Europe on furlough.
—Mr. D. J. Money, to Singapore, for six months,
for health.

BY LIEUT. GOV. OF THE N. W. PROVINCES.

May 16. Mr. J. Brewster to officiate as deputy
collector for investigation of claims to hold lands
exempt from payment of revenue in Goruckpore
division.

June 1. Ram Surin Das to be deputy collector
in zillah Meerut, under Reg. IX. of 1837.

2. Mr. T. P. Woodcock to be joint magistrate
and deputy collector of Agra from 22d May. Mr.
Woodcock to continue to officiate as magistrate
and collector of Allyghur until further orders.

Mr. R. Alexander to officiate as joint magistrate
and deputy collector of Agra.

Mr. R. B. Morgan to be joint magistrate and de-
puty collector of Hummerpore, from 22d May.

Mr. George Blunt to officiate as magistrate and
collector of Agra, until further orders.

8. Mr. Henry Swetenham to be judge of Fur-
ruckabad, from 29th May.

Mr. R. T. Tucker to be an assistant under com-
missioner of Agra division.

22. Mr. W. Hunter to be joint magistrate and
deputy collector of Ghazeepore.

27. Capt. A. Jackson, 30th N.I., to officiate as
deputy post-master at Meerut, during absence of
Lieut. H. Boyd, on medical certificate.

29. Mr. W. B. Wright to be deputy collector in
zillah Allyghur, under Reg. IX. of 1833.

July. 12. Mr. W. E. Money, deputy collector of
customs at Beharunpore, to exercise powers of
joint magistrate and deputy collector in district.

21. Mr. H. H. Greathed to be an assistant under
commissioner of Rohilkund division.

22. Mr. W. P. Okeden to conduct duties of a ses-
sions judge at Moradabad.

25. Assist. Surg. J. T. Pearson to perform medi-
cal duties of civil station of Jaunpore.

26. Mr. G. F. Edmonstone to exercise powers of
joint magistrate and deputy collector at Beharun-
pore.

27. Mr. J. Mahery to exercise powers of ditto
ditto in district of Mozuffernuggur.

Aug. 2. Mr. W. E. Money to officiate as collector
of customs at Mirzapore, during absence of
Mr. Todd.

Mr. M. F. Muir to officiate as deputy collector
of customs at Beharunpore.

7. Mr. D. H. Crawford to officiate as joint mag-
istrate and deputy collector of Muttra.

10. Mr. R. J. Taylor to be additional judge of
Goruckpore.

Mr. T. P. Woodcock to be magistrate and col-
lector of Ally Chur.

Mr. D. B. Morrison to be judge of Jaunpore.

Mr. C. W. Fagan to be joint magistrate and de-
puty collector of Agra.

11. Mr. C. W. Fagan to officiate as magistrate
and collector of Moradabad until further orders.

21. Mr. A. K. Lindsay, civil surgeon, to be deputy post-master at Benares from 16th Aug.

22. Mr. A. P. Currie to be magistrate and collector of Benares.

Mr. A. C. Heyland to be magistrate and collector of Ghazepore. Mr. Heyland will continue to officiate as judge of Azimgur until further orders.

28. Mr. E. H. Morland to officiate as civil auditor and deputy accountant, N.W. Provinces.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Under the appointment of the Supreme Government, the Lord Bishop has licensed the Rev. Charles Wimberley, B.A., chaplain to the church and station of Barrackpore; and the Rev. W. O. Ruspini, M.A., chaplain to the church and garrison of Fort William.

The following gentlemen having been respectively ordained for this diocese, have also received the Bishop's licence to officiate as missionary ministers, namely:—1. The Rev. Josiah Hughes, at Malacca. 2. The Rev. J. J. Moore, at Agra. 3. The Rev. C. E. Driberg, at Barrpore, near Calcutta. 4. The Rev. J. C. Thompson, district Calcutta.

At an ordination held at the Collegiate Chapel of Bishop's College, on the 24th June, the following gentlemen were severally ordained by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, namely:—The Rev. Josiah Hughes, priest; and J. F. Goldstein and Krishnamohan Banerjee, both of Bishop's College, deacons.

Under the appointment of the Supreme Government, the Lord Bishop has licensed the Rev. R. P. Brooke, B.A., joint chaplain to the church and station of Cawnpore.

The Rev. Wm. H. Meiklejohn has been appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors, junior minister of the Church of Scotland on this establishment, and reported his arrival at the presidency on the 6th July.

Furlough.—The Rev. J. Bateman, domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to Europe, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, June 5, 1837—Cadets of Infantry Campbell MacMillan, A. B. Fenwick, and J. J. Maclean admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. J. A. Staig admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

Capt. Alfred Jackson, 30th N.I., to officiate as paymaster of native pensioners at Meerut and Haupur, during absence of Lieut. Boyd on leave to hills north of Deyrah, or until further orders.

June 12.—Maj. Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, K.C.H., of H.M. service (having reported his arrival), admitted on staff at this presidency, v. Maj. Gen. James Watson, C.B., who has proceeded to Europe.

19th N.I. Capt. J. D. Syers to be major, Lieut. J. S. Howell to be capt. of a company, and Ens. Alex. C. Boswell to be lieut., from 20th May 1837, in suc. to Major Wm. Pasmore dec.

Lieut. R. P. Aleock, 46th N.I., to be an officiating deputy assist. qu. mast. general, in room of Capt. Codrington promoted in department.

Cadets of Infantry W. F. Nuthall, L. A. McLean, and T. E. Ogilvie admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. Francis Anderson, M.D., and Henry Freeth admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. H. T. Tapp to be col., v. Col. Hastings Dare dec., with rank from 9th March 1837, v. Col. (Maj. Gen. Sir J. W. Adams, K.C.B., dec.—Major Newton Wallace to be lieut. col. from 9th March 1837, v. Lieut. Col. H. T. Tapp prom.

33d N.I. Capt. John Hoggan to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Collin Campbell to be capt. of a company, and Ens. E. S. Capel to be lieut., from 9th March 1837, in suc. to Major N. Wallace prom.

9th N.I. Ens. George Verner to be lieut., from 20th April 1835, v. Lieut. R. St. J. Lucas pensioned.

June 19.—Lieut. Thomas Dalryll, 49d N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 15th June 1837.

Assist. Surg. A. Webb to be 2d assist. garrison surgeon of Fort William, v. Assist. Surg. Allan Gilmore, M.D., deceased.

Cadet of Cavalry H. R. Grindlay admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.—Cadets of Infantry C. C. Robertson, Money Staples, John Gordon, N. B. Chamberlain, Francis Tomba, P. C. Tomba, Wm. J. Knox, J. I. Mainwaring, Walter Birch, William Chester, W. R. Cunningham, Edw. Cook, A. O. Farquharson, C. E. Hickey, and H. B. Melville admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. Edward Foaker and James Macaush admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

The services of 1st-Lieut. H. M. Durand, corps of engineers, placed at disposal of Lieut. Governor of N. W. Provinces, for purpose of reporting on drainage of Nujut Ghar Jheel in Dehly territory, and framing an accurate estimate of the expense.

Assist. Surg. J. C. Smith to perform medical duties of civil station of Purneah, during absence of Assist. Surg. Chapman, M.D.; date 13th June.

Cadet of Artillery John Elliot admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-Lieut.—Cadet of Infantry W. H. Oakes admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensign.

June 26.—19th N.I. Ens. W. L. Mackeson to be lieut., from 18th June 1837, v. Lieut. P. D. Warren dec.

Cadet of Cavalry Matthew Ward admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.—Cadet of Infantry F. M. H. Burlton admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensign.

July 3.—18th N.I. Lieut. J. C. C. Gray to be capt. of a company, and Ens. H. E. Pearson to be lieut. from 26th June 1837, in suc. to Capt. Curwen Gale transf. to invalid establishment.

Cadets of Infantry W. H. Jerome, J. G. Holmes, and J. C. Haughton admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Assist. Surg. W. F. Sealy to perform medical duties of civil station of Backergunge, v. Assist. Surg. J. C. Smith.

July 5.—Assist. Surg. J. G. Vos, M.D., to be deputy apothecary to Hon. Company, v. Assist. Surg. J. T. Pearson, whose services are placed at disposal of Lieut. Governor of N. W. Provinces.

July 10.—25th N.I. Lieut. J. D. Kennedy to be capt. of a company, and Ens. H. J. C. Shakespear to be lieut. from 5th July 1837, in suc. to Capt. H. C. Wilson transf. to invalid establishment.

Cadets of Infantry R. A. Ramsay, Alex. Skene, Thomas Spankie, B.A., W. E. Mulcaster, Thomas Tallish, T. H. Shum, John Robinson, H. A. Sandeman, P. H. K. Dewall, and James Wardlaw, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. George Rae, R. C. Gmace, and T. W. Wilson admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Head-Quarters, May 24, 1837.—The following removals and postings of medical officers ordered:

—Surgeons John Turner (on furl.) from 20th to 49th N.I.; John Griffiths from 52d to 28th do.; and Alex. McK. Clark (new prom.) to 52d do.—Assist. Surgeons E. T. Downes (on furl.) from 49th to 15th N.I.; D. A. Macleod (on furl.) from Assam Light Infantry to 17th N.I.; J. M. Brandler, M.D. (on furl.) to 23d do.; David Brown (on furl.) from Sylhet Light Infantry Bat. to 37th N.I.; Adam Thomson (on furl.) from Hurraugh Light Infantry Bat. to 38th do.; R. W. Wrightson (on furl.) from Arracan Local Bat. to 61st do.; Finlay Malcolm from 5th to 37th do.; Wm. Stevenson, sen., from 1st to 40th do.; and J. H. W. Waugh (on furl.) from 40th to 1st do.

May 25.—The following station and regimental orders confirmed:—Lieut. and Adj. W. C. Hicks, 3d N.I., to act as station staff at Myingoor, v. Port who has been permitted to resign that appointment; date 10th May.—Lieut. W. H. Balders to act as adj. to 16th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Evans; date 10th May.

May 27.—Assist. Surg. F. Furnell posted to Assam Light Infantry, which he will join on being relieved from his present employment as assistant civil surgeon at Beerbhoom.

The following division and station orders confirmed:—Capt. R. D. White, 69th N.I., to officiate

as assist. adj. gen. to Saugor division, during absence of Capt. R. Bayldon, as a temp. arrangement; date 12th May.—Surg. W. Mitchelson, 402 23d, to afford medical aid to 28th N.I. in Mewar; date 14th May.

Cornet L. H. Hardyman (recently brought on effective strength) posted to 5th L.C.

May 29.—Lieut. Col. E. J. Honeywood (on furl, new prom.) posted to 7th L.C.

May 31.—The undermentioned Ensigns to do duty, viz.:—G. B. Hobson with 15th N.I. at Barrackpore; J. F. Garstin with 73d do. at Barrackpore; and T. F. Hobday with 34th do. at Delhi.

June 6.—The following unposted Ensigns to do duty:—C. A. Nielson and F. H. Thomas with 9th N.I. at Barrackpore; J. D. Willan with 15th do. at Barrackpore.

Lieut. E. W. Ravenscroft, invalid estab., permitted to reside in Calcutta, and draw his stipend from presidency pay office.

June 7.—Cornet M. J. Turnbull (recently brought on effective strength) posted to 7th L.C. at Cawnpore.

June 13.—Surg. A. McK. Clark, 52d regt., to afford medical aid to 13th N.I. during indisposition of Surg. Griffiths, 1, date 31st May.

The following removals and postings of division staff-officers made:—Capt. R. Bayldon, assist. adj. gen. (on leave, preparatory to furlough), from Saugor to Benares division.—Capt. J. D. Douglas, assist. adj. gen., from Benares to Meerut division.—Capt. C. Andrews, deputy assist. adj. gen., from Meerut to Saugor division.

Capt. W. G. Cooney, brigade major at Barrackpore, to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. to Benares division.

Capt. John Crowsdale, 70th N.I., to act as brigade major at Barrackpore, until further orders.

June 14.—The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—Colonels G. Swinney (on furl) from 2d bat. to 2d brigade; J. F. Dundas (new prom.) to 2d bat.; J. A. Buggs (new prom.) to 5th bat.—Lieut. Col. W. Battine (on staff employ) from 3d to 2d bat.; G. E. Gowan (on staff employ) from 3d brigade to 5th bat.; J. F. Pereira (new prom.) to 3d bat.; C. Graham (new prom.) to 3d brigade.—Majors T. Chadwick from 2d to 3d bat.; G. Brooke (new prom.) to 1st brigade; T. Lumsden (new prom., and on staff employ) to 2d bat.—Capt. C. Dallas (on staff employ) from 1st tr. 3d brigade to 1st tr. 1st brigade; L. Burroughs (on furl) from 1st comp. 1st bat. to 1st tr. 3d brigade. A. Wilson from 4th comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat.; G. S. Lawrenson (on temporary staff employ) from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 2d comp. 4th bat.; E. C. T. B. Hughes from 2d comp. 4th bat. to 4th comp. 2d bat.; H. Clerk (new prom.) to 2d comp. 3d bat.; E. F. Day (new prom.) to 1st comp. 1st bat.

June 21.—Lieut. R. N. Raikes, 67th N.I., to act as adj. to Arracan local bat. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. J. R. Lumsden on civil employ; date 15th May.

June 23.—12th N.I. Ens. F. D. Atkinson to be Interpreter and qu. master.

June 24.—The following unposted Ensigns to do duty:—Campbell MacMillan with 9th N.I. at Barrackpore; A. B. Fenwick and D. J. Maclean, 15th do., at Barrackpore.

Assist. Surg. T. Russell, 1st L.C., to relieve Surg. W. Mitchelson from temporary medical charge of 28th N.I.; date of station order 10th June.

Maj. Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, K.C.B., of H.M. service, to command Presidency division.

2d-Lieut. G. Kirby, 1st comp., to act as adj. and qu. master to 3d bat. of artillery, v. Day prom.; date of bat. order 11th June.

June 29.—The following unposted Ensigns to do duty:—W. F. Nuthall with 9th N.I. at Barrackpore; L. A. McLean and T. E. Ogilvie, 15th do., at Barrackpore.

June 30.—67th N.I. Lieut. F. Rainsford to be adj., v. Cotton prom.

July 1.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Colonels (Maj. Gen.) J. R. Lumley from 62d to 9th N.I.; (Maj. Gen.) R. Patton, C.B., on furl, from 9th to 62d do.; T. P. Smith from left wing European regt. to 29th N.I.; P. Le Fevre, on furl, from 29th N.I. to left wing European regt.;

H. T. Tapp, new prom., to 64th N.I.—Lieut. Col. S. Hawthorne, on furl, from 53d to 15th N.I.; N. Wallace, new prom., to 53d do.

July 4.—The following unposted Cornet and Ensigns to do duty:—Cornet R. H. Grindlay with 8th L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares.—Ensigns F. Tombs and F. C. Tombs with 5th N.I. at Secrore, Benares; H. B. Melville, A. O. Farquharson, J. I. Mainwaring, and F. Cook, 9th do., at Barrackpore; W. Chester, 11th do., at Barrackpore; N. B. Chamberlain, W. Birch, and W. R. Cunningham, 70th do., at Barrackpore; M. Staples, J. Gordon, C. C. Robertson, and C. E. Hickey, 73d do., at Barrackpore.

July 5.—Ens. C. Doveton to do duty with 40th N.I. at Dinapore; confirmed as a station order of 29th June.

Ens. N. B. Chamberlain, at present attached to 70th, to do duty with 9th N.I., at Barrackpore.

For William, July 17.—1st N.I. Ens. Augustus Turner to be lieut. from 28th June 1837, v. Lieut. Thomas Gifford dec.

54th N.I. Capt. C. F. Uquhart to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. F. Beaton to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Alex. Gillanders to be lieut., from 26th Jan 1837, in suc. to Major Wm. Turner retired.

Lieut. G. J. Fraser, 1st L.C., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 13th July 1837.

Cadets of Infantry A. H. C. Sewell, J. M. Swinton, and A. C. Plowden admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

July 31.—Assist. Surg. Allan Webb directed to attend on Lord Bishop of Calcutta on his lordship resuming his tour of visitation.

July 24.—69th N.I. Ens. George Ranken to be lieut. from 3d March 1837, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Roderick Macdonald dec.

Assist. Surg. John Colvin, M.D., to be surgeon from 13th July 1837, v. Surg. David Renton dec.

Lieut. W. E. Hay, European Regt., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 19th July 1837.

Cadet of Infantry W. T. Fergusson admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Mr. James Donaldson admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

July 31.—Assist. Surg. Wm. Stevenson, sen., to be surgeon, from 30th July 1837, v. Surg. W. P. Muston dec.

Surg. John Grant to be apothecary to East-India Company, v. Surg. W. P. Muston dec.

Surg. A. R. Jackson, M.D., to officiate as apothecary to East-India Company, during absence of Surg. Grant, on until further orders.

Aug. 1.—Assist. Surg. G. Rae to perform medical duties of civil station of Beelbloom, v. Assist. Surg. F. Furnell.

Aug. 2.—Lieut. J. R. Abbott, 12th N.I., to do duty with Arracan Local Battalion.

Assist. Surg. H. Freeth to perform medical duties of civil station of Nowgong in Assam.

Aug. 7.—Infantry. Major James Watkins to be lieut. col. from 24th July 1837, v. Lieut. Col. David Dowie dec.

62d N.I. Capt. and Brev. Maj. Robert Becher to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. V. Mc Grath to capt. of a company, and Ens. D. E. Bower to be lieut., from 24th July 1837, in suc. to Major James Watkins prom.

67th N.I. Capt. Henry Lawrence to be major, Lieut. W. B. Thompson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. L. N. Raikes to be lieut., from 3d Aug. 1837, in suc. to Major Wm. Grant dec.

Mr. A. C. Morrison admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Aug. 14.—Assist. Surg. Wm. Boll to be surgeon, v. Surg. John Tytler dec., with rank from 13th July 1837, v. Surg. David Renton dec.

Assist. Surg. John Greig to be surgeon, v. Surg. J. J. Paterson dec., with rank from 30th July 1837, v. Surg. W. P. Muston dec.

The following promotions made in Army Commissariat Department:—Capt. C. J. Lewis, 2d class, to be an assist. com. gen. of 1st class, v. Capt. W. Barnett resigned; Capt. H. R. Osborn, deputy assist. 1st class, to be an assist. com. gen.

of 2d class, v. Capt. C. J. Lewis; Capt. J. C. Tudor, 2d class, to be a deputy assist. com. gen. of 1st class, v. Capt. H. R. Osborn. Lieut. J. Skinner, sub-assist., to be a deputy assist. com. gen. of 2d class, v. Capt. J. C. Tudor.

Aug. 16.—The services of Lieut. John Anderson, corps of engineers, placed at disposal of Lieut. Governor of N. W. Provinces, for purpose of being employed in construction of canals for irrigation in district of Moradabad, as soon as he shall be relieved from his present duties by Lieut. E. L. Ommamey, of corps of engineers, who is appointed executive engineer Ramghur division, in his room.

The services of the following officers placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief:—Major Thos. Dickinson, 55th N.I., late commissioner of Arrakan, and Capt. M. G. White, 66th do., late senior assistant to above commissioner.

Aug. 21.—Surg. James Mellis, M.D., now officiating superintending surgeon, to be a superintending surgeon on estab. from 13th July 1837, v. Renton dec.

Surg. Alex. Halliday, M.D., presidency surgeon, to officiate as superintending surgeon, during period Mr. Smith may be employed in medical board.

Aug. 28.—52d N.I. Ens. Edwin Wiggins to be lieut. from 8th Aug. 1837, v. Lieut. Wm. Shaw, dec.

54th N.I. Ens. Wm. Morrison to be lieut. from 14th May 1837, v. Lieut. Alex. Gillanders, dec.

58th N.I. Ens. H. C. Airey to be lieut. from 8th Aug. 1837, v. Lieut. H. M. Harwell, dec.

67th N.I. Ens. F. W. Hicks to be lieut. from 5th Aug. 1837, v. Lieut. C. L. N. Raikes, dec.

Aug. 31.—The following officers, who were lately in service of King of Oude, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief:—Maj. C. J. C. Davidson, corps of Engineer; Surg. Ebenezer Clarkson.

Sept. 4.—Regt. of Artillery. Capt. and Brev. Maj. Thomas Croxton to be major, 1st lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Humfrey to be capt., and 2d lieut. V. Eyre to be 1st lieut. in suc. to Major J. C. Hyde, retired, with rank from 27th April 1837, v. Maj. C. Graham prom.—Superann. 2d Lieut. Thos. Brougham brought on effective strength of regt.

38th N.I. Capt. E. S. Hawkins to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. J. B. Kuyvet to be capt. of a company, and Ens. John Waterfield to be lieut. v. from 30th March 1837, in suc. to Major W. Aldous retired.

60th N.I. Ens. Daniel Stansbury to be lieut. from 13th March 1837, v. Lieut. O. J. Younghusband retired.

Assist. Surg. J. S. Sullivan to be surgeon, v. Surg. J. F. Royle resigned, with rank from 30th July 1837, v. Surg. W. P. Muxton, dec.

Lieut. W. H. R. Poland, 7th N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 29th Aug. 1837.

Lieut. R. S. Simpson, 27th N.I., to be a sub. assist. com. general, to fill a vacancy in Army Commissariat.

Assist. Surg. J. McClelland, in medical charge of Orphan School, to officiate as second assistant garrison surgeon, during absence of Assist. Surg. A. Webb on duty with Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Cadets of Infantry E. D. Watson, M. B. Whish, and F. P. Rivers, admitted on estab. and promoted to ensigns.

Lieut. J. Butler, 55th N.I., doing duty with Assam Sebundy corps, permitted to rejoin his own regiment.

Ens. Charles Scott, 27th N.I., lately app. to do duty with Assam Light Infantry, removed to Assam Sebundy corps, v. Butler.

Sept. 6.—Lieut. George Johnston, 46th N.I., to be a sub. assist. com. general to fill a vacancy in Army Commissariat Department.

Sept. 8.—The following officers to do duty with Arracan Local Battalion:—Lieut. Charles Appothor, 41st N.I.; Ens. C. L. Edwards, 70th do.

Head-Quarters, July 7.—The following division and other orders confined:—Assist. Surg. John Balfour, attached to presidency general hospital, to proceed to Hazarebaugh by dawk, and do duty with H. M. 49th regt., date 23d June.—Assist. Surg.

Assist. Journ. N. S. Vol. 24. No. 96.

A. Mackean, of 9th, to afford medical and to 13th N.I., during absence of Assist. Surg. W. Rait; date 20th June.—Ens. J. Chambers to act as inter. and qu. mast. to 21st N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Besant; date 1st July.

July 10.—Brev. Capt. G. A. Barbor, 8th L. C., to be 2d in command of 3d Local Horse, v. 2d do.—who is permitted to resign that situation.

July 12.—Lieut. G. Tylee to act as adj. to left wing of 53d N. I. until further orders; date 2d July.

July 15.—The following young officers to do duty:—Cornet Mathew Wood with 8th L.C. at Sultempore, Benares.—Ensigns W. H. Oakley with 9th N.I., at Barrackpore; and F. M. H. Burton with 70th do. at ditto.

July 18.—71st N.I. Lieut. C. C. J. Scott, 32d N.I., to act as inter. and qu. mast. (Lieut. R. Ramsay, of 10th N.I., acting inter. and qu. mast., having been directed to rejoin his own corps).

Ens. Charles Scott, 27th N.I., to do duty with Assam Light Infantry, from 14th July.

July 19.—Lieut. W. Broadfoot to act as adj. to European Regt., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Clark; date 11th July.

July 21.—Capt. Wm. Barnett, 53d N.I., assist. com. gen., at his own request permitted to resign his situation in commissariat department.

July 22.—The following young officers to do duty:—Ensigns J. G. Holmes and J. C. Houghton with 73d N.I. at Barrackpore.

July 23 and 31.—The following Assist. Surgeons, at present at General Hospital, directed to proceed to stations specified, and to do duty under orders of the several Superintending Surgeons, &c.:—Assist. Surgs. W. J. Loch, J. A. Staig, and F. Anderson, M.D., to Cawnpore; H. Freeth, to Benares; E. Fozaker and J. Macarush to Dinapore.

The following unposted ensigns to do duty:—A. Skeue, W. E. Mulcaster, and J. Robinson, with 9th N.I. at Barrackpore; T. Spink, &c., 54th do., at Meerut at his own request; T. Tulloh, and P. H. K. Dewaal, 12th do., at Barrackpore; J. Wardlaw, 73d do., at do.; R. A. Ramsay, 7th do., at Almorah, at his own request; W. H. Jermie, 51st do., at Dinapore.

The following division and other orders confirmed:—Lieut. H. W. Fraser to act as adj. to left wing 45th N.I., during its separation from head quarters of regt.; date 12th July.—Assist. Surg. T. Smith, M.D., 8th L.C., to take medical charge of post of Juanpore, consequent on departure for Calcutta of Assist. Surg. J. G. Vos, M.D.; date 15th July.—Assist. Surg. H. J. Tucker, M.D., to have medical charge of 71st N.I., in room of Assist. Surg. R. Fullerton, M.D., dec.; date 21st July.—Assist. Surg. W. Brydon, 4th L.C., to proceed to Seharunpore, and afford medical aid to left wing 18th N.I.; date 23d July.

Aug. 1.—Lieut. V. Lamb to act as inter. and qu. mast. to 51st N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Inter. and Qu. Mast. W. Lamb; date 21st July.

Aug. 4.—The following young officers to do duty:—Ensigns H. A. Sandeman with 12th N.I. at Barrackpore, A. C. Plowden, at his own request, with 3d do. at Allygurh; F. H. Shum, 15th do. at Barrackpore; A. H. C. Sewell, and M. M. Swinton, 71st do. at Cawnpore (since altered to do duty with 4th N.I.).

Lieut. R. Ramsay to officiate as inter. and qu. mast. to 10th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Inter. and Qu. Mast. R. G. Grange; date 28th July.

Aug. 8.—Surgeons E. T. Harpur (on furl.) removed from 55th to 43d N.I., and John Colvin, M.D. (late prom.) posted to 55th do.

Aug. 9.—Ens. R. F. Fanshawe removed from right wing European regt. to 10th N.I.

Ens. M. E. Sherwill removed from 64th to 60th N.I. at his own request.

Aug. 16.—Assist. Surg. J. A. Staig to proceed to Arracan, and to do duty with troops at that province; date of division order 30th July.

Ens. John Barrett removed, at his own request, from 45th to 25th N.I.

Aug. 19.—Lieut. J. Hunter to act as adj. to 53d N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Talbot; date 1st Aug.

Civil Assist. Surg. T. W. Burt to afford medical aid to 55th N.I., in room of Surg. J. Colvin, m.d., permitted to proceed towards presidency in anticipation of leave, on med. cert.; date 26th July.

25th N.I. Lieut. A. H. Dyke to be adjutant, v. Kennedy prom.

Aug. 21.—The following presidency division orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. C. Brown to orders for Arracan, and afford medical aid to troops in that province; date 1st Aug.—Assist. Surg. W. J. Loch, from general hospital, to do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum; date ditto.—Ensigns A. H. C. Sewell and J. M. Swinton, who were previously appointed to do duty with 71st, to join and do duty with 4th N.I. at Berhampore; date 4th Aug.

The following removals and postings ordered:—Col. (Mal. Gen.) A. Duncan from 53d to 5th N.I.; Col. M. Boyd, on furl., from 5th to 23d do.; Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) W. Dunlop from 67th to 24 do.; Lieut. Col. J. Watkins, new prom., to 67th do.

Surg. A. R. Jackson, m.d. (officiating apothecary to Hon. Company), removed from 7th bat. artillery to 41st N.I., and Surg. George Angus from latter to former corps.

Aug. 22.—Assist. Surg. A. Maclean, 9th L.C., to make over charge of 13th N.I. to Surg. John Griffiths, and proceed to Deoleah, and perform medical duties of that post, during indisposition of Assist. Surg. W. Rait; date 12th July.

Lieut. C. Ekins to act as adj. to 7th L.C. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. S. J. Tabor; date 1st Aug.

Capt. Archdale Wilson, 3d comp. 24 bat. artillery, to proceed to Dum-Dum, and report his arrival to acting Commandant of Artillery.

Assist. Surg. R. Marshall, m.d., appointed to 66th N.I., and directed to proceed and join at Bangoorah, on being relieved from duty on which he is at present employed with H.M. 49th Foot.

70th N.I. Lieut. D. T. Caddy to be interpreter and quartermaster.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—June 26. Capt. Curwen Gale, 18th N.I., at his own request.—July 5. Capt. H. C. Wilson, 25th N.I., ditto.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—June 7. Sub-Lieut. Peter Allen, ordnance commissariat department, on pension sanctioned by Hon. the Court of Directors in their letter of 27th March 1829 (to have rank of captain by brevet).—Aug. 21. Capt. J. E. Watson, invalid estab., on pension of his rank.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—June 12. Capt. J. D. Nash, 33d N.I.—Capt. John Evans, 15th N.I.—Lieut. R. T. Sandeman, 33d N.I.—19. Capt. R. H. Miles, 1st N.I.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Winter, 50th N.I.—1st Lieut. John Innes, artillery.—July 3. 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. H. Backhouse, regt. artillery.—Fus. C. Crossman, 7th N.I.—10. Capt. Charles Newberry, 9th N.I.—Capt. C. H. Cobbe, 10th N.I.—17. 2d Lieut. John Rogers, artillery.—24. Capt. W. F. Beaton, 54th N.I.—Sept. 4. Lieut. E. Darvall, 57th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—June 5. Lieut. W. B. Holmes, 12th N.I., for health.—30. Lieut. W. R. Dunmore, 31st N.I., for health.—July 3. Capt. H. C. Wilson, 25th N.I., for health.—5. Assist. Surg. E. W. Eyre, Madras estab., for health.—10. Ens. G. A. Brett, 41st N.I., for health.—17. Lieut. F. P. Fulcher, 67th N.I., for health.—Capt. Wm. Conway, 53d N.I. (permission granted by the Madras government).—24. Assist. Surg. Thomas Chapman, attach to civil station of Purneah, for health.—31. Lieut. Wm. Carnegie, 58th N.I., for health.—Aug. 7. Lieut. Thomas Smith, 15th N.I., for health.—Surg. Donald Campbell, on private affairs.—Assist. Surg. H. M. Tweedell, for health.—14. Lieut. H. S. Grimes, 46th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. Charles Windsor, 53d N.I., on ditto.—Ens. W. C. Lloyd, 53d N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. Alex. Crighton, m.d., for health.—16. Lieut. E. S. Capel, 53d N.I., for one year, without pay (his previous leave to Ceylon cancelled).—21. Lieut. Col. S. Watson, 50th N.I., for health.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—July 7. Lieut. Charles

Wollaston, 8th L.C.—22. Surg. I. Jackson.—29. Capt. E. Herring, 87th N.I.—Aug. 2. Lieut. A. W. Fraser, m.d. estab.—9. Col. T. Shubrick, 7th L.C., in extension.—16. Col. J. F. Dundas, 2d bat. artillery.—Lieut. G. E. Herbert, 9th L.C.—Lieut. C. V. Hazet, 9th L.C.—21. Lieut. S. C. Starkey, 7th N.I.

To visit Mhow (preparatory to ditto ditto, and Bombay).—Aug. 9. Capt. A. Wilson, 64th N.I.—Lieut. H. H. Lloyd, 72d N.I.—Surg. George Baillie, 72d N.I.

To Singapore.—Aug. 7. 1st Lieut. James Whiteford, regt. of artillery, for 15 months, for health.—9. Brigadier G. R. Penny, commanding station of Barrackpore, for four months, for health.—14. Maj. George Warren, right wing European Regt., for five months, for health.—26. Ens. E. N. Croft, 65th N.I., for six months, for health.

To China.—Aug. 7. Lieut. A. H. E. Boileau, corps of engineers, for six months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Aug. 7. Lieut. W. P. Robbins, 15th N.I., for two years, for health.—18. Ens. G. B. Hobson, doing duty with 15th N.I., for eighteen months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

JUNE 21. *Pegasus*, Hewlett, from Mauritius and Ceylon.—22. *Finfild*, Sly, from Mauritius, &c.—23. *Mary Ann Webb*, Lloyd, from Liverpool; *Clanmont*, Dunbar, from Bombay and Madras.—26. *Edmonstone*, McDougall, from Bombay.—JULY 4. *Paragon*, Curtis, from Boston.—5. *Baboo*, Brock, from London.—7. *Jutland*, Moore, from Mauritius.—8. *Esther*, Douglas, from Liverpool, Rio de Janeiro, and Madras.—10. *Pauser*, McKellar, from London; *Imogene*, Riley, from London; *Prinsep*, Lyster, from Mauritius.—13. *Will Watch*, Barrington, from Acheen.—16. *Warrior*, Stone, from Liverpool.—18. *Sir Edward Ross*, Gowan, from Mouleen.—*Donal Whorler*, Bouch, from Liverpool.—*Sultana*, Poole, from Sunderland.—31. *Mandain*, McDonald, from Liverpool.—AUG. 1. *Amstel*, Hesse, from Mauritius.—4. *Junna*, Robinson, from Liverpool.—9. *Prince Regent*, Altken, from Mauritius and Madras.—11. *Portland*, Tait, from Mauritius.—12. *Isabella Cooper*, Currie, from London.—22. *Ripley*, Stewart, from Liverpool; *Earl Grey*, Talbert, from Mauritius; H. M. S. *Pelorus*, Harding, from England and Cape.—24. *William Baras*, Noue, from London. *Thomas Blith*, Rowe, from Mauritius.—29. *Delect*, Snell, from London and Cape; *Remond*, McLean, from Greenock; *Piemont*, Weir, from Lima; *Mary Ann*, Anderson, from Mauritius.—31. *Buttanan*, Leith, from Mauritius.—SEPT. 2. *Muenya*, Brown, from Bombay.—4. *Jean*, Gohrie, from London.—5. *Im*, Whelan, from Mauritius.—8. *Bombay*, Waugh, from London; *Comandant*, Bachelor, from Mauritius.—10. *Hope*, Combes, from N.S. Wales; *Sai*, h. Sadler, from Mauritius; *Bengal Packet*, Stewart, from China, &c.—11. *Queen Mary*, Ireland, from Liverpool and Rio.

Departures from Calcutta.

JULY 9. *Madeira*, Nily, for Bourbon.—11. *Fath*, Landev, for Mouleen.—13. *Glynar*, Cowi, for London.—16. *Blakely*, Snipe, for China.—17. *Parrot*, Robinson, for Penang and Singapore.—19. *Triton*, Blane, for Bordeaux; *Mary Ann Webb*, Lloyd, for Liverpool.—AUG. 6. *Baboo*, Brock, for Mauritius.—23. *Protector*, Buttanshaw, for Mauritius.—27. *Donal Whorler*, Bouch, for Liverpool (since put back to Diamond Harbour with loss of anchors).—SEPT. 9. *Warrior*, Stone, for London.

Sailed from Saugor.

JUNE 14. *Crusader*, Wickman, for Liverpool.—22. *Thomas Snook*, Baker, for Mauritius.—JULY 7. *Frankland*, Webb, for Liverpool.—15. *India*, McFarlane, for London; *Hibernia*, Gilles, for London; *Charles Hartley*, Hopper, for Mauritius.—17. *Crown*, Ponsomby, for Liverpool. *Lyander*, Currie, for London.—18. *Jupiter*, Ramsay, for Cape and London.—21. *Dorothy*, for Liverpool.—22. *Aberton*, Shute, for Mauritius, Cape and London; *Mary Hearty*, Mackie, for Liverpool.—23. *Ranger*, Jellard, for Liverpool.—24. *Dauntless*, Pinder, for London.—30. *Elmva*, Fairhurst, for Liverpool.—AUG. 1. *Comandant*, Chesser, for London; *Hoophy*, Bailey, for Mauritius.—3. *James Turcan*, Turcan, for Liverpool; *General Kipl*, Poord, for China; *Bride*, Porter, for Mauritius.—

4. *Gunga*, Youngusband, for Liverpool.—5. *Abercrombie Robinson*, Scott, for China.—7. *Inogenne*, Riley, for Liverpool.—10. *Hereford*, Reuben, for Liverpool.—11. *Rosendale*, Freend, for Liverpool.—16. *Edward Barnett*, Proudfoot, and *William Metcalf*, Philipson, both for London; *Mary Hatley*, Priestman, and *Kerher*, Douglas, both for Liverpool.—23. *Hope*, McCullum, for N. S. Wales.—24. *George the 14th*, Drayner, for China.—29. *Aurora*, Cox, and *Bengal*, Wilson, both for London.—30. *Parsee*, McKellar, and *William Rodger*, Crawford, both for London.—SEPT. 1. *John McLeilan*, McDonald, for London.—2. *Adelaide*, Guthrie, for London.—7. *Junna*, Robinson, for China.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 13. At Ava, the lady of Lieut. Col. Burney, Resident at that court, of a son.

May 7. At Dacca, the lady of Capt. H. Jervis White, 50th N.I., of a daughter.

16. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. D'Monte, of a son.

20. At Turpore factory, the lady of W. V. Woodhouse, Esq., of a son.

22. At Puloora factory, zillah Rajshahy, Mrs. A. C. Monnier, of a son.

23. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. J. C. C. Gray, 21st N.I., of a daughter.

26. At Lucknow, the lady of Major C. J. C. Davidson, engineers, of a daughter.

29. At Mussorie, the lady of J. S. Clarke, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

30. At Meerut, the lady of Major Garstin, superintending engineer, N.W.D., of a son.

June 1. At Mymensing, Mrs. J. Bird, of a son.

2. At Calcutta, the wife of Alex. Anderson, Esq., architect, of a daughter.

3. Mrs. C. Lawrence, of a daughter.

4. At Calcutta, Mrs. Herd, of a son.

— The lady of W. S. Dawes, Esq., of a son.

5. Mrs. Wale Byrn, of a daughter.

— Mrs. C. F. Holmes, of a daughter.

6. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Lennox, 43d regt. N.I., of a daughter.

— Mrs. C. Glasup, jun., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of F. Maenaghten, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Delhi, Mrs. M. D. Lawrie, of a daughter.

8. At Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. W. Nicholson, of a son.

10. At Simla, the lady of Capt. Dyson, 20th regt. N.I., of a son.

— At Raigoon, the lady of Isaiah Manuk, Esq., of a daughter.

11. At Cawnpore, the lady of G. T. Greene, Esq., engineers, of a still-born child.

— At Calcutta, the lady of G. C. Weguelin, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of D. E. Shuttleworth, Esq., of Meerpoore, Commercially, of a daughter.

12. At Kidderpoore, the lady of G. T. F. Speed, Esq., of a son.

13. At Moorepoore, Tihoot, the lady of Robert Taylor, Esq., of a son.

14. Mrs. W. Gallagher, of a daughter.

— At Jessore, the lady of Charles Garstin, Esq., C.S., of a son.

15. At Meerut, the lady of D. H. Crawford, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Augustus Master, Esq., 7th L.C., of a son.

— At the Mission House, Cherra-poojee, the wife of the Rev. J. Tomlin, of a son.

— At Meerut, the lady of Captain Osborn, D.A.C.G., of a daughter.

16. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Lieut. Col. O'Donel, 13th N.I., of a son.

— At Bancoorah, the lady of Lieut. John De Fountain, 66th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Kurnaul, the lady of Major Tronson, H.M. 13th L., of a daughter.

— Mrs. A. Howatson, of a daughter.

— At Peeprah, Tihoot, the lady of J. W. Yule, Esq., of a son.

— At Agra, Mrs. J. Goodall, of a son.

17. At Midnapore, the lady of Capt. Singer, 24th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

— At Agra, the lady of Capt. W. S. Prole, 37th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

17. At Dacca, Mrs. G. Kallonas, of a son.

18. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. Fisher, 48th regt. N.I., of a son.

— The lady of A. E. Kuhn, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. A. Goodall, of a son.

— Mrs. J. Peters, of a daughter.

19. At Calcutta, the lady of W. R. Young, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Sylhet, the lady of John Kelso, Esq., of a daughter.

20. At Calcutta, the lady of N. Kerr, Esq., of a still-born son.

— At Serampore, Mrs. C. Ashe, of a son.

21. At Calcutta, Mrs. Donald Mercado, of a still-born daughter.

22. At Bishop's College, the lady of the Rev. C. E. Driberg, of a daughter.

23. At Futtighur, the lady of Capt. R. Angelo, 34th regt. N.I., of a son.

26. Mrs. M. D'Cruze, of a son.

27. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. J. D. Nash, 33d N.I., of a daughter.

28. At Garden Reach, the lady of J. Dougal, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Ailygurh, the lady of U. C. Plowden, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Jessore, Mrs. Gonsalves, of a son.

29. At Agra, Mrs. G. B. Hoff, of a daughter.

30. At Bareilly, the lady of J. W. Muir, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Barrackpoore, the lady of Major Penny, assist. adj. general, of a son.

— At Coibong, the lady of W. Hawes, Esq., of a daughter.

July 2. At Jeetawaspore factory, Tihoot, Mrs. Thomas Shearman, of a daughter.

4. At Kurnaul, the lady of Dr. Bannatyne Macleod, of a daughter.

— At Moorepore, Tihoot, the lady of Wm. Moran, Esq., of a son (since dead).

5. At Calcutta, the lady of W. S. Lambriek, Esq., of a daughter.

6. Mrs. Peter H. Reed, of a son.

— Mrs. C. F. Liebenow, of a son.

7. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. C. Udden, of a son.

— At Fort William, the lady of John Ramsay Maule, Esq., Cameronians, of a son.

9. Mrs. Barber, of twin-daughters.

10. At Barrackpoore, the lady of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Tritton, 41st N.I., of a son.

14. At Calcutta, the lady of James Colquhoun, Esq., of a daughter.

15. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. Jas. C. Thompson, of a son.

— At Ghazeepoore, the lady of David Ferrier, Esq., of a daughter.

— Mrs. Colner Symes, of a son.

16. Mrs. James Wicklow, of a daughter.

— At Beawar, the wife of Capt. Bartleman, Mharwarrah Local Bat., of a daughter.

17. At Fort William, the lady of Col. Battine, artillery, of a son.

— At Barrackpoore, the lady of J. Innes, Esq., M.D., of a son.

— Mrs. N. Robertson, of a daughter.

18. At the H.C. Dispensary, the wife of Mr. T. Lindou, chemist, of a son.

19. At Midnapore, the lady of the Rev. J. Brooks, of a son.

— At Mussoorie, the lady of G. Playfair, Esq., superintending surgeon, of a daughter.

20. In Chowringhee, the lady of H. P. Raikes, Esq., civil service, of a son.

21. At Mympoore, the lady of A. W. Begbie, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

22. At Dacca, the lady of Lieut. H. M. Beebie, 50th N.I., of a son.

— At Dacca, the lady of Lieut. H. M. Beecher, 50th N.I., of a son.

23. At Jessore, the lady of Frederick Cardew, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Cuttack, the lady of George Beecher, Esq., of a son.

26. At Patna, the lady of H. S. Oldfield, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

30. At Agra, the lady of Interp. and Qu. Mast. Gerrard, European Regt., of a daughter.

29. At Benares, the lady of Capt. H. Clayton, 4th L.C., of a daughter.

Aug. 1. At Kurnaul, the wife of George King, Esq., Lieut. H.M. 13th L.I., of a son.

4. At Agra, the lady of Capt. C. Jorden, European Regt., of a son.

6. At Agra, the lady of Major Herring, commanding 37th Regt., of a daughter.

7. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Charles Carter, H.M. 10th Foot, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. W. Wardepp, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Major Irvine, C.B., engineers, of a daughter.
— At Bhagulpore, the lady of George F. Brown, Esq., civil service, of a son.
10. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. A. Corri, 54th Regt. N.I., of a son.
11. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. E. D. O. Fales, of a daughter.
14. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. E. Stewart, horse artillery, of a daughter.
16. At Simla, the lady of Capt. J. K. McCausland, of a daughter.
— At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. F. Abbott, of engineers, of a daughter.
— At Chittagong, the lady of T. W. Burt, Esq., civil assist. surg., of a daughter.
17. At Bolarum, the lady of Capt. Lysaght, Nizam's Service, of a daughter.
— The lady of Capt. P. H. Holmes, of a son.
20. On the river near Ghazepore, the lady of Capt. R. Rahan, 49th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. W. N. Forbes, mint master, of a son.
22. At Alipore, the lady of Capt. N. Cumberlege, commanding Calcutta N. I. Militia, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of S. H. Boleau, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Puculla, the lady of Lieut. J. C. Han-nyington, 24th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Jellapore, the lady of Thos. Campbell, Esq., of a son.
23. At Hooghly, the lady of Arthur Grote, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
24. The lady of Capt. G. T. Marshall, examiner in College of Fort William, of a daughter.
26. At Chittagong, the lady of Capt. J. Scott, 55th Regt. N.I., of a son.
27. At Simla, the lady of T. T. Metcalfe, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Arrah, the lady of H. S. Lane, Esq., civil service, of a son.
29. The wife of W. Barrett, Esq., of a son.
30. At Calcutta, the lady of C. K. Robison, Esq., one of the magistrates, of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of H. Holroyd, Esq., of a daughter.
Sept. 1. At Howrah, Mrs. J. W. Inglis, a son.
5. At Junpore, the lady of George Ewbank, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. F. W. Birch, superintendent of police, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- May 29. At Mooradabad, J. Towgood, Esq., lieutenant 35th regt., to Amelia, second daughter of Col. G. Moore, commanding 59th regt.
June 1. At Mussoorie, R. S. Ewart, Esq., 36th N.I., to Susan Margaret, eldest daughter of John Hoggan, Esq., Straanfasket, Galloway, and late paymaster of native pensioners, Hanmyer.
8. At Calcutta, Mr. G. K. McReddie to Miss Nicoline Caroline Boyesen.
— At Dinapore, Edward Lugard, Esq., H.M. 81st regt., to Isabella Mowbray, eldest daughter of Henry Hart, Esq., M.D.
— At Dinapore, George Fred. Houlton, Esq., civil service, to Eliza Anne, second daughter of Henry Hart, Esq., M.D.
— At Calcutta, Mr. George John Thurlow, mariner, to Mrs. Lavinia Davies.
7. At Calcutta, Mr. George Whiteside to Miss Frances Anne Foster.
8. At Cawnpore, S. Holmes, Esq., 62d regt. N.I., to Julia Anne Foley, only daughter of the late Capt. Foley, 58th regt.
9. Mr. J. B. Smart to Mrs. E. Minor.
— At Cawnpore, Mr. Charles Thomson to Miss Frances Elizabeth Reid.
13. At Barrackpore, Capt. W. A. Troup, 15th regt. N.I., to Miss Ward.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Whitmore, schoolmaster, to Miss Emma Augusta Chill.
— At Meerut, Mr. Peter Conray to Justina, daughter of the late Capt. John Joseph, of Gwalior.
— At Nwacerabad, Mr. Joseph Vanzeyst to Miss Elizabeth Fleming.
15. At Calcutta, Mr. Francis Gladwin Baillie to Miss Rosina French.

15. At Calcutta, H. G. Martindell, Esq., to Miss L. R. Edwards.
16. At Singha, Tirhoot, George Drummond, Esq., of Shapore Murchia, to Mary Anne Louisa, second daughter of H. Fitzgerald, Esq.
17. At Delhi, Lieut. C. B. P. Alcock, of engineers, to Charlotte Nott, second daughter of the late H. Hobday, Esq., and niece of Col. Nott, of the Bengal army.
19. At Cawnpore, Charles Madden, Esq., A.B., civil assistant surgeon, Futehpore, to Elizabeth Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Benjamin Carter, R.N.
21. At Calcutta, Alexander McGowan, Esq., M.D., to Sophia, third daughter of Alex. Sime, Esq., formerly of Leith, N.B.
22. At Calcutta, Hugh Pearson, Esq., H.M. 49th regt., to Jane Augusta, daughter of Miles Atkinson, Esq., Dodworth Grange, Yorkshire.
26. At Calcutta, Mr. F. Dormieu, jun., to Miss Catherine Emily Rodda.
— At Calcutta, Mr. J. Tate, second officer of the ship *Heroine*, to Mrs. R. Clemons, relict of the late Mr. P. Clemons.
29. At Kurnaul, Lieut. W. E. Baker, of engineers, to Frances Gertrude, third daughter of Major Gen. Duncan, commanding in Sindh.
July 1. At Calcutta, Mr. A. Mcminis, of Cuddalore, to Miss C. Doris.
8. At Calcutta, Mr. William S. Green to Miss Mary Ellen Birmingham.
10. At Serampore, F. E. Elberling, Esq., to Miss Harriett Anna Pieller.
11. At Benares, J. Waterfield, Esq., 36th regt. N.I., to Helen E. Blair, daughter of the late Gen. Sir Robert Blair, K.C.B.
— At Calcutta, S. J. Ballin, Esq., professor of music, to Mrs. Anna Maria Sinac.
12. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Jennings to Eliza, widow of the late Mr. P. H. Newman.
13. Mr. R. T. Barham to Miss Caroline King.
17. Mr. W. E. Williams to Miss E. Robinson.
20. At Monghyr, R. F. Fanshawe, Esq., P. O. Poon Regt., to Pamela Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Boye, of the Bombay army.
27. At Saugon factory, Tirhoot, C. C. Fussell, Esq., of Calcutta factory, to Eliza Ann Finch, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Henry Finch, late of the 11th regt. B.N.I.
— At Aunungabad, Capt. James Johnston, commanding 1st regt. Nizam's Infantry, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Francis Thomson, Esq.
Aug. 1. At Calcutta, Lieut. G. B. Stevens, of the M.N.I., to Frances, fourth daughter of the late J. H. Morrell, Esq., mango planter.
— At Cawnpore, Mr. John Hunter, assistant to Messrs. Crump and Co., to Miss Charlotte Parson.
2. At Calcutta, Capt. Robert McNair, 73d regt. N.I., to Harriet Caroline, second daughter of the late Capt. Garstin, of H.M. 36th regt.
3. At Meerut, George Harriott, Esq., H.M. 16th Lancers, to Miss Ford.
7. At Midnapore, Lieut. E. T. Spry, interp. and qu. mast. 24th N.I., to Harriet Augusta Hayes, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Monnell, Esq., civil service.
17. At Simla, T. Bacon, Esq., of the medical service, to Miss Parker, daughter of the late Colonel Parker, artillery.
21. At Calcutta, Capt. H. M. Lawrence, artillery, to Honoria, youngest daughter of the Rev. George Marshall, of Candanagh Ennshungh, Ireland.
Late. At Sultempore, Benares, Charles Maxwell, Esq., assistant surgeon, 18th N.I., to Jessie Maria, third daughter of Colonel Smith, 8th L.C.
— At Calcutta, Gilbert E. Rodgers, Esq., to Miss A. McNeight.

DEATHS.

- April 9. At Java, in the district of Proboling, L. W. M. Grant, Esq., late of Calcutta, aged 33.
13. At Moulinein, William Foley, Esq., formerly a captain in the 10th regt. Bengal N.I.
May 12. At Lucknow, of spasmodic cholera, Mr. George Henry Bunney, aged 25.
20. At Calcutta, James Russell, Esq., late of Culna factory, aged 58.
24. At Agra, Mr. D. A. Joachim, aged 33.
26. At Delhi, Susan, wife of Capt. William Ramsay, brigade-major, aged 24.
30. At Delhi, Miss Harriett Young.
31. At Patna, Mr. J. J. Carville, aged 26.

June 3. On the river, near Kishnagur, Miss A. A. Macleod, eldest daughter of the late John Macleod, Esq., aged 25.

4. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Watkinson, proprietor of the Crown Hotel, Cossittollah, aged 53.
— At Almeer, Mr. Marcus Hare, schoolmaster at that city, aged 26.

6. At Calcutta, Mr. Edward Kahl, of the ship *Francis Smith*, aged 19.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Campbell, aged 43.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Arson, aged 43.

8. At Calcutta, Andrew Gracias, Esq., aged 24.

— At Serampore, at the Mission House, Mr. W. C. Barclay, son of the Rev. G. Barclay, of Ayrshire, aged 26.

9. At Calcutta, Allan Gilmore, Esq., assistant garrison surgeon, aged 33.

— Master T. Sayers, aged 16.

— Miss Johanna D'Silva, aged 40.

— At Benares, Rebecca, wife of Mr. A. Pushong, Jaumore Judge's Office, aged 21.

30. At Ghazepore, Lieut. T. W. Halfhide, of H.M. 44th Foot, eldest son of Major B. Halfhide, brigade-major Queen's troops, Fort William.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Bartlett, aged 28.

12. Miss Catherine Cooney, aged 27.

— Mr. Thomas Clements, aged 26.

13. Mr. G. H. Hoshanghury, aged 34.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Peter Thmas, aged 37.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. D'Cruz, aged 41.

14. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Waseham, wife of Capt. R. H. Waseham, late commander of the H.C. steam-vessel *Lord William Bentinck*, aged 31.

15. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Lewis, aged 19.

— At Cawnpore, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, relict of the late George Jackson, Esq.

16. Off Benharpoor, on board the *Matlabhanga* flat, of apoplexy, J. B. Dorrett, Esq., of Kent, late merchant and agent at Bareilly, aged 32.

— At Calcutta, Captain J. M. Forth, aged 38.

17. At K. d'geree, Capt. Wm. Peat, commander of the steamer *Fishes*, aged 41.

— At Calcutta, Mary, wife of Mr. G. H. Huttman, and only daughter of the late — Wilks, Esq., Taunton, Somersetshire.

— Mr. Wm. Blue, of the bark *Indus*, aged 23.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Geo. Soerdon, aged 30.

— At Calcutta, Mr. James Dobson.

18. At Calcutta, T. M. Cripps, Esq., indigo planter, late of Kishnagur, aged 29.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. L. E. M. Sibley, widow of the late Capt. H. Sibley, 15th N.I., aged 54.

— At Cuttack, Lieut. P. D. Warren, interpreter and quarter-master 19th regt. N.I.

— At Dinapore, N. Cradock, Esq., aged 40.

— At Calcutta, Capt. Wm. Priestman, of the ship *Mary Hartley*.

— At Calcutta, John Carr Fulton, Esq., of Bauleah, aged 27 years.

— Mrs. Letitia Butler, aged 43.

19. At Calcutta, Mr. Daniel Kinsman, aged 39.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Johnston, aged 39.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John King.

20. At Calcutta, Margaret, wife of Mr. George Stone, engineer, H.C.'s steam department.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Francis Peard, aged 33.

— At Purneah, Mr. W. H. Lewis.

— Near Muttra, Mr. Geo. Potter, aged 18.

21. Mr. John Cummins, of the bark *Indus*.

22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Agacy, aged 24.

23. At Delhi, Emily Maria, wife of Capt. Fisher, 48th regt. N.I., aged 31.

— At Shergah, Mrs. F. P. H. Conry.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Wale Byrn, aged 27.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Sarah Power, aged 72.

— At Bareilly, Major A. Farquharson, of the invalid establishment.

28. At Chuprah, the lady of G. Hosmer, Esq.

— At Saugor, Lieut. Gifford, 1st regt. N.I.

— At Calcutta, Caroline, wife of Mr. T. Gomes.

29. At Calcutta, Mr. Innes Pecardo, aged 65.

— At Calcutta, Miss Emma Henry, daughter of J. Henry, Esq., aged 24.

July 1. At Calcutta, Baboo Rooplool Mullick. It is said he has left behind him nearly one crore of rupees. Besides his four sons, who will get fifteen lakhs each, his two daughters, and 600000 will be the chief participants of his kingly fortune.

2. At Calcutta, Mr. P. H. Nail, aged 20.

3. At Serampore, Mr. J. T. Treeby, of Calcutta, portrait-painter.

4. At Chinsurah, of cholera, Assist. Surgeon Matthew Griffin, H.M. 9th regt., aged 27.

5. At Simla, Major John Elliott, 4th L. Drags., and assist. adj.-gen. of H.M. troops.

7. Mr. Andrew Goldsmith, printer, aged 26.

8. At Lucknow, his Majesty Mussumad Hyder, King of Oude, aged 35 years.

— Mrs. Anna Maria Abro, aged 70.

9. At Chittagong, the lady of Lieut. Col. Samuel Watson, 55th regt. N.I.

10. At Calcutta, Mrs. Dias, relict of the late Mr. A. Dias, Board of Trade, aged 48.

12. At Barrackpore, Mrs. Mary Grant, wife of Major Grant, 39th regt. N.I.

13. At Benares, David Renton, Esq., superintending surgeon, Benares division.

20. Assist. Surg. Fullerton, 71st N.I.

24. At Lucknow, Lieut. Col. D. Dowie, commanding the 2d regt. N.I.

26. At the H.C. Dispensary, Calcutta, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. T. Luton.

— At Sobha Bazar, the second daughter of the late Maha Rajah Rajkrishna.

27. At Cawnpore, Eliza Belvedere, lady of Geo. Larkous, Esq., horse artillery.

30. At Calcutta, William Pitt Muston, Esq., apothecary to the E. I. Company, aged 58.

Aug. 1. Mr. Alfred Edwin Mudge, aged 28.

3. At Calcutta, Major Wm. Grant, of the 67th regt. N.I., and commanding in Irracan, aged 50.

6. Arratoon Verantimes, Esq., aged 79.

7. At Calcutta, Mary Elizabeth, lady of the Rev. George Pickance, aged 30.

— Mrs. Catherine Mooratan, aged 71.

— Mrs. W. Hawkesworth, aged 38.

8. At Shahjehanpore, of cholera, Lieut. H. M. Barwell, 59th N.I., second son of E. R. Barwell, Esq., of the civil service, aged 26.

— At Mhow, Lieut. Wm. Shaw, 53d N.I., acting intep., and qu. mast. 44th do.

9. At Calcutta, Charlotte, relict of the late Mr. Wm. Davis, of the Custom House, aged 36.

11. Mary Ann, widow of Mr. John Lee.

12. At Calcutta, W. Smithson, Esq., aged 40.

— Mr. A. William Hunt, aged 30.

— At Moughy, Mr. Harriet Grant, aged 23.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Donald Rose.

15. At Calcutta, Thos. Urquhart, Esq., aged 25.

16. At Chuprah, D. P. Dacosta, Esq., principal sudder ameen of that station.

— At Cawnpore, Mr. Thomas Tomlin.

18. At Calcutta, Hannah, widow of the late John Athaus, Esq., aged 67.

19. Mr. Joseph Rose, aged 43.

— Mr. Thomas Wakefield, aged 19.

— On board the *Vanstatter*, Robert Pitcher, Esq., first officer of the vessel.

21. Mrs. H. Habberley, aged 64.

— Mr. Wm. Spencer, of the ship *Reliance*.

25. At Calcutta, Capt. R. H. Wiselam, aged 36.

27. At Behampore, Frances Catherine, relict of the late John Patch, Esq., of the medical establishment.

— At Calcutta, Mr. George Layton, aged 27.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Jas. Thatcher, aged 29.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Whitworth Jones, widow of the late Mr. Thos. W. Jones, aged 34.

29. At Calcutta, Mr. T. Bates, aged 24.

Sept. 2. At Calcutta, of cholera, Capt. Williams Hope, master attendant, aged 52.

— At Lucknow, Lucinda Florence, lady of Lieut. Col. Monteith, 35th regt. N.I.

4. At Calcutta, Mr. James Hunter, aged 27.

— At Calcutta, Mr. C. O. Cobbold, Esq., aged 21, only son of C. Cobbold, Esq., of Ipswich.

6. At Calcutta, Joseph Wetherill, Esq., aged 38.

— At Calcutta, James Morris, Esq., formerly of the firm of Morris and Co., aged 52.

7. At Chinsurah, W. V. Hart, sen., Esq., aged 67.

9. At Calcutta, Miss Charlotte Tucker, lady of Charles Tucker, Esq., C.S., aged 56.

10. Mrs. Barbara Lucas, aged 48.

Suddenly, at Calcutta, Ensign Knox, of the infantry. He had just arrived from England.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES TO EUROPEAN OFFICERS AT FULL BATTAL STATIONS.

Fort St. George, May 30, 1837.—Consequent on the assimilation with Bengal of full batta to European commissioned

officers, and alteration in the future rates and system of pay and allowances to the native army, promulgated in G.O. G. No. 85 of 1837, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information and adoption, of the following scale of future pay and allowances, with provisions applicable thereto.

TABLE of Consolidated Pay and Allowances for any month to Commissioned European Officers of Horse Artillery, Light Cavalry, Foot Artillery, Engineers, and Infantry at Full Batta Stations or exceeding two hundred miles from the Presidency, calculated on an average monthly of the total amount for four years, adding one day for leap year, excluding fractional parts of a pice.

Rank.	Horse Art or Cavalry.		Foot Art. or Engrs.		Infantry.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Colonel	1478	7 0	1295	5 0	1295	5 0
Lieut. Colonel	1157	0 0	1032	4 0	1032	4 0
Major	929	5 0	789	2 0	789	2 0
Captain or Surgeon	563	0 0	433	10 0	415	6 0
Lieut., 1st Lieut., or Assist. Surgeon ..	365	4 0	265	12 0	256	10 0
2d Lieut., Cornet, or Ensign	310	9 0	213	4 0	201	15 0
Vet. Surg. 1st class or above 20 yrs. serv.	426	3 0	—	—	—	—
Vet. Surg. 2d class or above 10 yrs. serv.	389	10 0	—	—	—	—
Vet. Surg. 3d class or above 3 yrs. serv.	365	5 0	—	—	—	—
Vet. Sur. 4th class or under 3 years	340	15 0	—	—	—	—

N.B.—The consolidated allowance to Field Officers includes Horse allowance.

Full Batta to European Commissioned Officers.

1st. In garrison or cantonment beyond two hundred miles distance from the presidency, full batta will in future be consolidated with pay and other garrison allowances.

2d. During absence on private affairs, or on sick certificate, from full batta stations, it will be drawn, during the prescribed periods, in like manner with other allowances, provided the corps or department to which individuals belong remain so long at such stations.

3d: During absence on duty from full batta stations, it be drawn so long as the corps or department to which individuals belong may remain at such stations.

4th. During the period for which extra batta is drawn by native troops, the European commissioned officers, similarly situated, are in all instances entitled to full batta.

COLONEL JACKSON.

Fort St. George, July 4, 1837.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the military department, under date 29th March 1837, is published for the information of the army.

Para. 1. "Referring to our Military Letter of the 18th Feb. 1835 (No. 14), para. 15, we have now to acquaint you, that we have perused, with much satisfaction, the general order, by the Commander-in-chief at your presidency, dated the 9th Sept. 1834, conveying the sentiments of the Governor general and Commander-in-chief in India of the result of the inquiry into the causes which led to the failure of the column under the command of Lieut. Col. Jackson in the operations against Coorg.

2. The decided opinion of the Court of Inquiry, founded upon the concurrent testimony of all the witnesses, 'that he most zealously and unremittingly exerted himself for the good of the service on which he was engaged, and that on every occasion when his column came in contact with the enemy, he was to be found at the point where danger pressed, and where his presence was most required,' is in the highest degree honourable to Colonel Jackson, and satisfactory to us.

3. "You will be pleased to publish this letter in general orders."

ANONYMOUS COMPLAINTS.

Fort St. George, July 11, 1837.—The following extract from a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the military department, under date the 29th March 1837, is published for the information of the army.

"We highly disapprove and strictly prohibit our officers and soldiers from writing or publishing anonymous complaints against their superiors, or against each other, such conduct being disgraceful to themselves, subversive of military discipline, as well as destructive of private harmony."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

June 20. G. P. Dumergue, Esq., to be a commissioner for drawing of government lotteries for present year, v. A. I. Cherry, Esq., relieved.

27. J. Gollingsham, Esq., to assume charge of district of Guntoor, on being relieved by Mr. Glass from charge of zillah court at Nellore.

E. B. Glass, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Guntoor, and to act as a judge and criminal judge of Nellore, until further orders.

29. H. T. Bushby, Esq., to act as a judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for centre division, during absence of Mr. Oakes, or until further orders, with directions to proceed forthwith to Cuddapah, and open 2d sessions of 1837 at that place.

July 4. R. B. M. Binning, Esq., to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry, during absence of Mr. J. H. Bell, or until further orders.

5. James Thomas, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Rajahmundry.

Ashmead Pruett, Esq., to be coroner of Madras.

7. Lieut. Braddock, of non-effective establishment, to act as actuary and accountant at Government Bank, and actuary at Savings' Bank, during absence of Mr. Skill on sick certificate, or until further orders.

11. Walter Elliot, Esq., to act as Persian translator to government, during employment of Mr.

A. D. Campbell on other duty, or until further orders.

J. C. Whish, Esq., has been permitted to resign the Hon. Company's service, from the 29th June, and has accepted an annuity from the Civil Fund in suc. to William Brown, Esq., dec.

A. P. Forbes, Esq., is permitted to prosecute his studies under the acting collector of Rajahmundry.

Attained Rank.—T. Prendergast as senior merchant, from 23d June 1837. C. Dumergue as junior merchant, from 13th June 1837; G. P. Dumergue, as factor, from ditto.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, June 20, 1837.—5th N.I. Lieut. Thos. Medley to be capt., and Ens. A. E. Brooke to be lieut., v. Mackenzie dec., date of coms. 15th June 1837.

Mr. Wm. Holmes admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and directed to do duty under surgeon of General Hospital at presidency.

June 23.—3d L. Inf. Ens. P. T. Snow to be lieut., v. Budd invalided; date 20th June 1837.

1st L.C. Lieut. J. F. Porter to be adj. (at recommendation of Com. in Chief).

Cadet of Infantry W. Bayly admitted on estab. and prom. to ensign.

Assist. Surg. John Grant, M.D., permitted to enter on general duties of army.

June 24.—Capt. Andrew Fraser, 45th N.I., to be a deputy judge adv. gen. to complete estab.

Capt. T. B. Forster, 9th N.I., to act as military secretary and aide-de-camp to Commander in Chief, from 23d June, during temporary absence of Capt. P. Matland on sick certificate.

June 30.—Cadet of Infantry John Carr admitted on estab. and prom. to ensign.

July 4.—1st L.C. Cornet R. W. Raikes to be lieut., v. Curtis dec.; date of com. 20th June 1837.

Messrs. W. G. Pritchard, M.D. and S. K. Parson admitted on estab. as assistant surgeons, and directed to do duty under surgeon of General Hospital at presidency.

Cadet of Infantry R. S. Wilson admitted on estab. and prom. to ensign.

July 7.—4th L.C. Cornet Ashby Tottenham to be lieut., v. Norman dec.; date 4th July 1837.

July 11.—Cadet of Infantry Alfred Barlow admitted on estab. and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. R. D. Werge, H.M. 36th regt., permitted to resign app. of aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, &c., commanding Southern division of army.

Head-Quarters, June 17, 1837.—Capt. E. T. Morgan, 50th regt., appointed to charge of Red Hill rail-road and to superintend convicts employed on that work on Capt. A. T. Cotton's responsibility, until further orders. Capt. Morgan will take charge of detachment of sappers and miners at Red Hills while employed on above duty.

The following young officers to do duty.—Ensigns Colin Gib and C. B. Gib with 15th N.I.; Francis Young with 8th do.

June 23.—Lieut. R. J. H. Budd, recently transf. to inv. estab. posted to Carnate Europ. Vet. Bat.

Ensigns J. G. Brown and J. H. M. Babington removed from 40th to do duty with 15th regt.

June 24.—Ens. Charles Roper removed, at his own request, from right wing Maor & Europ. Regt., to 42d N.I., which corps he will join and rank next below Ens. P. F. Thorne.

Ens. W. Bayley (recently arrived) to do duty with 8th N.I. until further orders.

June 26.—Veterinary Surg. Thomas Aston removed from F to D troop horse artillery.

Ensigns A. R. Dallas and J. C. Freese removed from 43th to do duty with 35th N.I.

June 27.—Cornet C. F. Campbell, 1st L.C., permitted to continue doing duty with 4th regt. until 1st October, when he will join his corps.

June 28.—Ens. W. R. Studdy removed, at his own request, from 11th to 25th N.I. which corps he will join and rank next below Ens. Peyton.

Assist. Surg. J. Grant, M.D., removed from doing duty with 8th N.I., and will afford medical aid to 41st regt., until further orders.

June 29.—Ensigns Colin Gib and C. B. Gib removed from doing duty with 15th, to do duty with 16th N.I., until further orders.

July 1.—Capt. F. Plowden, deputy judge adv. general, appointed to VI. district.

Lieut. T. McGoun, deputy judge adv. general, appointed to VII. district.

Ens. John Carr (recently arrived) to do duty with 16th N.I., until further orders.

July 5.—Ens. R. S. Wilson (recently admitted) to do duty with 35th N.I., until further orders.

July 6.—The undermentioned Cornets of Cavalry posted to regts. (but to continue to do duty as at present situated till 1st Oct., or until further orders), viz.—Cornets D. J. T. King to 4th L.C.; H. M. O. Smith, 1st do.; George Lennox, 4th do.; Hon. David Kennedy, 1st do.; J. F. Johnstone, 3d do.

The undermentioned Ensigns posted to regts. (but nearly all to continue to do duty as at present situated till 1st Oct., or until further orders), viz.—2d—Ensigns J. C. Freese, 32d N.I.; G. N. Smith, 1st do.; Westworth Bayly, 37th do.; E. J. Yates, right wing M. E. Rt.—3d Ensigns Richard Shubrick, 5th N.I.; R. S. Wilson, 52d do.; H. J. A. Taylor, 11th do.; W. T. Williams, 32d do.; George Harkness, 25th do.; J. G. Brown, 6th do.; Thomas Greenaway, 46th do.; J. McCormick Ferrie, 40th do.; Thomas Clerk, 34th do.; A. R. Dallas, 1st do.; C. F. F. Halstead, 33d do.; J. H. M. Babington, 40th do.; C. C. McCullum, 7th do.; C. H. Cazale, 29th do.; J. E. Palmer, 4th do.; T. A. Bollean, 43d do.; Matthew Price, left wing M. E. Regt.; Frank Young, 24th N.I.; Alfred Barlow, 11th do.; Colin Gib, 50th do.; C. B. Gib, 37th do.; W. H. Tanner, 42d do.—4th Ensigns T. L. Jackson, 2 th N.I.; Albert Studdy, right wing M. E. Regt.; A. A. Lighton, 35th N.I.; James Hay, 3d do.; J. J. O. Stuart, 5th do.; Thomas appendale, 8th do.; George Aitken, 30th do.; C. J. Rudd, 14th do.; Alfred Keating, 30th do.; C. J. Alardyce, 52d do.; W. G. Robertson, 10th do.

Asst. Commissary of Ordnance C. Pollich, recently transf. to inv. pension estab., permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Palamcottah.

July 11.—Capt. T. E. Geils removed from 4th to 2d bat. artillery, and Capt. T. Dumas from former to latter corps.

July 25.—29th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. L. Nicolay to be capt., and Lieut. A. K. Gore to take rank from 18th July 1836, v. Milnes retired.—Ens. F. F. Warden to be lieut., v. Metcalfe dec.; date of com. 16th Jan. 1837.

49th N.I. Ens. John Stewart to be lieut. v. Swaine dec.; date of com. 19th Dec. 1835.

Assist. Surg. George Pearce, M.D., to be surgeon from 25th March 1837, v. Wilson dec.

Assist. Surg. George Beeton to be surgeon from 3d July 1837, v. Thomson dec.

July 30.—European Regt. (left wing), Ens. James M. W. House to be lieut., v. Hamilton dec.; date 17h July 1837.

Capt. Wm. Justice, 5th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Com.-in-chief from 20th July, v. Capt. Conway proceeded to Europe.

16th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Lambert to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

Aug. 1.—Cadets of Infantry Heber Drury and Laurence Johnson admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

Aug. 11.—9th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) James Robertson to be capt., and Ens. M. Wood to be lieut., v. Longworth dec.; date of coms. 3d Aug. 1837.

Capt. George Hutton, 22d N.I., to be assist. adj. gen. to Hyderabad subsidiary force, v. Justice.

1st Lieut. H. Congreve, of artillery, in ad Col. Monteath in works under execution at Pamben.

Aug. 11.—Cadet of Infantry A. de N. Walker admitted on estab. and prom. to ensign.

Aug. 22.—Cadet of engineers P. M. Francis admitted on estab. and prom. to 2d-lieut.

52d N.I. Lieut. E. S. Gabb to be adjutant, v. Bower promoted.

Lieut. Nicolay, acting qu. mast. Madras European regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Kemptee, has been reported qualified for the general duties of interpreter.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—June 20. Lieut. H. H. J. Budd, 3d L.I., at his own request.

—Sept. 8. Capt. Charles Bond, 47th N. I.

Permitted to retire from the service.—Sept. 8. Lieut. H. A. Kennedy, 14th N. I.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—July 4. Capt. Charles Daviniere, 30th N. I.—Capt. George Davis, 43d N. I.—11. Ens. C. R. Hobart, 16th N. I.

FURLOUGH.

To Europe.—June 23. Assist. Surg. E. W. Eyre, for health (to embark from Calcutta).—Capt. J. B. Neeve, 37th N. I.—27. Lieut. E. C. Curtis, 1st L.C., for health (to embark from Western Coast). 30. 2d Lieut. P. Pollock, corps of engineers, for health.—Lieut. A. Toal, 43d N. I., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—July 4. Capt. W. Conway, 63d N. I., aide-de-camp to Com.-in-chief, for health.—Lieut. H. R. Phillott, 25th N. I., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—7. Assist. Surg. D. Sturrock, M.D., for health.—Aug. 1. Corner R. Pollock, 8th L. C. for health.—8. Fisk H. Birley, 13th N. I., for health.—11. Maj. W. H. Smith, 15th N. I.—22. Ens. J. O. Burgoyne, 5th N. I., for health.—Sept. 8. Capt. E. T. Clarke, 37th N. I., for health.—Capt. R. F. Eames, 47th N. I., for health.—Lieut. H. Green, 18th N. I., for health.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.—June 23. Lieut. G. R. Edwards, 2d L. C.

To Calcutta.—June 27. Assist. Surg. W. G. Maxwell, M.D., for six months.

To Sea.—June 27. Capt. P. Matland, mil. sec. and aide-de-camp to Com.-in-chief, for four months, for health.—Aug. 1. Lieut. Alex. Wallace, 38th N. I., for six months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—June 30. Lieut. Col. John Henry, 1st N. I., for health (eventually to Europe).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 17. *Commevee*, Algerou, from Pondicherry.—23. *Cashmere Merchant*, Smethie, from Port Louis.—25. H.C. ship of war *Andover*, Sawyer, from Trincomalee.—*Dungen*, Mackenzie, from Rimpilpatam.—26. *Indian Oak*, Rayne, from Bombay.—28. *Reliance*, Warner, from London.—*Catherine*, Rose, from Calcutta.—29. *John Wm. Dove*, Evans, from Pondicherry: H.C. surveying ships *Royal Tiger*, Powell, and *Brouses*, Moreby, from the Chagos Archipelago.—July 1. *Hatruis*, Rennie, from Calcutta and Musulipatam.—2. *Princeps*, Lyster, from Mauritius.—3. *Sir Edward Paget*, Hall, from London.—4. *Esther*, Douglas, from England and Rio de Janeiro.—4. *Euphonia*, Paget, from Mauritius and Pondicherry.—6. *Louisa*, McCutcheon, from Mauritius and Ceylon; *Hovet*, Rose, from Cochin or Keelme's Island and Ceylon.—7. *Scallaw*, Adam, from Moulmein; H.M. brig *Algerine*, Thomas, from sea.—9. H.M.S. *Conang*, Bethune, from Trincomalee.—11. H.M.S. *Rose*, Barrow, from sea.—12. *Royal George*, Richards, from Sydney and South Australia.—14. *Sophia*, McNair, from London and Cape.—*Henry Tanner*, Ferguson, from Mauritius.—*Hindutop*, Redman, from London and Cape.—30. *Marquesa Camden*, Gribble, from London.—Aug. 2. *Argyle*, Sandys, from London.—3. *Strath Eden*, Cheape, from London and Cape.—7. *Duke of Sussex*, Horsman, from London and Cape.—10. H.M.S. *Pylorus*, Harding, from Portsmouth, Cape, &c.—15. *Warwick*, Little, from Liverpool and Ceylon.—23. *Bombay*, Waugh, from London.—SEPT. 3. *Coramandel*, Dixon, from London and Cape.—13. *Seringapatam*, Denny, from London.

Departures.

June 18. *Solamandre*, Debia, for Coringa.—19. *Sweet*, Cochrane, for Northern Ports.—21. *Aurora*, Cox, for Calcutta.—29. *Cashmere Merchant*, Smethie, for Rangoon.—July 2. *John Wm. Dove*, Evans, for Penang and Singapore; H.C. sloop of war *Am-*

herst, Sawyer, for Bombay; *Reliance*, Warner, for Calcutta.—4. *Esther*, Douglas, for Calcutta.—5. *Princeps*, Lyster, for Calcutta.—7. H.M. brig *Algerine*, Thomas, for Trincomalee.—8. *Catherine*, Rose, for Cape and London.—15. H.M.S. *Rose*, Barrow, for England.—22. *Indian Oak*, Rayne, *Royal George*, Richards, and *Scallaw*, Adam, all for Moulmein (with millary stores, &c.)—Aug. 15. *Sir Edward Paget*, Hall, for London (afterwards put back with loss of main and foretopmast in a heavy squall off Pondicherry, and sailed again on 12th Sept.)—30. *Henry Tanner*, Ferguson, for London.—SEPT. 1. *Bombay*, Waugh, for Calcutta.—3. *Hindutop*, Redman, for London.—9. *Coramandel*, Dixon, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 18. At Moulmein, the lady of S. S. Trevor, Esq., of a son.
June 8. At Quilon, the lady of Lieut. H. P. Hill, 9th N. I., of a daughter.
18. Mrs. Mahony, of a daughter.
20. At Cuddapah, the lady of Lieut. McCally, of a son.
21. At Jaulnah, the lady of Geo. S. Cotter, Esq., horse artillery, of a son.
— At Molle, Malabar Coast, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. McDonell, Nizam's Infantry, of a son.
— At sea, the lady of Capt. Bond, 47th regt. M.N.I., of a son.
22. At Bolaram, the lady of Capt. A. Mottett, of a daughter.
30. At Bawampilly, the lady of D. Trail, Esq., assist. surg., 8th L.C., of a son.
— At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Halsted, assistant to Mysore commissioner, of a daughter.
— Mrs. J. D'Silva, of a daughter.
July 1. At Vellore, the lady of J. Goldingham, Esq., of a son.
2. At Perambore, the lady of Lieut. O'Brien, H.M. 63d regt., of a son, still-born.
— Mrs. T. Wilmot, of a daughter.
6. At Madras, the lady of Major Moberly, secretary Military Board, of a son.
9. At Elk Hill House, Ottacamund, the lady of Fred. Gray, Esq., of a daughter.
Aug. 8. At Ellichpore, the lady of A. Walker, M.D., Bombay establishment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 4. At Moulmein, Lieut. J. W. G. Kenny, 13th Madras N.I., to Eliza M. M. Beatty, second daughter of Lieut. Beatty H.M. 12d regt.
June 27. At Madras, Mr. J. W. Peters, of Calcutta, to Miss Ann Munro.
July 10. At Vepery Church, Lieut. W. J. Darling, H.M. 63d regt., to Jane, youngest daughter of Lieut. John Wilton, late of H.M. 53d regt.
11. At Madras, Mr. Alexander Ritchie to Miss Elizabeth Henshaw, and Mr. Robert Ritchie to Mrs. Mary Ann Dracup.
19. At Madras, John Sims Freshfield, Esq., 1st L.C., son of J. W. Freshfield, Esq., M.P., to Elizabeth, daughter of James Scott, Esq., Forfar, North Britain.

DEATHS.

June 9. Mr. Richard Cameron, aged 27.
11. At Kemptee, of fever, Mrs. Clough, lady of Capt. J. Clough, 11th regt. N.I.
— At Madras, Mrs. R. W. Twigg, aged 18.
19. At Madras, Ensign J. N. Simson, doing duty with the 35th regt. N.I.
20. At Chatterpore, J. A. R. Stevenson, Esq., collector and magistrate of Gajnah and acting commissioner of Coimbatore and Soradiah.
— At Kemptee, Lieut. E. C. Curtis, 1st regt. L.C., fifth son of Sir W. Curtis, Bart.
— At Madras, Bridget, wife of Mr. Joseph Willick, of the Clarendon Hotel, aged 28.
23. At Arcot, of cholera, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Thomas Potter, aged 19.
24. At Madras, Capt. Wm. Pedder, of H.M. 63d regt., and brother to Sir John Lewis Pedder, chief justice of Van Diemen's Land.
27. At Arcot, of cholera, Cornet J. W. Skelton, of the 4th regt. Light Cavalry.
28. At Wallajahabad, of cholera, Lieut. Robert White, 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., aged 30.

July 3. At Secunderabad, Surg. J. Thomson, of the medical establishment.

4. At Arcot, Lieut. James Norman, of the 4th regt. Light Cavalry.

5. At Bolarum, Major J. Tocker, of the 52d regt. Madras N.I.

7. At Secunderabad, 2d Lieut. George Hutton, of the artillery.

14. At Kanpetee, Lieut. F. Hamilton, left wing Madras European Regt.

26. At Salem, Mary Ann, wife of Capt. Bevan, 27th N. I. aged 26; also on the 23d, 24th, and 25th July, his three children—all of cholera.

31. At sea, on board H.M.S. *Winchester*, Capt. P. Matland, eldest son and military secretary to His Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

Aug. 1. At Madras, Lieut. E. Atherton, 22d N.I.

3. On his way from Vellore to Quilon, of cholera, Capt. Longworth, 9th regt. N. I.

24. At Secunderabad, of dysentery Lieut. A. Daubeney, 55th N. I.

Sept. 4. At Madras, Margaret, wife of Lieut. Colonel Cadell.

Lately, at Madras, Mr. J. D. Zscherpel, aged 23.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

PASSAGES IN THE STEAMERS.

Marine Department, July 22, 1837 — The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following addition be made to the rules now in force in regard to the engagement of passages in the government steamers :

“ Two cabins will be set apart in each steamer for the accommodation of ladies, and when not so required, they are for general use.”

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Sept. 6. Mr. R. Keays to be third assistant to principal collector of Surat.

Mr. T. C. Loughnan to act as third assistant to ditto ditto.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Head-Quarters, July 19, 1837.—Assist. Surg. D. Carnegie, M.D., removed from doing duty with 2d bat. to 1st bat. artillery.

Assist. Surg. J. Deas (lately admitted to service) to do duty with 1st bat. artillery.

Bombay Castle, July 20, 1837.—Infantry. Maj. F. Hiekes to be lieut col., v. Campbell dec.; date 23d April 1837.

4th N. I. Capt. W. Spratt to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. J. Jameson to be capt., and Ens. C. W. Prother to be lieut., in suc. to Hiekes prom.; date 3d April 1837.

July 24.—Cadet of Infantry Charles Barrow admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

1st L. C. Lieut. H. Spottiswoode to be adj. v. Tweedale resigned the situation; date 21st June.

July 27.—12th N. I. Ens. W. Brown to be lieut., v. Whitehead dec.; date of rank 30th June 1837.

July 28.—Assist. Surg. Sullivan having completed prescribed period of service in Indian Navy, removed from duty in that branch of service.

Aug. 5.—3d N. I. Lieut. C. Birdwood to be capt. v. Payne dec.; date of rank 17 July 1837.

Aug. 9.—Lieut. J. F. Faikney, 15th N.I., placed at disposal of government of Fort St. George, with a view to his being employed in Nair Brigade in Travancore state.

Aug. 10.—Assist. Surg. Sullivan to have medical charge of subsidiary jails in Concan.

10th N. I. Ens. J. G. Johnston to be lieut., in suc. to Keys transf. to inv. est.; date 31st July 1837.

5th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. de B. Prescott to be capt., and Ens. C. Melletish to be lieut., in suc. to Keys transf. to inv. est.; date 31st July 1837.

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13th N.I. Ens. P. E. Warburton to be lieut., v. Williams, dec.; date of rank 18th July 1837.

Aug. 23.—Assist. Surg. Harby placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of service.

Aug. 31.—2d or Gr. N. I. Lieut. F. Williams to be capt., and Ens. R. P. Hogg to be lieut., in suc. to Graham dec.; date 11th May 1837.

Sept. 1.—Col. Vans Kennedy appointed to office of oriental translator to government. (The appointment held by Lieut. G. Pope, of secretary to civil and military committees, abolished.)

Sept. 5.—Assist. Surg. Winchester placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of service.

Cadet of Cavalry W. F. Hunter admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.—Cadet of Infantry Warren Hastings admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensign.

Mr. Henry Bradley admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Sept. 14.—*Regt. of Artillery.* 1st Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Brett to be capt., and 2d Lieut. H. Creel to be 1st lieut., in suc. to Morley retired; date 8th Sept. 1837.

Lieut. T. Christie, 17th N.I., to be interpreter to left wing 1st L.C.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—July 31. Capt. W. Keys, 5th N.I., at his own request.

FURLOUGHS

To Europe—Aug. 3. Lieut. A. Robertson, 10th N.I., for health.—23. Assist. Surg. C. Lush, M.D.—Sept. 16. Lieut. B. H. Combe, 1st L.C., for health.—20. Assist. Surg. J. Jephson, M.D., for health.—2d Lieut. G. P. Kennett, artillery, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope—July 26. Brev. Capt. C. Blood, regt. of artillery, for health.—Sept. 14. Capt. W. Trevelyan, 2d L.C., for two years, for health.—Lieut. C. A. Echalar, 10th N.I., for ditto ditto.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

July 31.—Mr. G. Sutherland, examiner of Indents, to be acting purser, and Mr. F. G. Bone, clerk to commodore in Persian Gulf, to be acting examiner of indents.

Aug. 16.—Midshipman S. H. Bukler to be lieut. v. Poole, dec.; date of com. 10th June 1837.

Furloughs.—Aug. 11. Capt. G. Grant, to Europe.—12. Lieut. J. P. Sanders, to Europe.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JULY 29. *Tory*, Reid, from Greenock.—Aug. 6. H. C. sloop *Elphinstone*, Lowe, from Bushire.—9. *Patimiro*, Loader, from Mauritius.—10. *Sarah*, Whiteside, from N.S. Wales.—11. *Minerva*, Evans, from London.—*Ambassador*, Atwood, from Cape.—14. *Isabel*, Jones, from Liverpool.—16. H. C. brig *Euphrates*, Rogers, from Suez, &c.—17. *Sasani*, Young, from Rio de Janeiro; *Meynard*, Chapman, from London and Mauritius; H. C. brig *Amberley*, Sawyer, from Madras.—21. *Porter*, Smith, from London and Cape.—22. H. C. steamer *Atlantida*, from Muscat, Bushire, and Bussorah.—SEPT. 11. *Kirkman Findlay*, from Liverpool.

Departures.

JULY 23. *Jamaton*, Martin, for China.—Aug. 5. *Swonfield*, Evans, for London.—6. *Jesse Logan*, Black, for China.—13. *Childa Howda*, Willis, for Cape and London.—15. *Tweed*, Lawson, *Edinburgh*, Marshall, and *Earl of Clive*, Scott, all for China; *Menares*, Brown, for Calcutta.—26. *Hero of Malown*, Grundy, for Ceylon.—31. *Madras*, Quanten, for Ceylon.—SEPT. 7. *Lady East*, Kincy, for Liverpool.—15. *Isabel*, Jones, for China.—17. *Columbia*, Thornton, for London; *Juba*, 15. *Chards*, for China.—19. *Morley*, Evans, for China.—23. *Huddersfield*, Naikes, for Liverpool.—27. H. C. steamer *Atlantida*, for Suez (with the mail for England).

Freight to London (Sept. 26)—£1. 15. per ton.
(2 O)

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 11. At Malligam, the lady of Capt. Forbes, major of brigade in Kandeish, of a daughter.
21. The lady of Capt. H. Lyons, commanding at Ukulkoite, of a son.
27. At Colabah, Mrs. Jones of a daughter.
July 23. Mrs E. C. Morgan, of a son.
27. At Mazagon, the lady of John Skinner, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

June 12. At Dharwar, Assist. Surg. John Crawford, 1st Gr. Regt. N.I., in his 42d year.
22. At Mazagon, after a short illness, his Highness Moolvie Mahomed Ismail Khan, ambassador of his late Majesty the King of Oudh.
28. At Belgaum, occasioned by a fall from his horse, Capt. Jackson, of the Queen's Royals.
July 17. At the Shah Bagh, near Ahmednagar, in his 34th year, Capt. René Payne, of the 3d regt. N.I., assist. com. general N.D.A.
18. At Deesa, Lieut. A. H. Williams, 13th N.I.
26. At Colabah, Mrs. Muller, wife of Brev. Capt. Muller, of 11th M. 6th regt. of Foot.
Aug. 19. At his house in the Fort, Nanabhooy Framjee, Esq., an eminent Parsee broker.
Sept. 1. At Bombay, Catherine, wife of Capt. P. Sanderson, 15th Regt. N.I., aged 34.
10. At Bombay, Alex. Pailane, Esq. aged 32.

Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

May 17. At Chilaw, the lady of Dr. Kelly, of a daughter.
20. At Colpetty, the lady of Lieut. Gompertz, 6th Madras N.I., of a son.
June 9. At Putlam, the lady of Capt. Isaac Foster, Rifle Regt., of a daughter (since dead).
22. On her way to Colombo from Kagalle, Mrs. W. Shortt, of a daughter (since dead).

DEATHS.

May 22. At Galle, Miss P. W. Smith, aged 21.
June 6. Mahawallatenna, first adigar in the Kandyan provinces. The rite of suttee, or burning his body, was performed on the evening of the following day at Cottanchua, which his Exc. Sir Robert Wilnot Horton, who had also walked in the procession from the house of the deceased, attended.
— At Colombo, Mrs. Bagenall, lady of Capt. J. D. Bagenall, C.R.N., aged 39.

Singapore, Penang, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—June 18. *Formidable*, from Liverpool (cargo in a damaged state).—28. *Hunda*, from Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

April 10. At Malacca, the lady of Capt. A. McNair, 15th Madras N.I., of a daughter.
20. At Singapore, the lady of Thomas Oxley, Esq., civil assistant surgeon in charge of the residency, of a son.
June 17. At Rhio, the lady of M. A. Borgen, Esq., master attendant, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

June 27. At Malacca, Mr. James Charles Brindley, to Miss Bridget Britt.

DEATHS.

May 5. At Penang, Miss Anne Hutton, daughter of the late F. Hutton, Esq., aged 19.
July 12. At Singapore, John Edward Breen, Esq., aged 30.

Mauritius.

DEATH.

April 24. Charles Mullen, Esq. This gentleman was one of the richest planters in the island, and an un-official member of the Legislative Council, by the nomination of Sir Charles Colville, when the Council was first appointed.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Aug. 4. *Resource*, from London.—5. *Hutley*, and *Keswell*, both from Eng. and.—6. *Meg Morishes*, from Calcutta.—6. *Senator*, from London.—14. *Ranger*, from London.—23. *Margaret Wilks*, from London.—Sept. 9. *Malabar*, from Clyde; *Richard Mount*, and *Tucker*, both from London.—11. *William Noel*, from Greenock and Isle of Skye.—14. *Orient*, from London.—15. *Agrippina*, and *Indemity*, both from London.—16. *Galatea*, from London.—17. *Ocean*, from Mascareilles.—20. *Royal William*, from London (since wrecked).—21. *Boyer*, from London.—22. *Lynher*, from St. Helena.—23. *Courier*, from Ascension.—30. *Windsor*, from London.

Arrivals in Simon's Bay.—Aug. 14. *Valleyfield*, from London.—23. H.M.S. *Larne*, from Plymouth, Lashon, and Madeira.—26. *Platina*, from Woolwich.—Sept. 19. *Andromeda*, from London.—21. H.M.S. *Hought*, from England.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

AN overland despatch has brought us Calcutta papers to so late a date as the 11th September. We subjoin a summary of their contents.

Calcutta.

In the Insolvent Court, August 19th, Sir Benjamin Malkin gave judgment in the matter of the claim upon the estate of Fergusson and Co., by Mr. David Clark's assignee, allowing the whole amount, namely, 6,31,636 rupees. The general grounds of it were these: The retirement of Mr. Clark (who went to England at the end of 1825) from the firm took

effect in 1827, while he was in England. A particular scrutiny of the accounts then took place among the partners, in order to settle what sum Mr. Clark was entitled to withdraw; when it appeared that, after rejecting a large number of debts as bad, the balance sheet showed a deficit of about six lakhs and a-half; but against this must be set the sums at credit of the partners' accounts, amounting together to little short of thirteen lakhs, including Rs. 8,31,636 at credit of Mr. D. Clark's account, and showing, consequently, an apparent surplus of about four lakhs and a-half. In the adjustment, therefore,

with Mr. Clark, the partners who remained in the firm had struck off two lakhs from the sum at his credit; and when the state of the affairs of the house was more particularly examined into, in 1828, there was only a deficit of a few hundred rupees, according to the estimate of the then existing partners. The learned commissioner said, these were clearly *bonâ fide* estimates—whether accurate or not, was not a question for him now to consider; he saw neither legal nor moral fraud in the arrangement with Mr. Clark; and upon the same principle on which he had allowed claims of retired partners to be proved in other cases, he must allow this claim without any deduction.

The *Bengal Herald*, of September 10, says: "It is to be feared that there is much probability of a war with the Burmese. The ultimatum of the Supreme Government has been forwarded to the British resident, Col. Burney, for the information of the king. The Governor-general's departure for the Mofussil will be postponed until the result of this despatch is known. The Indian government are strengthening the forces in Arracan, and preparing for an attack, which the intoxication, or rather madness, of newly acquired power, will, combining with the tyrant's plea, in all probability take place ere long."

Matters appear to be peaceably arranged at Lucknow. The disturbance is stated to have been a slight one, "arising out of a foolish attempt of the queen dowager, or Badshee Begum, as she is called, to place an alleged son of the late king of Oude upon the throne, and to surprise the resident into a forced acquiescence in such arrangement." The following is an accurate account of the affair: At about eleven o'clock at night, the resident, Col. Low, having received the announcement of the king's death, proceeded to the palace. He was accompanied by his aids, Capt. Patton and Mr. Shakespeare, and a few personal attendants. About three o'clock in the morning, the Begum, accompanied by her son, and about two thousand people, came down towards the grand gate of the palace, in solemn procession, with lights, guards, &c. Col. Low immediately directed Capt. Patton to make a stand at the great gate; that officer accordingly proceeded to the gate, and succeeded for some time in excluding the party of the Begum. Elephants, however, were called into requisition, and after about half an hour, the gate, by the assistance of these brutes, was pushed down, falling inwards with a crash, and very nearly killing Capt. Patton, and his few attendants. The mob of the Begum then rushed in, and Capt. Patton, endeavouring to make good his post, by resistance and expostulation, was at length knocked down,

and severely beaten with the butt-ends of muskets. The palankeen of the Begum and her son then crossed the quadrangle, accompanied by the attendant mob, and proceeded towards the great hall of audience, and succeeded in making good their entry, notwithstanding the attempt made by the small party within to shut the door against them. Col. Low did all he could in the way of representation and command, to induce these misguided people to retire; both he and Mr. Shakespeare, who was with him, were hustled about in the most disrespectful manner, and on their persisting in the attempt to prevent the object of the Begum and her son, they were abused, and every demonstration of ill-feeling, short of actual violence, was exhibited by the party, who now had possession of the palace. The Begum was accompanied by a vakeel, who, under the circumstance of the resident being in the palace, was supposed to enter into a negotiation with him. Col. Low and Mr. Shakespeare, however, finding the people determined, and seeing the ceremony of the coronation of the boy going on, succeeded in pushing their way down to the great gate; and the troops, to whom messengers had been despatched, at length, made their appearance. The tables were then turned, and the resident was relieved from his situation of extreme peril and embarrassment. An order was immediately sent to the Begum and the prince to break up the ceremonial, and depart. An evasive answer was returned; and it now being manifest that the whole population was crowding round the palace, in a very dangerous state of excitement, an order was sent, by the resident, to the Begum's party, to quit the palace in one quarter of an hour, or the troops would be ordered to fire. The order was disregarded, and at the expiration of the time given, the troops opened on the mob, who instantly dispersed.

The king elect, it is said, is adopting sound and good measures: he has guaranteed all arrears of pay, civil and military; he has avoided the fault of making any abrupt changes; the ministers of the late king are still retained, but the feelings and policy of the present man are sufficiently well understood to make it almost certain that they will be dismissed so soon as the establishments are paid, and affairs become more settled. A sum of money, exceeding fifty lakhs, has been found concealed in the palace; and revenue is being collected with less difficulty than was anticipated. The king, who was formerly minister, is perfectly acquainted with the routine of business, and examines into every thing. An immense reduction has been made in the household expenditure: much of which reform is no doubt attributable to the simple habits and ad-

vanced age of the new king; but there are not wanting persons who insinuate, that he does not yet feel himself so firmly fixed upon the throne, as to admit of his indulging in the full pomp of sovereignty. It is certainly strange that his coronation is daily postponed, upon the plea of indisposition: it will no doubt be celebrated, if the British Government acknowledge him. But some persons maintain that Col. Low has exceeded his instructions, and that his *protégé* will not be confirmed; in which case it is expected that military possession will be taken of the country, a measure which, there is the best reason to believe, was some months ago seriously entertained by the Governor in Council.

The beginning of September, the cholera was raging so dreadfully at Lucknow, that no less than from seven hundred to one thousand men are carried off daily. Some families were attacked, and almost all swept away within twenty-four hours. The drought and famine prevail in an equal degree, and there is no rain, and want of provisions is the general cry. The king of Oude takes an airing almost every evening, and a stroll in different directions, purposely with the view to check abuses.

The Military Orphan management have passed a resolution to recommend a modification of the Maddock rules to the following extent: The deputy-governor to be elected annually, as in the Maddock rules, but the same individual to be capable of immediate re-election, except that no person is to fill that office for more than three years in succession. Rule 4th to be modified, so as to remove the disqualification for immediate re-election of managers going out by rotation. In case of a vacancy during the year, a manager to be elected at a special meeting of subscribers (the management not voting), to act until the division which appointed the late manager, shall have elected another. Captain Birch has been re-elected for the presidency division, and Captain Burlton has been elected, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Charles, for the presidency station; but both these gentlemen have declined the office, on the ground of their objection to the Maddock rules. Of the nine divisions of the army, there are six still remaining unrepresented in the management, namely, the Presidency, Dacca, Dinapore, Kurnaul, Meerut, and Nee-much.

The Australian Company have announced that a ship will be despatched to that colony in January next, and that several cabins are already engaged. A fund, it appears, has also been established, for defraying the passage of invalids and other deserving individuals, who are themselves unable to pay for it. Contributions are invited to this fund, which it is hoped will

become sufficient for the benevolent purposes of its establishment.

The Ballygunge Tank case has, after all, been given in favour of the magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, by the Sudder. One of their reasons is, that Mr. Pattle did not, in the course of the proceedings held by Mr. Patton, urge the plea of being a British subject, and that therefore Mr. Patton was justified in punishing Mr. Pattle by fine; but even setting that aside, they consider all magistrates fully empowered to punish delinquents for offering open resistance to the execution and enforcement of their processes. Another ground assumed by the Sudder, is that of Mr. Barwell's remission of the fine on Mr. Pattle should be annulled, inasmuch as Mr. Pattle at first filed a petition of appeal before Mr. Commissioner Pigou, and then of a sudden attempted to obtain a *certiorari*, to remove the proceedings before the Supreme Court, failing in which, Mr. Pattle renewed his appeal after the lapse of the usual term of appeals (one month), and that therefore his application should have been set aside.

In consequence of the Marwarree merchants having observed a large collection of vehicles at the Union Bank on the day the proprietors met, they became alarmed for the stability of the bank; and, under the supposition that it was about to fail, crowded there to get their notes cashed. This circumstance caused a slight run upon the bank for two days, at the end of which the merchants became satisfied that there was no fear of the bank failing, and were content to hold their notes.

The scarcity of the copper coin still keeps up its price in the market, and murmurings and curses are every day liberally bestowed by the poor upon the government, which either cannot or will not remedy the evil by which they are afflicted. The loss of five pice in each rupee to a poor man, who gets but three or four rupees per mensem, is a very severe affliction.

The special commission for the investigation of the charges preferred against Mr. C. R. Martin, judge of Hughli, was opened on the 4th September, by Mr. W. W. Bird, the special commissioner. Mr. M. A. Bignell appeared as prosecutor on behalf of government, and filed seven charges against the Judge. Mr. W. P. Grant and Mr. Hedger appeared as the counsel and attorney for Mr. Martin, and after putting on record a general and complete denial of the whole charges, requested that the further proceedings might be postponed for a day or two, in order that they might be prepared for the defence. It was finally arranged, that the sitting of the court should be postponed until the 6th Sept, when Mr. Bignell brought forward the charge of Mr. Martin's hav-

ing exercised a harsh and oppressive abuse of authority towards Sreenauth Bannerjee, the moonsiff of Naib Serai, with intent to compel him to resign his appointment.

"Very discouraging reports have been received during the week from the factories in Tirhoot and its neighbourhood," says the *Bengal Herald*, of Aug. 20. "Not more than 14,000 inaunds is expected to be the out-turn of the season."

The *Hurharu Commercial Report* of September 11, adds: "The accounts from all quarters continue as bad as stated in the preceding weeks."

At the half-yearly Bank meeting held at Agra, on the 11th August, a dividend of 12 per cent per annum was declared.

Mr. Gordon of the Agra Bank, is about to proceed to Calcutta, to push the proposal submitted to Government, to sanction the issue of bank-notes by that institution. The views of Lord Auckland are, it is said, favourable as regards the general principle, of granting to the country a more extensive paper currency than it at present enjoys, and are somewhat opposed to those entertained by Sir C. Metcalfe.

The *Delhi Gazette*, of August 30, says: "Letters from the Hills, we regret to say, do not give favourable accounts of Sir Henry Fane's state of health."

The news from the Mofussil contain lamentable accounts of famine, disease, and consequent distress, among the lower classes: *ex. gr.*

Futteghur.—Famine prevails in Futteghur, to a very great degree. The population are thereby driven to the perpetration of constant robberies, and able-bodied men are offering their services for a moderate allowance of food only.

Shahjehanpore.—The distress occasioned by the unprecedented drought in this district is appalling—fifty thousand people are in a state of starvation. The sugar and rice crops have totally failed, and no other crops are in the ground. In the northern part of the district not a drop of rain has fallen, and towards the southern there has not been sufficient to keep alive the hardiest crops. This fearful condition is rendered more dreadful from this being the third successive failure of the khureef harvest for the last three years.

The rebellion in this district has been somewhat suppressed by the capture of nearly seven hundred of the parties engaged in it. At one period it raged with great violence. Four villages were seen in flames at the same time, and thirteen dead and wounded were found in another. In one pergunnah several of the police officers were wounded. The magistrate had returned to the civil station. From a fact which transpired, that the rioters were not of the poorer classes, it would

appear that some other motive than hunger drove them to their violent proceedings.

Calpee.—The following is an extract of a letter from Calpee, dated 22d August. "For one month and three days previous to last evening we had not a single shower of rain—last evening, we had a very slight one. Famine is gradually spreading over the whole face of the country, and is now as severe as it was in 1833. The poor people around us are selling their children for mere trifles, in order to save them from starvation, and are themselves emigrating in large bodies towards Saugor, where grain is much cheaper than it is here, being there sold at thirty-five seers for a rupee, while here only fourteen and a half are obtained. Of course, it is impossible for labourers, earning only three rupees a month, to be able to purchase a sufficient quantity to keep them from starving. The factories and fields are all deserted, the kureef crop has totally failed, and fever rages among the people."

Singbhoom.—Letters from Hazareebagh mention, that famine and sickness are committing great havoc in the province of Singbhoom. There is a permanent cantonment at Chyehara. Into this cantonment numbers of Coles in the last stage of starvation daily proceed, but many others die from want and sheer inability to reach the spot.

Bhurutpore.—Grain has attained a distressingly high price, in consequence of the unprecedented drought of the season. As a relief to the poor, the rajah has allowed them to cut wood in his game preserves for sale.

Johdpoor.—The epidemic in this town, pronounced by the most intelligent khakeems in it to be the plague, has, it is computed, caused the death of as many as twenty thousand people, and certainly not less than sixteen thousand. It has now almost totally disappeared, and is entirely extinct in Marwar.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Suddya, July 18:—"All is still quiet here; our friends, the turbulent Singphos, are now doing a little of the diplomatic, evidently in case of reverse, on account of the changes at Ava. They are a despicable enemy, but their mountain fastnesses enable them to laugh at us occasionally. The chief, the Duffa Gaum, wants to enlist the Khampteas (a wild tribe residing on the plains, and who are living all about us.) in his cause. Some wet night, when he imagines the rain will prevent the ignition of the powder, he proposes setting fire to all the huts, and in the confusion to rush in and cut us up! Since he made this charitable proposition, he has sent delegates to know on what terms we will receive him. This country, I really believe, possesses every thing:

gold, silver, iron, copper, are found; wood of all descriptions; the Spanish chestnut and horse ditto, are found in the vicinity; fine beds of coal in abundance; indeed, every thing is to be found and had, except the two most essential, labour and food. Garden fruit, such as strawberries, raspberries, grapes, peaches, are found in all the jungles; apples, walnuts, &c. are found on the hills. There is no doubt that some thirty or fifty years hence, Assam will be the great emporium of India, and the rapid strides to improvement that are now taking place under the eye of that able and zealous man, Captain Jenkins, will soon tend to make this much abused, little known, and apparently hitherto cursed country, yield up her treasures. The ignorance of the generality of people; regarding this country, is proverbial."

Letters from Nepal, to the 27th July, state, that Cutmandhoo was recently very nearly being the scene of a civil war, or something verging on it, and that the cause of this was partly owing to change of ministry, and partly attributable to the sudden demise of the king's youngest son, who, some say, was poisoned at the instigation of the ex-minister and his party, for the purpose of revenging themselves on the king for their disgrace. The prompt and energetic measures taken by his majesty and the new minister, have completely defeated all the machinations of Bhém Sién Thappa, and his powerful adherents, a great many of whom, with himself, are in chains, and strongly guarded, waiting their trial; and decapitation, it is expected, will be the fate of all who have taken part with him. The king has now his palace guarded by three thousand of his chosen soldiery, with loaded muskets, and it is further stated, that the king is so much afraid of being poisoned, that he will neither allow of egress nor ingress to the palace, nor will he eat anything that has not been cooked and brought to him by the hands of his raneé, who had a very narrow escape, as the poison which was administered to the unfortunate prince, was intended for herself. The physicians of Nepal are very likely to pay dear for the prince's death, as report states, four or five are now in confinement, and more, under suspicion of having been abettors, will not remain long out of durance.

The following resolution of the council, notifying the intention of the governor-general to visit the N. W. Provinces, unattended by a member of council, dated

4th September, is published: "The lieutenant-governor of the N. W. Provinces has, to the great regret of his lordship in council, signified his intention to retire in a short time from the public service. It appears to his Lordship in Council that to appoint a lieutenant-governor of those provinces at a time when the governor-general is actually residing within them, would be to incur large expense without proportionably adding to the efficiency of the administration. His lordship in council is satisfied that he shall best conform to the spirit of the existing Acts of Parliament, and best consult the public interests, by taking the N. W. Provinces, after the departure of the lieutenant-governor, into the immediate charge of the supreme government. The governor-general, who will hold all the executive powers of the Supreme Government, will himself, during his residence in those provinces, perform the functions now performed by the lieutenant-governor, in communication with the president in council, in such mode as may be determined upon between the two authorities."

Madras.

The governor is still at Bangalore, and is likely to remain for some time longer, probably till the improvements now going on at the Government-house are completed. The crops are described as very promising, the rain abundant, and the troops healthy.

The following is extracted from a letter dated Secunderabad, the 28th July:—"The prognostications of the city sages, touching the immortality of Chundoo Lal, are likely to prove the baseless fabric of a dream sooner than was anticipated. The poor man is, to all appearance, dying! He was taken seriously ill, with bowel complaint, on Monday last, and has been gradually sinking ever since, refusing medicine, and relying upon prayers, charms, and charities for recovery. It is supposed that his son, Bala Purshad, the big elephant, will succeed him; but very questionable whether he will be able to retain the seals of office long. Without the title of a tithe of the father's talent and aptitude for business, he out-Herods Herod in all the objectionable qualities."

Orders have been issued for the immediate preparation of the Mint, for the execution of copper coinage, and no delay will be incurred in carrying these orders into effect.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Nov. 1.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held this day, for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors, for their approbation, a resolution of the Court of Directors, of the 18th of October, granting the sum of £23,000 for the benefit of the most noble the Marquess Wellesley, upon the grounds therein stated.

The minutes of the last Court having been read —

The *Chairman* (Sir J. R. Carnac) said — I have now to acquaint the Court, that it has been specially summoned for the purpose of submitting, for the approbation of the Proprietors of East-India Stock, a resolution of the Court of Directors, for granting to the most noble the Marquess Wellesley the sum of £20,000. The report of the Court of Directors on this subject shall now be read, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 9, sec. 4.

The report was then read by the clerk, as follows:—

To the General Court of the East-India Company.

The Court of Directors of the said Company, in pursuance of the by-law, cap. 9, sec. 4, do hereby report, that they have passed a resolution in the words or to the effect following (that is to say):— At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 18th October 1837,

The Court having learned with deep regret that the Marquess Wellesley is involved in pecuniary difficulties, which greatly interrupt his personal comfort in the decline of life, have been led to review his lordship's career in India, with the view of considering whether it would not become the Company to offer some acknowledgment of the distinguished services of that illustrious individual.

The Court observe that, upon the fall of Seringapatam, an intention was entertained of appropriating from the value of the military stores captured there, the sum of £100,000 to the Marquess Wellesley, which intention was abandoned on his Lordship's own suggestion, from motives of delicacy towards the army, and it was then determined by the Company to grant to the Marquess an annuity of £5,000, which is still paid, but in which, there is too much reason to apprehend, that his Lordship has very little, if any, beneficial interest. After the fall of Seringapatam, Lord Wellesley continued to reside for several years the office of governor-general, and during that period military operations were conducted upon an extensive scale and with brilliant success, and diplomatic arrangements were concluded, upon which the maintenance and consolidation of the British power in India have since essentially depended.

In reference, therefore, to the important services of the noble Marquess, and to his present circumstances, the Court of Directors do, by the ballot,

Resolve—That, subject to the approbation of the General Court of Proprietors and the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, the sum of £20,000 be vested in the chairman, deputy chairman, and two other persons to be named by the Court of Directors, as trustees, to be applied to the benefit of the Marquess Wellesley, in such mode as and when it shall appear to them to be best calculated to promote his lordship's welfare.

That the grounds upon which the said grant is recommended, are the distinguished and important services of the Marquess Wellesley, while he held

the office of Governor-general of India, and his lordship's present circumstances

All which is submitted to the General Court.

(Signed)

J. R. Carnac
J. L. Lushington
W. Astell
H. Lindsay
John Morris
W. B. Bayley
John Loch
P. Vans Agnew
George Lyall

John Forbes
J. Petty Muspratt
John Masterman
H. St. George Tucker
J. D. Alexander
Robert Campbell
N. B. Edmonstone
R. Jenkins.

East-India House, Oct. 18, 1837.

The *Chairman* said, that he had never approached the performance of any public duty with greater pleasure than he felt in entering upon that which now devolved upon him. He had to submit, for the approval and confirmation of the Court, a resolution which the Court of Directors had adopted, for the purpose of enabling the great body of the proprietors to mark their sense of the transcendent services rendered to the East-India Company, to the British nation at large, and to the vast population of British India, by one of the most distinguished and high-minded statesmen that England ever produced. In thus speaking of the Marquess Wellesley, he but offered a feeble echo to the united voice of Britain and India, and a still more feeble anticipation of that brilliant and enduring fame, which the merits of that illustrious person were destined to command from the judgment of posterity. (*Hear!*) He spoke in the hearing of some who had enjoyed opportunities of observing his Lordship's policy upon the very spot which was the scene of its triumphs — of others who recollected the impressions created by them in this country as the news arrived of one series of brilliant successes following upon another — of others, again, who had learned to appreciate the wisdom and energy of Lord Wellesley's administration in India, by studying its character in the records of history, and contemplating its admirable results. To none of these classes could it be necessary to dwell at length on any of those topics on which it would be proper to expatiate in addressing an audience less informed with regard to the facts, and less competent to judge of their importance. But it might be observed, that although during the thirty or forty years which preceded the administration of the Marquess Wellesley, the British power in India had advanced with extraordinary rapidity; still that power was but one among many conflicting ones—it had not obtained the supremacy which was necessary no less to its permanent safety, than to the peace and well-being of India

—its overthrow by some ambitious native or intriguing European state was an event not beyond the limits of reasonable expectation. This was the state in which the Marquess Wellesley found the country which he was deputed to govern. Widely different was that in which he left it. His commanding genius discerned every point where danger lay, and against all he provided with the most consummate judgment. In another respect his administration merited the highest praise. Through all the transactions in which he was engaged, his conduct was no less distinguished by a strict adherence to the principles of justice and moderation towards other states, than by a strenuous devotion to the interests of that which he represented. (*Hear, hear!*) His government was not one of aggression or usurpation. He sought to associate the principal native states in amicable bonds with the British Government, in order to defend the common interests of all against the common enemies of all. The maintenance of the peace of India by a combination of those disposed for peace, was his primary object and aim. Being thwarted in this, war was the result; and he then proved that the pacific course with which he had commenced his career, was not the result of timidity, or of incapacity for bolder measures. The grandeur of his plans was equalled only by the vigour with which they were carried out. In a few brief years he advanced Britain from the station of a secondary power in India to that of a dictator; an office which, it was needless to say, was, under the Marquess Wellesley, exercised most mildly and equitably. (*Hear, hear!*) It was, in this last point of view, that, in his (the Chairman's) judgment, the glory of Lord Wellesley's administration was to be contemplated with the highest satisfaction. Had that administration been merely graced by a tissue of conquests gained in a series of useless and unjustifiable wars, he (the Chairman) would not stand there its advocate and panegyrist. But the wars which ended so gloriously, were not commenced causelessly. And while as a British subject, he could not but rejoice at the proud position in which they placed this country, he trusted that he rejoiced no less — and he was sure there was not less reason to rejoice — in the benefits which they bestowed on India. (*Hear!*) He never could admit that we were the rulers of India solely or even principally for our own advantage or aggrandizement. But while maintaining that the main end of our policy ought to be the benefit of the country governed, he could see no reason why, *that object being secured*, we should not indulge our national feelings of honest exultation, when we find the happiness of the one country advanced

ing side by side with the glory of the other. (*Hear!*) Thus it was, under the government of the Marquess Wellesley; and thus had that nobleman raised an irresistible claim to the gratitude of both countries. (*Hear, hear!*) That claim, it was confidently anticipated, would then be admitted and ratified by the Court of Proprietors. The Court of Directors had taken it up after deliberate and mature consideration — entered upon at a period when men could no longer be biassed by the excitement of novelty, nor their judgments dazzled by the splendour of the events submitted to its observation. Under these circumstances, so favourable to a calm and dispassionate conclusion, it had appeared to the Court of Directors, that the services of the Marquess Wellesley merited some decisive mark of the approbation of the East-India Company. The grounds of this conviction had been laid before the proprietors in the usual manner; and he (the Chairman) was persuaded, that neither argument nor eloquence could be necessary to enforce them. The administration of the Marquess Wellesley in India was now matter of history; and most just and fitting it was, that the evening of his glorious life should be irradiated by the gratitude of that body in whose service he so nobly laboured — of that body who are the constituted guardians of the Indian people, whose happiness it was the anxious study of the prime and vigour of his days to promote and extend. (*Hear!*) “You are not,” said the Chairman, “required to take the merits of the Marquess Wellesley at the estimate of the Court of Directors. If documents were necessary, they are open to all in the collection of his Lordship's Despatches, Minutes, and Correspondence, just published. In reference to *them*, we may be justified in adopting the language applied to another great man, in the midst of the vast work by which his memory is rendered immortal — ‘*Si monumentum queris, circumspecte.*’” (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. Chairman then moved:—

That this Court approve of the resolution of the Court of Directors, of the 18th of October last, granting to the Marquess Wellesley the sum of £20,000, on the grounds therein-stated, subject to the confirmation of another General Court.

The Deputy Chairman said that, in rising to second the motion, he desired to offer a few observations explaining the grounds of his opinion. That opinion was in perfect unison with the resolution of the Court of Directors. He could not but entertain a confident hope that the resolution would meet with the cordial support and approbation of the Court of Proprietors. After the able, clear, and eloquent speech of the Chairman, it would be unnecessarily occupying time to enter into

any lengthened detail of the great and eminent services of the Marquess Wellesley during his government in India, but perhaps he (the Deputy Chairman) might be allowed concisely to submit to the Court the situation in which Lord Wellesley found India at the commencement of his administration, and that in which he had placed it at the close. He found India, it is true, at peace; but he saw that this state of things was hollow, and could not possibly be lasting. Every element of the most implacable hostility, every feeling of the most inveterate hatred, was in active operation on the part of Tippoo Sultan, still smarting under the disgrace of defeat inflicted on him by Lord Cornwallis. He was using every endeavour to increase his army. He had solicited and obtained aid from the French Government at the Mauritius. He was sending ambassadors to France for the purpose of negotiating for military assistance on an extensive scale, and upon the most favourable terms to the French officers and troops. A French army was in actual possession of Egypt, and casting a longing eye towards India. There were large bodies of troops, disciplined and commanded by able French officers, in the service of several native powers whose territories were contiguous to our own. This was a most fearful and menacing aspect of affairs, threatening even the very existence of the British dominion. Such, indeed, Lord Wellesley thought it, and he immediately directed the energy of his great and comprehensive mind to avert the impending evil. On the very threshold, however, he met with difficulties as unexpected as they would have been embarrassing to a less firm and vigorous mind; on his they had no effect, but to incite him to persevere. The discouraging arguments of the Government of Fort St. George against even preparation for war, and the disheartening accounts sent of the state of the Madras army, served but to stimulate his undaunted spirit to more active and vigorous exertion. (*Hear, hear!*) Such was the state of affairs when Lord Wellesley took upon himself the government in 1798. What was it when he quitted India in 1805?—The capital of our most inveterate foe taken; Tippoo Sultan slain in the assault, and the fortress and island of Seringapatam placed in the permanent possession of the East-India Company.—The usurping Mohamedan dynasty of Hyder Ali swept from the throne and kingdom of Mysore, and a descendant of the ancient rajahs placed on the musnud of his forefathers, and bound by every obligation of gratitude and fidelity to the British Government.—An addition of a fertile and valuable territory to the possessions of the East-India Company of many thousand square miles.—*Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 24. No. 96.*

The treaty of Bassein concluded, and the Peishwa reinstated in his capital and dominions, by the wisdom of British counsel, and the vigour of British arms. — Scindiah and the rajah of Berar, after losing many of their strongholds, and being entirely defeated in the battles of Delhi, Laswaree, Assaye, and Argaum, glad to sue for peace, which was granted them at the dictation of their conqueror, the Governor-general Lord Wellesley.— The removal, under treaties, of all French officers in the service of the native powers; thereby extirpating by the root, that French power and influence which had increased, and was increasing, to the detriment and hazard of our own. (*Hear, hear!*) And here, he (the Deputy Chairman) could not avoid paying a passing tribute of admiration to those gallant generals at the head of the armies from the several presidencies, who all bore a part in the glorious military achievements which grace the annals of Lord Wellesley's administration. The names of Lord Harris, Lord Lake, General Stewart, and the Duke of Wellington, then Major-general Wellesley, must ever occupy a most distinguished place in the brightest pages of Indian history. (*Hear, hear!*) These were the officers chosen by Lord Wellesley to carry into execution his military plans, and by their deeds well did they justify the selection (*hear, hear!*); while his master-mind confirmed and consolidated the success of our arms by treaties founded on the wisest and most statesman-like policy (*hear, hear!*)—a policy confessedly adopted and followed up by the Marquess of Hastings—a policy which has rendered the British power and influence supreme and paramount over every other (*hear, hear!*), and which he (the Deputy Chairman) firmly believed no external or internal enemy would ever be able to shake, while we continued that protection to our native subjects,—that just, humane, and indulgent consideration for their laws, customs, habits, prejudices, and religion, which had hitherto, during the whole course of our rule, silently but most powerfully contributed to raise our empire in India to that pinnacle of exaltation it had now reached. Lord Wellesley had not escaped the too common lot of eminent statesmen, of having their policy misunderstood, and their motives and intentions misrepresented. He, too, had been assailed by attacks upon his character; which, signally as they failed in casting even the slightest stain on his brilliant reputation, were a heavy drain upon his pecuniary resources. And what was it that was now asked of the Court of Proprietors? It was but to hold out the hand of kindness to one who had done so much for them. Generosity would in this motion be fortified

by justice, and in his (the Deputy Chairman's) opinion, it would be most honourable in the East-India Company to come forward, and by confirming the resolution laid before the Court, smooth the downward path of life of a most meritorious and distinguished public servant, and shed over his declining days the rays of comfort and content. (*Hear, hear!*) One word more, and he had done. If there should be any one either in or out of this Court who entertained a doubt of the propriety or the justice of the proposed grant, that doubt, he was confident, would be removed by even a cursory glance over the Despatches, Minutes, and Correspondence of Lord Wellesley, during his administration in India, and which had been recently published. But he did not recommend any one to be satisfied with a cursory glance over those admirable state papers. Whoever would read them attentively, would find himself amply rewarded for the trouble which he had undergone, and would rise from the perusal so full of admiration of the noble marquess's energy of character, vigour of intellect, moral courage, and political sagacity, as well as of the purity and patriotism of his conduct, and the inappreciable value of his services to the East-India Company and the country, that so far from thinking that it is proposed to do too much, he would rather consider us liable to the imputation of not doing enough. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Fielder said, it was with great pain that he differed from the Court of Directors on this subject, as it ever was his wish to treat the executive power of the Company with all possible respect and attention. He admitted much of what had been so ably stated by the hon. Chairman; but they had a by-law, restricting the Court of Directors from granting any pension or gratuity above £600, and requiring that full information should be given to the Court of Proprietors before any larger grant of money was made. That by-law was the most wholesome regulation that ever was made—the Company were greatly indebted to those who had framed it; but, he believed, that its provisions had not been complied with in this instance. He, therefore, moved that the by-law, cap. 9, sec. 4, be read.

The clerk read the by-law, as follows:—

“Item, it is ordained, that every resolution of the Court of Directors, for granting to any person, by way of gratuity, any sum of money, exceeding in the whole six hundred pounds, shall be laid before and approved by two General Courts, specially summoned for that purpose, in the form of a report, stating the grounds upon which such grant is recommended; which resolution and report shall be signed by such Directors as approve the same, and that the documents on which such resolution may have been formed shall be open to the inspection of the proprietors, from the day on which public notice has been given of the proposed grant.”

Mr. Fielder continued.—He would ask, had such a report, verified by documents, as was here contemplated, been laid before the proprietors? He would say, there had not. Were there any substantial grounds laid, on which that Court could proceed in making this grant? He knew of none. He would ask whether the Court of Directors had no documents to lay before the proprietors as to the situation of the noble marquess? It was impossible for the Court of Proprietors to go into the merits or demerits of Marquess Wellesley, because they were not in a situation to do so. The Court of Proprietors had not before them that documentary information which they ought to have. The present state of the affairs of the noble marquess, and a substantive account of his claims and merits, ought to have been submitted to the proprietors previous to their general meeting, to show that it was proper to grant to the marquess the large sum of £20,000, in addition to his pension of £5,000 a-year. That pension he held was granted in 1801, so that he had received at the least £180,000. The Court of Directors should have shown, that now, after receiving that pension for so many years, he was entitled to this addition; but not an iota of information, in the nature of proof, had been laid before the Court of Proprietors. All that the Court of Directors intimated to the Court of Proprietors was, that they had reason to suppose, that the greater part, if not the whole of the £5,000 a-year, had been alienated. Were they, then, to proceed on this vague statement, without documents, when, for any thing they knew to the contrary, the noble marquess might be in possession of the whole, or part of the pension, which was granted to him in 1801 for his valuable services? He did not mean to say that the noble marquess did not deserve this grant (*Hear, hear!*); but he contended that the terms of the by-law were not complied with; and, for so excellent a regulation, they ought to thank the committee of by-laws. According to that law, not a single rupee above the paltry sum of £600 could be granted, unless a report was laid before the Court detailing the whole circumstances of the case, and supported by documents, in order that the proprietors might form a proper judgment; but here they had nothing of the kind. There was not produced a single document by which they might be enabled to judge of the merits or demerits of the party. The directors, he repeated, stated in that paper, which he could not call a report agreeably to the by-laws, that they had reason to think that the noble marquess had alienated his pension of £5,000; but they had no proof of the fact; and, for aught they knew, the noble marquess might still be in

possession of the grant, or the greater part of it. Were they, then, in the face of that wholesome by-law, which directed that not more than £600 should be granted, without sufficient information, to vote so large a sum as £20,000 in the absence of all evidence? Had they, he asked, a single document, connected with the case, before them? Certainly they had not. If the noble marquess had alienated his £5,000 a-year, he might, perhaps, still deserve another grant; but he did contend on principle (and it was the wisest principle ever laid down in that Court, since the first intention of forming an East-India Company, by that glorious monarch, Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1600, now 237 years ago), that a proper report should first be submitted to the proprietors, before their meeting, to prove the necessity of the claim. If they departed from that principle, they would be establishing a most dangerous precedent. It was monstrous that they should be called on to vote the sum of £20,000, in the absence of all substantial information, in the absence of all documentary evidence. He meant not to go into the merits or demerits of the noble marquess; but he protested, on principle, against such a proceeding. There was nothing before the Court of Proprietors on which they could form a correct and proper judgment, as to whether the noble marquess ought to receive this sum or not. Now, the by-law intended, that they, the proprietors, should have necessary information laid before them in due time and season, in order that they might, at the General Meeting of Proprietors specially convened for that purpose, correctly decide whether it was a right thing or not to agree to certain grants. The principle of that wholesome by-law could not be too much enforced and dwelt on; for the Committee, in framing it, meant evidently to prevent the Directors from making grants of money, from feelings of false humanity or from other motives, and from pledging themselves to do that which the Court of Proprietors would not think right. He did not say, that the noble marquess might not be entitled to this grant—(*Hear, and laughter*)—he did not assert that—perhaps the noble marquess deserved it—(*Hear, hear!*)—but he contended, that the proprietors possessed no circumstantial information on which they could safely and constitutionally proceed. If they did not act up to that by-law, they were cutting their own throats, for, he repeated, that it was a most wholesome by-law.—(*Laughter.*) He saw nothing in what he was saying, that was calculated to excite merriment. He was merely doing his duty in seeing that their by-laws were duly observed, and he would again contend, that there were not those

proofs before the Court of Proprietors, to show that this grant ought to be made in favour of the noble marquess. He trusted that they would respect this wholesome by-law; and that they would pause for information supported by documents before they voted so large a sum as £20,000. He hoped, therefore, that some gentleman, more able than himself, would support him in having the by-law carried into effect.

The *Chairman* said, the hon. proprietor had commenced his speech with a question as to a matter of form, and then he had given them a long baraque upon the grant. He thanked the hon. proprietor, however, for one part of his speech—namely, that he did not mean to say, that Lord Wellesley was undeserving of this grant—and he was proud to hear the admission so cordially responded to by the proprietors on the other side of the bar.—(*Hear, hear!*) The hon. proprietor founded his objection on the non-observance of a by-law, which the hon. Proprietor, in common with himself (the *Chairman*), highly approved of. But, he begged leave to state, that the Court of Proprietors was in possession of every document which the Court of Directors had access to, and the by-law was strictly enforced, by laying those documents before the proprietors. The Court of Directors was always anxious to give every information in their power to their constituents; and they had, in this instance, followed the course which had been pursued in the case of Lord Hastings, Lord Cornwallis, and Lord Melville, when no demand was made, on the part of any proprietor, for a debtor and creditor account, as to the circumstances of the individuals on whom the proprietors were called to bestow a mark of favour. He was sorry that the hon. proprietor had taken up the money part of the question so strongly; and, when he reflected on the magnificent services performed, as he had said before, by one of the greatest statesmen this country had ever produced, he hoped (and he meant to draw no comparison), that that which was given to other governors-general, without any other document but the resolution of the Court of Directors, would not be withheld from Lord Wellesley—and that the Court would not call for information which was considered unbecoming and unnecessary in other parallel cases.—(*Hear, hear!*) The hon. proprietor began by asking a question, which, in fact, he had answered himself; but he trusted that what he (the *Chairman*) now said, would give every satisfaction to the hon. proprietor.

Mr. *Marsiall* thought that the hon. Chairman triumphed too much over the hon. member who had recently addressed

the Court. That hon. proprietor did not dispute that the noble marquess might deserve the £20,000 proposed—neither did he; but the hon. proprietor called for documents, not being willing to leave it solely to the Court of Directors to determine whether the state of the noble marquess's affairs called for this £20,000. If such were the case, if the noble Marquess required that sum, then it involved a reflection on former Courts of Directors, for not having done what they ought to have done; and the present proposition came, he believed, at least thirty years too late. He was of opinion, that this vote would not be so much a helping hand to one, as to a great many who held bonds of the noble marquess, and who might now expect to receive a larger division than they could otherwise hope for. He looked on this as a dangerous precedent. He meant to say nothing against the noble marquess; but if they were thus called on to review the circumstances of individuals, that Court would soon be converted into a court for the relief of insolvent debtors.

An *hon. Proprietor* observed, that he had heard a case which induced him to think, that should the grant be adopted, his lordship's creditors would alone enjoy the benefit of it.

Sir Harford Jones Brydges said, he had heard the observations of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman with very great satisfaction. He heartily agreed in all they had said, and he should most cordially support the motion, for he could not but admire the many eminent and splendid services of the noble marquess. He knew very little about their by-laws, but, he believed, that there was no rule in politics, morality, or any thing else, to which the maxim *exceptio probat regulam* did not apply, and he felt that it was peculiarly applicable in this case, if an exception from a general law were made in favour of the noble marquess. Having said this, he should offer his thanks to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman for the lucid statements which they had made: He rose to give his cordial assent to the proposition before the Court; and he was happy to be old enough, and to have lived long enough, to find a Court of Proprietors willing to do justice to Lord Wellesley at the close of his useful and honourable life. (*Hear, hear!*) He had had the honour to have served under the Marquess Wellesley when he was Governor-general of India, and he had also had an opportunity of marking his conduct when he was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Therefore, he hoped and trusted that it would neither be thought obtrusive or presumptuous in him, if he wished to deliver his sentiments on the present occasion. (*Hear,*

hear!) For, in the situation which he had had the honour to fill, at the time to which he alluded, he had an opportunity of witnessing the stupendous and gigantic efforts, the brilliant combinations, which the genius and judgment of Lord Wellesley could alone have enabled him to make, and for the success of which the Company and the country generally owed him a great debt of gratitude. (*Hear, hear!*) Yes, so far as an humble mind like his could measure the efforts of such a master-mind as that which Lord Wellesley possessed, he might be allowed to judge, and to record his sentiments of the debt of gratitude which that Company and the country at large owed to the noble marquess. (*Hear, hear!*) Measures, on the successful result of which hung the fate of empires, emanated from his government. They were framed with admirable skill; and he had always considered, that the mind which planned was more to be prized than the hand which executed. In the fleet that bore Nelson to victory, in the army that fought gloriously under Wellington, there was many an officer equally brave and bold as those who commanded them. But, as Governor-general of India, Lord Wellesley stood transcendently alone; and for this reason, that none of his successors had the same difficulties to overcome—had the same armies to conquer, as he dispersed and vanquished. If there were any individual whose services might be measured along with his, it was that great man, Warren Hastings, whose unjust sufferings and great merits the Company had endeavoured to compensate, and whose statue they had placed in a niche in that Court. He trusted that that memorial of their gratitude would last as long as the frail performances of man can last; but, after what he had seen lately take place, he trembled for the safety of those monuments. It entered his mind as possible, that the statues of those heroes and statesmen might yet be handed over to an auctioneer, and set up to public competition;—those heroes and statesmen who had founded an empire, such as had never before been seen in Asia. Having said this, he would not enter farther into Lord Wellesley's Indian history, but should conclude, by adverting to one circumstance which had not been noticed by those who had preceded him. He alluded to Lord Wellesley's merit as an European politician. He had extended their Indian empire—

“*Super et Garamantes et Indos
Proferet imperium;*”

but the great qualities of his mind were not less conspicuous at home. Praise must be given to the hand that fires the train which causes the explosion by which an enemy is overthrown; and who can deny or undervalue the part which Lord

Wellesley performed in withdrawing Spain from the sway of Bonaparte? He thanked the proprietors sincerely for the attention they had paid to him. It was, perhaps, the last time he should address them; but he could assure them, that he should walk out of that house, proud in the reflection that they would do something this day which would have the effect of recalling the pristine glory of that Court, and he hoped that all would join, heart and hand, in supporting this proposition. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* said, he did not participate in the fear expressed by the hon. bart. lest the auctioneer should enter within those walls and put up to sale the statues of those heroes and statesmen by which they were ornamented. Far from entertaining that feeling, he conceived that the Company's government was likely to continue for centuries, especially as the foundation had been laid for the improvement of the natives of India. He did not undervalue the by-law to which the hon. proprietor (Mr. Fielder) had referred, and, if they were adopting any proceeding contrary to it, he would oppose that proceeding. But the vote which he was about to give in favour of the motion, was an offering to the glory of an individual, the approbation of whose services had, time after time, been placed on the records of that Court. Looking, then, to these grounds, he would say, that they had sufficiently complied with the by-law. As to the merits of the noble marquess, and the great benefits he had conferred on India, these, as the hon. Chairman had said, were matters of history, of which no person could be ignorant. On these points they certainly wanted no document but their own recollection. They were now called on, as the Deputy Chairman had well observed, to vote a small sum to the Marquess Wellesley—small, he would say, with reference to the eminent services which he had performed. (*Hear, hear!*) Small indeed must it be called, when compared with the great achievements of the noble marquess in India, and the political benefits which have thence resulted to the Indian empire. It is true he was rewarded with an annuity, generous he admitted, but not adequate to the renown he had acquired, to the transcendent services he had rendered: and, let it be recollected, that he had refused, with a delicacy highly characteristic of his great mind, the grant of £100,000, out of the booty captured at Seringapatam, which sum would have more than purchased the annuity that he had hitherto enjoyed. (*Hear, hear!*) They were now called upon to give a sum of £20,000, not for the services rendered to the Company, but to the country generally, and to India. He entirely ap-

proved the vote then under consideration; and he conceived that it required very little consideration to show that it was perfectly justified. Having adverted to the renown of the Marquess Wellesley, he thought it of so extraordinary a nature, that he was induced to take a short review of the grounds of it. Let them for a moment compare what India was when the Marquess Wellesley went thither, and what it was when he left it. When he was appointed Governor-general in 1798, England was engaged in war in Europe, and fighting for her existence as a nation; and such was the critical situation of the British possessions in India, which the noble marquess was then fortunately selected to govern, that England was called upon to struggle for her existence there also. The whole country was in a state of disorder, and the enemies of the British power were every where on the alert. A French party was prevalent at the courts of several of the native princes, while Oude and the Carnatic were in an unsettled and disturbed state. The power of France was actively exerted with that of Tippoo Saib, to extinguish the British sway in India; and a treaty had been entered into between Tippoo and Zemnun Shah, the sovereign of the Afghans, to effect the same object. The latter prince possessed a great extent of territory, reaching from the Indus to the southern extremity of the Caspian Sea, and peopled by a hardy and warlike race; and his army was estimated at 120,000 men. Such was the formidable aspect and condition of India, when the Marquess Wellesley assumed the government. With a mastermind he surveyed the difficulties which surrounded him, and surmounted them with an ease and rapidity which none but talents superior, like his, could have accomplished. He put an end to French influence throughout India, conquered the territory of Mysore, and superseded the dynasty of Tippoo Saib, who was slain at the storming of his own capital, Seringapatam. He next reduced the Mahatta princes to obedience to the British power, and restored India to peace and tranquillity. By a treaty which he made with the King of Persia, he obliged Zemnun Shah to look to his own safety, in opposing a competitor for his throne, which ended in his defeat and captivity, and thus another implacable foe to British interests was removed. Such were the difficulties with which the noble marquess had to contend. He had to conquer these formidable enemies first, and afterwards to reconcile them to British rule. The peculiar talents of the noble marquess enabled him to effect that object. Under these circumstances, then, was it not right liberally to reward such services? But, in a pecuniary point of view, he largely as-

sisted the Company. He conquered territories, which produced revenues to the amount of nearly a million annually. What would that be in the course of thirty-seven years? It behoved them, then, to do what would be honourable to him and creditable to themselves. He should now, with the permission of the Court, read a few words from the historian of India, in which he truly drew the character of the noble marquess. [The hon. proprietor here read an extract, in which the author, after adverting to the felicity with which the Governor-general selected those whom he appointed to carry his plans into effect, observed, that the successes which he achieved were not diminished by the manner in which he afterwards ruled. His great mind prevailed the whole. His great mind was fully recognized. In every part of India, all obeyed it; the confidence he enjoyed was unbounded. The general result of his administration changed the face of India; and a course of events, as extraordinary as it was important, gave an entirely new aspect to the British power in India. He showed great wisdom in adopting that species of policy which was best suited to the situation of the country.] Through his conquests the Company had obtained several rich provinces, and an immense extent of sea-coast. As, therefore, the noble marquess had deserved so well of the Company, he trusted that this vote would be carried by acclamation; and, in conclusion, he would express an earnest hope that the Indian empire, thus secured, would long continue to flourish in all the arts of civilized life, and in all that prosperity which, he was convinced, the executive body would constantly endeavour to encourage and foster. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir *Gore Ouseley* rose to give his vote in favour of the motion; and, in doing so, he thought it was unnecessary, on his part, to offer any remarks on the conduct of such a great man as the Marquess Wellesley, whose services had been so eloquently described by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman. He feared that every thing which he could say would rather do injury than add to the enthusiasm which he was delighted to see prevail on this occasion. (*Hear, hear!*) His chief object was to offer his humble thanks to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and the Court in general, for this tribute, though tardy, to one of the greatest men this country ever produced. (*Hear, hear!*) He should add nothing more, but that he was proud to see such a mark of esteem paid to one whom he had the honour to call his friend. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Sweet* felt it necessary to say, in consequence of what had been observed with respect to the debts of Lord Wellesley, that, in answer to an inquiry which

he had made on the subject, he had been informed, and he believed it, that however reduced the noble marquess's income might be, he had made an honourable arrangement for all his creditors. (*Hear, hear!*) So far from thinking that the grant would fall into the hands of Lord Wellesley's creditors, he believed that no such event would take place, but that it would be reserved for himself. It ought to be recollected, that, at the time the grant of £5,000 per annum was made, neither the Directors nor the public had experience of the great benefits the government of the noble marquess in India had now produced. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Wigram* said, he could not make up his mind, in the discharge of his duty, to agree with the Court of Directors in this vote; and he thought it right to state, that he was no party to it. He had a duty to perform in the situation he held, which was to administer the affairs of India honestly and impartially for all (*hear!*), and he would never be a party, so long as he was in the Company's service, to a grant called for under such circumstances. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought that the principle ought to be inculcated among the servants of the Company—that they should lay by a portion of their resources for their future comfort. He considered it his duty, on these grounds, to object to and not give his sanction to the vote. He could not agree to a vote of this nature, when, at the same time, he was called on daily to refuse the assistance claimed by meritorious naval and military officers. He was, therefore, unwilling to follow the example of the hon. Chairman, and to enter into the history of the noble marquess. He admitted the services of the noble marquess as zealously and as honestly as any of those who had the good fortune to serve under him, but it was his duty to consider what hereafter might be the effect of this vote, and to act in accordance with the view which he took of it. Now, he conceived that it would be a dangerous precedent, and therefore, as a public man, he should oppose it. He should have thought, from the speeches of his hon. friends in the chair and deputy chair, that this was the first time when the services of the noble marquess had been brought before the Court, for neither of them mentioned the magnificent grant of £5,000 a year, which was conferred on the noble marquess in 1801, and was to take effect from, he believed, 1799. That grant was then considered sufficient for his services in a pecuniary point of view. He would not say any thing with respect to the pecuniary difficulties of the noble marquess, which was, in fact, the groundwork of the present proposed grant. He hoped and trusted that he had said nothing to wound the feelings of the noble marquess; he

should be sorry to do so; but as an honest man, he (Mr. Wigram) could not, in carrying out the principles he upheld, make any difference between a half-pay officer and a governor-general. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Astell said, he should have been exceedingly willing to leave this question in the hands of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, whose eloquent speeches had been heard with so much delight; and the more especially as his signature, affixed to the resolution of the Court of Directors, sufficiently indicated his sentiments; but, in consequence of what had fallen from his hon. friend, he felt himself called on to state the grounds on which he should vote for this grant. He gave his hon. friend full credit for the purity and honesty of his motives; and, when his hon. friend declared his sentiments, he hoped it would not be deemed presumptuous, when he stated that he differed from his hon. friend. He had been an anxious observer of the government of the noble marquess, and was the only Director now at the Board who had been in correspondence with Lord Wellesley. He did, at that time, with respect to the noble marquess, what he conceived to be right; again, in the House of Commons, he did what he thought was right; and he thought, looking to the splendid services of the noble marquess, that he was this day doing his duty in voting for the proposed grant. (*Hear, hear!*) He supported it in the other room, and he would do so there. (*Hear, hear!*) Looking to the brilliancy of the noble marquess's deeds, he was willing and ready to overlook minor points. It had been well said, that this was an appeal founded on the glory of Lord Wellesley's administration, and not a claim growing out of pecuniary difficulties. He called on the Court, then, to agree to this vote. By doing so, they would not only be generous to the noble marquess, but just to themselves. His name, it was true, appeared on the pension list; but the £5,000 a year which had been granted to the noble Lord was to maintain his connexion with the East-India Company. This grant would not, as has been said, serve for a scramble amongst Lord Wellesley's creditors; for the resolution expressly said, that the sum of £20,000 was to be placed in the hands of trustees for the special benefit of the Marquess Wellesley. He was now past the ordinary age of man, but he still lived an honour to his country. (*Hear, hear!*) He was borne down by sorrow and distress of mind, owing to circumstances which he could not control; and, though it was the duty of every one to act in a prudent manner, yet great allowance ought to be made for a man of generous mind, seeing above narrow and sordid views, and endeavouring to fill, in

a befitting manner, the high situations to which his Sovereign had raised him. The sum called for was not such as they ought to shrink from. Let them, then, act liberally, and do what was worthy of themselves and worthy of him. He hoped that, in making these observations, he had said nothing more than was due to himself. He was the servant of the Company, and, if he did not perform his duty properly, he was not fit to hold his situation; but he felt, that in adopting the course which he had done, he was not deviating from, but was acting in accordance with his duty. (*Hear, hear!*) He called on the Proprietors to grant the money, and thereby to do that which was worthy of themselves and worthy of the noble marquess. He said so before, and he would say so again. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Fielder wished to say a few words in explanation. He never meant to enter into the merits or demerits of the noble marquess. All that he contended for was, that they were not pursuing the right way to do that which they wished. They were, in fact, laying down the most dangerous precedent that could be established.

Sir Charles Forbes most cordially concurred in the proposed grant, and was sorry that it could not be made larger. The merits and services of Lord Wellesley were beyond all praise, and it would be vain to attempt to do justice to them. It had been justly said that this country owed much to the Duke of Wellington, but he would remind the Court that it was Lord Wellesley who called the transcendent abilities of the noble duke into action. India was the theatre where his talents were first proved, having been called into play by Lord Wellesley, and, but for him, the Duke of Wellington might never, perhaps, have achieved such high fame either in India or in Europe. (*Hear, hear!*) He would not draw comparisons between those great men, but he felt justified in saying, that to the Marquess Wellesley the Duke of Wellington owed every thing. There was another point not adverted to, with respect to which, he thought, Lord Wellesley's government deserved to be gratefully remembered by the natives of India, for whose welfare his lordship always showed much anxiety; and, but for that most unfortunate and most impolitic act, the recall of the noble marquess from India, he would have given to the natives that which they had a right to expect, namely, the benefit of the permanent revenue settlement. (*Hear, hear!*) Lord Wellesley had promised them that important boon, as other governors-general had done, before and after him; and whatever difference of opinion there might be on this subject, he believed that without it India would never prosper. He trusted that the Court, if not unanimous,

would be very nearly so, on this occasion; and he was sure that the grant would meet with the hearty approbation of the people of India and the public at large.

Sir *Jeremiah Bryant* said he rose, not as an advocate but as an evidence, for he thought he could supply that information which seemed required, how Lord Wellesley had placed himself in a condition rendering the grant desirable. He assumed that his lordship was the same now as he was in India. In that country he (Col. Bryant) had solicited from his lordship an office on the military staff, to which he received a reply, referring him to the commander-in-chief. In fact, Lord Wellesley, at the commencement of the war, had divested himself of all his patronage as Governor-general of India, and made it over to Lord Lake, the commander-in-chief, who, adding to it his own, constituted a fund for the benefit of those who bled under him. Lord Wellesley had thus nobly left himself without the power of conferring the slightest favour, and it was evident, that the same spirit ruled him still, and this explained his present situation. Of Lord Wellesley's services there were not two opinions, his wars were wars of necessity, not of ambition. They were the wars of his situation. The British power in India was in the same condition, as a scion of the House of Timur—to save his life he must obtain the crown. So the only safety of the British power in India was predominance. The fall of Tipoo Sultan had discovered evidence of a fact which required no evidence—that the Native States viewed with alarm and hatred the intrusive rising English power. At that time, the Marhattas had pushed their conquests to Hindoostan, and the French had obtained possession of the person of the nominal Emperor of all India. Lord Wellesley saw his danger and struck the first blow; with Lord Lake, in Hindoostan, the scene of glory of one who was the chivalrous among the brave; and with Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the Deccan, the scene of Wellington's apprenticeship to victory, Lord Wellesley destroyed the Marhatta confederation, and struck the French flag. He replaced on their thrones the Peishwa, the Emperor of the Marhattas, and the Great Mogul. But the French flag has never again risen in Hindoostan. Next to these great achievements of Lord Wellesley, is the splendid machinery of his government. In his administration of India, he brought his European knowledge to assist, not to dictate to him—when he found it imperfect, he corrected it, and when he found it inapplicable to the singular scene around him, he had the wisdom to suspend its operation. To enable him to do this, he collected around him men of the highest

talent and most extensive information, from all quarters of India, from all branches of the service—fertile, he (Sir J. B.) was proud to say, in men of such description: witness the functionaries under his Lordship's appointment—witness his military staff. He (Sir J. B.) had seen a beautiful tribute, by the noble marquess, to two of them—the two Captain Sydenhams, brothers—a tribute as honourable to Lord Wellesley, as to the highly-gifted men whose memory he honoured.* The civil officers collected around him in India had a monument of their character in one (Mr. Edmonstone) now seated under the Chairman, one, in whose presence he would only say, that his intellectual riches and great acquirements had but one deficiency—an utter ignorance of his own pre-eminence. With these recollections, with these associations of Lord Wellesley, he hoped the resolution of the Directors would be unanimously confirmed.

Mr. *Mills* (a Director) said, that he felt extreme regret at finding himself dithering from so many of his hon. colleagues, and from the feeling so generally prevalent in the Court on this subject; but with the view which he took of the question, for the reasons stated by his hon. friend (Mr. Wigram), in all of which he fully concurred, he considered it his duty to oppose the motion.

Mr. *C. Marjoribanks* (a Director) could not concur in the motion before the Court. Looking to what had been said of the circumstances of the noble marquess, he thought that in granting the sum of £20,000 they would be doing nothing. (*Hear, hear!*) If any sum were to be given, he did not think that £50,000 would be more than sufficient to compensate the eminent services of that distinguished nobleman; but he objected to the motion on the grounds stated by his hon. colleagues opposite. He also objected to gratuities, because he thought they were liable to become objects of canvass amongst the members of the Court.

Mr. *Hugh Lindsay* (a Director) supported the motion, feeling convinced that the eminent services of the Marquess Wellesley went far beyond the sum which it was proposed to grant him. It was, no doubt, far below his merits; at the same time, it would be taken as a testimony of the sense entertained of them by those in whose service he had so eminently distinguished himself. He trusted, therefore, that the motion would be carried by such a majority as would fully declare the sense of the Court of Proprietors on the question. The great value and importance of the noble lord's services, the advantages of which they had been productive to this country and to a

* Sir Jeremiah here refers to a note from Lord W. to Sir Patrick Ross, in the fourth volume of the Wellesley Papers, Appendix II.

vast mass of the population of India, were readily admitted by all. On what principle, then, could the proposed testimony of the sense which the Company entertained of those services be refused? The peculiar circumstances in which the noble marquess was now placed, presented a favourable opportunity to the Court of publicly marking the sense they entertained of the untiring zeal and energy with which his splendid talents had been exerted in their service, and he again hoped that the Court would eagerly embrace that opportunity as it ought. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Ravenshaw* (a Director) said, he rose as one of those who were not able to reconcile it to their feelings or their consciences to sign their names to the report on which the present motion was founded. He assured the Court, that he deeply regretted the course, which only a sense of what he considered his duty, obliged him to take on this occasion, as he was one who, from his own observation, could bear testimony to the eminent services of the noble marquess. He was in India at the period when the noble marquess was at the head of its Government, and he most fully concurred in every thing that had been said by his hon. colleagues, and other hon. members of the Court, in eulogy of those services. However, for the reasons stated by his hon. friends near him, and which it was unnecessary for him to repeat, he could not concur in the motion before the Court. He repeated his great regret at this, as perhaps he was one of the few members in that Court, or out of it, who were eye-witnesses of, and could therefore bear personal testimony to, the eminent services of the noble marquess.

Sir *R. Campbell* (a Director) regretted that there should be any difference of opinion in the Court on this subject, and that there should be any members of the Court who could not (and he gave them the fullest credit for sincerity in the course they took) consent to the proposed grant. He admitted that even those who dissented from the motion, did ample justice to the great services and eminent talents of the noble marquess, and to the benefits which had resulted from his administration of the government of India. After what had been said upon that subject, it was unnecessary for him to enter into any detail as to the nature and extent of the noble marquess's services; but he could not avoid adverting to one or two circumstances connected with them. Let the Court consider for a moment what was the state of our Indian possessions at the period when the noble marquess assumed the government, and contrast it with their condition when he retired from it. When the noble lord be-

came governor-general, he found the British empire in India on the very brink of destruction. Tippoo Sultan was then, if not actually in arms against it, at least prepared to attack our possessions, aided by French troops, and by the prospect of a still larger military force from that country. The able and energetic conduct of the noble marquess soon put an end to both those powers, as far as India was concerned. There never was a public man whose views and objects had been more mistaken or misstated than those of the noble marquess. He had been described as a man of the most insatiable ambition—as one that would enter into war from motives of personal aggrandizement and distinction; but let any one look at his despatches, which were master-pieces of political writing, and it would be seen that he entered into no war in which he was not fully justified by the then position of the Company's affairs. See what was the result of the noble Lord's exertions. He succeeded in dissolving that formidable confederation of native princes, aided by France, which had menaced the existence of the British power in India. It was unnecessary for him to enter into the detail of the noble marquess's general policy, but as a proof of his foresight and wisdom he might mention, that, soon after he became governor of India, he solicited the opinions of men of the most extensive information and highest ability. Of these, there were three gentlemen distinguished for their intimate knowledge and experience of Indian affairs. When the noble marquess consulted them as to the plans he had formed of going to war to put down the confederation then formed against the British power, he was told, "If you go to war now, you will bring on the ruin of British influence in India." Notwithstanding this opinion, the noble marquess did go to war, and his plans had been arranged with such prudent foresight, and carried out with such consummate skill and bravery by those to whom he had confided their execution, that he succeeded even beyond the expectation of his most sanguine advisers. He completely annihilated the confederation, and established not only British power, but also the security of the powers in alliance with it, on a sure and firm basis. He (Sir R. Campbell) might here take the liberty of paying a well-merited tribute to the zeal and ability of a gentleman now present, to whose aid, as his confidential friend and adviser at that period, the noble marquess was so much indebted. The presence of that gentleman, however, restrained him from going farther; but he might, without flattery, say, that no man whose services to the Company had obtained a niche among the statues of eminent individuals in that room

had ever deserved it better than the distinguished individual to whom he alluded. The noble marquess might, in the fullest sense of the word, be called the preserver of our empire in India; but for his services, we should not have a foot of territory in that country at the present moment. Amongst the many proofs of the zeal for the service of the Company, which distinguished the administration of the noble marquess, he might mention the many favours conferred on its civil servants, and the alacrity with which he noticed and rewarded the faithful discharge of their duties by the members of that body. Under every view which he could take of the government of the noble marquess, he could not but feel rejoiced that the present motion was brought forward. If any member of that Court had any doubts as to the policy of any part of that government, let him turn to the noble marquess's despatches at that period, and he would soon be convinced, that every department of it had been carried on on principles of the soundest policy, embracing the most enlightened and liberal views with reference to our true interests in that country. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Jenkins* said, that as one of those Directors who had signed, and most cordially concurred in the vote proposed, he should have been content to leave it in the hands of his hon. and gallant friends, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, who had so ably and effectively supported it for the Court of Directors, had not some of his hon. colleagues come forward frankly and laudably to state their reasons for not acceding to the Report; and although others had spoken in defence of it, it happened that none of those who, like himself, had held high and confidential offices under the noble marquess, and from seniority, talents, and weight, were better entitled to address the Court on such an occasion than he was, had yet claimed its attention. Under these circumstances, although little accustomed to speak in public, he trusted he might be permitted to offer a few observations. It would be a work of supererogation to detail the brilliant events of the noble marquess's administration of the government of India. If their transcendent importance had not long ago been acknowledged by the Company and the nation, the recent publication of his despatches would have placed them in a true light. That work the Court of Directors had thought it a duty to open as widely as possible to the perusal and study of their servants in India, as containing a mine of diplomatic legislative and military wisdom, which would enrich the minds of all who would explore it, in exact proportion to the attention and industry which they bestowed on the pur-

suit. The full, luminous, and profound exposition, which those papers afforded, of motives, actions, and results, would not only speak for the wonderful ability, judgment, and foresight, the vast reach of mind and astonishing powers of combination, possessed by their noble writer, but must remove every doubt, and dispel every prejudice, that might, under deficient information, have prevailed, as to the sound, just, moderate, and humane principles of policy, on which every measure of his Indian Government was based. (*Hear!*) The great and most prominent measures of the noble marquess's administration, were of a combined military and diplomatic character; they embraced a range, both within and without the bounds of India, co-extensive with the numerous points of contact or connexion which an enlarged view of the interests of our dominions, whether of a military, political, or commercial nature, presented to his comprehensive mind. But if, as was indispensable, the first object of his diplomatic exertions was to secure alliances for our own immediate security, and for the promotion of other domestic interests, the next was to maintain peace amongst our neighbours—a more generous, enlightened, and truly British policy than that of relying for safety on fomenting dissensions among them; these the noble marquess espoused every honourable means to avert; and when his wars had been brought to a rapid and victorious result, through the masterly combination of his military plans, and the consummate skill and valour of the commanders and troops employed in their execution, the terms of pacification which he dictated were strictly limited to obtain the just objects of war, viz. indemnity for the past, and security for the future; whilst his arrangements for the disposal and settlement of the conquered territories, were uniformly framed on principles, intended (to use the marquess's own words) "to be acceptable to the inhabitants of the conquered territories, just and conciliatory towards contiguous native states, and indulgent to every party in any degree affected by the consequences of his success." (*Hear, hear!*) Other gentlemen had enumerated the principal of the marquess's great actions; their results briefly were,—our subsidiary alliances restored, improved, and extended; the son of Hyder Ali, our old and inveterate enemy, subdued and slain; the Mahratta confederacy broken in pieces; and, greatest of all, the French power and influence in the East annihilated, formidable as the marquess found it, in the alliance of Tippoo and the Mahrattas, in large armies in the Deccan and Hindostan, commanded and officered by Frenchmen, in the possession of extensive fertile provinces on our most vulnerable

frontier, and of the person of the Emperor of Delhi, a most dangerous instrument in the hands of any rival power. But when we recollect that these means of offence were at the disposal of that wonderful man, who, with all Europe at his feet, with the exception of Great Britain, at that time the only barrier, under Providence, between him and universal empire, was straining every nerve to supplant her in India, as the heaviest blow he could strike at her national resources, or even her national existence; and that all these means were baffled by the Marquess Wellesley, what more could be necessary to stamp his administration as the most glorious and successful which we ever had witnessed, or were ever likely to witness? (*Hear!*) Nor, in saying so, do we detract from the just renown of other great statesmen who preceded or succeeded him in the government of our Indian empire. Give to Clive the glory of being its founder, to Warren Hastings that of being its saviour in its infant struggles; give to Cornwallis the fame due to his military exploits, and to those civil and legislative acts which have endeared his name for ever to the people of India, as well as his country;—still it was left to Wellesley to signalize his genius in a much wider field, and while following the footsteps of Cornwallis, in promoting, as a legislator, the welfare of our native subjects, to save them and ourselves from extreme perils, to achieve conquests which placed the British empire still higher in the scale of strength and renown, and to show the way even to the Marquess of Hastings (as was magnanimously acknowledged by that nobleman), to secure that supremacy which his arms had conquered, and which the British nation wielded at this day; in short, to him we owed both its possession and its present high and palmy state of grandeur and magnificence. (*Hear, hear!*) Neither ought we to forget, that it is, as has been observed by an honourable baronet, Sir Charles Forbes, to the noble marquess's knowledge and appreciation of the eminent talents of his illustrious brother, the Duke of Wellington, that we—that all Europe,—are indebted for the first important efforts in arms, which stamped him the hero destined to subdue the conqueror of Europe, in Europe, as he had already, under the marquess's auspices, contributed, by his unrivalled skill and valour, to defeat his projects in Asia. (*Hear, hear!*) The happy choice of instruments for effecting his great purpose, was a striking feature in the noble marquess's administration. The Duke of Wellington was a signal instance of this, but by no means a solitary one; the names of others, of high character and reputation, had, in the course of the discussion, been brought forward, to their own honour as

well as to that of the illustrious individual by whom their services were directed. To this aptitude for discerning talent, and determination to employ it, much of the unflinching success which attended the Marquess Wellesley's administration is to be ascribed. Still the credit rests pre-eminently with himself, and with those commanding qualities which ensured the cordial co-operation of his council and of the subordinate governments,—one occupied by the son of the great Clive, and the other by Mr. Duncan,—qualities which enabled him to communicate his own spirit and energy to every one acting under his orders, not to mention the never dying names of Harris and Lake, whose exploits had already been so ably and justly eulogized. (*Hear, hear!*) There was one point more, in regard to which he thought Lord Wellesley was entitled to praise, scarcely inferior to that due to any part of his administration, and that was, his anxious and successful efforts to raise the characters and qualifications of the junior servants of the Company, by providing for them a suitable education, of which the objects were not only to promote amongst them the cultivation of Oriental knowledge, and of other branches of study, immediately connected with the due performance of their official functions, but to instil into their minds a deep sense of their civil, moral, and religious obligations, as the best means of ensuring to the people of India a just, an honest, and (as was emphatically added by his Lordship, in one of his last addresses to the students of the College of Fort William) a truly British government. If nothing else had remained of that splendid foundation, but the custom of the Governor-general personally addressing the young servants of the Company, on the subject of their studies and duties, much good would have resulted from it. The interest expressed by personages, of that exalted station, in the pursuits and welfare of youths, new to life and but recently removed from parental care, as was the case of most of the junior servants in those days, would tend at once to gratify their feelings, and stimulate their exertions; coming from such a man as Lord Wellesley, surrounded as he was with the halo of unrivalled glory and success, the effect could not but be irresistible, and proportionately advantageous to the public service. Whilst on the subject of the College, it was proper also to allude to the favourable effect of that institution on the minds of our native subjects, as showing a respect for their literature and leading to the patronage of their learned men. These were most grateful to their feelings, and therefore as a mere matter of policy, truly wise. But this was not all—by encourag-

ing the translation of the sacred Scriptures into the Oriental languages by learned natives, Lord Wellesley endeavoured to give them access to the fountains of divine truth, under the circumstances and with the dispositions best calculated (as far as human influences are concerned), to induce a fair and dispassionate, and even a favourable view of their contents: and whilst acting on principles of the most complete toleration, and of protection to the religious creeds and observances of our native subjects, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, he did not hesitate to suppress, by law, the human sacrifices at the island of Saugur, in the Ganges, as at once revolting to humanity, and contrary to the books esteemed sacred by those who participated in those enormities. As a permanent mark of the noble marquess's interest in Indian affairs, he (Mr. Jenkins) must, in common with several who had preceded him, allude to those highly instructive despatches and papers which their illustrious author had permitted to be published for the express purpose of contributing to the benefit of our Indian possessions, and affording to future governors the advantages derivable from the lights of his genius and experience. Could our recollection of his invaluable services be thus revived, in what might almost be considered a testamentary bequest of that venerable nobleman to the Company?—which he still professed a dutiful devotion, and to the service for which he had thus once more testified a parental attachment and affection, and with a knowledge of the inadequacy of his fortune to his rank, could he hesitate one moment in stepping forward to show that the gratitude of the Company was as enduring as the regard of the illustrious statesman; and that he who had devoted the vigour of his days to the service of the Company, was not forgotten by them in his declining years. If such a feeling were insufficient to induce concurrence in the recommendation of the Court of Directors, the policy of such concurrence in encouraging other statesmen to devote the best years of their lives to the service of the Company, as he had done, would speak still farther in its favour;—but such reinforcement must be unnecessary; the Court of Proprietors would doubtless concur in supporting the views of the Court of Directors, and if not with perfect unanimity, at least by such an overwhelming majority as would be barely short of it.—(Hear!) In conclusion, Mr. Jenkins expressed his sincere belief, that by such an act of liberal justice, the Court of Proprietors would be repaid with interest, in credit to themselves, and in substantial benefits to the empire which was in their hands; and he was satisfied that if put to the vote in India, not

only would the motion be carried by acclamation in the service, which, it had been hinted, might consider the sum voted as abstracted from savings made at its expense, but it would be cheerfully ratified by the people of India, as a well-merited tribute to a governor to whom millions of them owed the enjoyment of the blessings of British rule: of one whose munificence had ever been the theme of their praise, and who still lived in their hearts as uniformly their friend and benefactor in every act of his long and memorable administration.—(Hear, hear!)

The motion was then put to a show of hands, and carried in the affirmative by an immense majority. The number of hands held up, against it, not being more than six or seven.

The *Chairman* declared the question to be carried in the affirmative.

Sir C. Forbes.—“Mr. Chairman, I beg to call for a division.”

The *Chairman*.—“The hon. baronet can have a division, if he perseveres in calling for it; but he must be aware, that in cases where the sense of the Court, on any question, has been expressed in so decided and marked a manner, as it has been in the present instance, there having been only two or three hands raised against it, it is not at all usual to call for a division.”

Sir C. Forbes.—“My object in calling for the division was to let it go before the public that the question was carried by the very decided majority to which you have alluded; and that in a Court in which nearly two hundred members were present, not more than six, or at most ten, hands were held up against the motion.”

The Court then adjourned.

East-India House, November 8.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House, in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of submitting to the Proprietors, for confirmation, the resolution of the General Court of the 1st instant, approving the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 18th of October 1837, granting the sum of £20,000, for the benefit of the most noble the Marquess Wellesley, upon the grounds and in the manner therein stated.

The minutes of the proceedings of the last Court having been read:—

The *Chairman* (Sir James R. Carnac) moved “That this Court do confirm the resolution of the General Court of the 1st of November, approving the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 18th of October 1837, granting the sum of £20,000, for the benefit of the most noble the Marquess Wellesley, upon the grounds and in the manner therein stated.”

The question having been seconded by Sir J. L. Lushington, Bart., (the Deputy Chairman) was put from the Chair, when

Mr. Fielder rose and said, he felt bound to continue his opposition to the proposed grant of £20,000 to the noble marquess, not from any party spirit, but upon principle, a feeling of duty to all, as a member of the Court of Proprietors. He submitted that the Court had no power to make the grant in the first place, not having sufficient facts established before them; and secondly, looking to the demands upon the Company, that the revenues of India would not warrant it. The Court having been deprived of property and commercial privileges, they had no means of their own, save capital and dividends, which were wholly dependant on the remittances from India. The Court, therefore, could only act as trustees in administering the Indian revenues, and the question then at issue was one of principle, i. e. justice to all, and a consistency of conduct in the Court of Proprietors. He would take leave to state their duties. First, the good government of India, and their obligation to ascertain the means and resources of the natives. Secondly, the expenses in Asia and in Europe, in the government of that empire, not forgetting the debts and pensions with which the revenues were charged. Thirdly, the capital and dividends of about 3,500 proprietors of stock. He looked to see what were the ways and means, and he found, by the records of Parliament in 1831, ending in '32, there was a deficiency of... £207,581 And in 1832, ending in '33, a further deficiency of 264,332

Making a total of £471,913
In the year 1833, ending in '34, he found a trifling surplus of £49,398, leaving, however, in the three years, a deficiency of £422,515, in the revenues of India. These were the last published accounts of the revenues and disbursements of India; and he was fearful, though in time of profound peace, that for the last seven years there was, on the whole, not sufficient revenue to meet the demands on the Government of India. He would, therefore, seriously enquire, looking, as the Court of Proprietors were bound to do, to the real interests of the far absent Indian, to those having equitable, as well as legal, claims upon the Company; and also looking to the absent Proprietors, amongst whom were very many aged, widows and orphans, with numerous others, having no voice in the Court, whether the Court of proprietors ought, in common justice, to entertain the grant in question. However unpleasant to him, he must remark, looking to the many measures which, at different times, had come before the Court of Proprietors,

that he did feel that the Court was not, to say the least, kindly treated by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, which had not been expected from the sentiments expressed on many occasions, and for instance, on that of a dinner given to the Right Hon. the Governor of Bombay; on which occasion, an hon. Director (Mr. Tucker), who, at that time, filled their chair with so much talent and ability, and with such great benefit to the Company, in a most eloquent speech in favour of India and of her Company, and of the necessity of having the best understanding always subsisting between the Company and the Board of Commissioners, truly observed, to use his own words, "that there ever should be a sort of conjugal union between them." These happy sentiments were, it appeared, warmly responded to by all present, in particular by the Right Hon. the Governor of Bombay, and by his noble brother. Now he, (Mr. F.) would see whether those praiseworthy sentiments were reduced into practice. He would, however, first refer the Court to Dean Swift's version of the term "conjugal union." The Court no doubt would recollect a small work of the Dean's, entitled, "A story of an Unfortunate Lady." It stated that the lady was Ireland, and the gentleman England, who wooed and promised marriage, but that the gentleman, after having secured all her property and trade, and, by some means or other, also secured a majority of her servants, refused marriage, and never afterwards treated her as a wife, but as a mistress only. He, (Mr. F.) regretted to observe that the term "conjugal union" between India and her Company, and the Board of Commissioners, pretty well corresponded with Dean Swift's story of the Unfortunate Lady. In part corroboration, he had only to look to the East India Company's being deprived of its commercial charter and property, in favour, as it was said, of the English nation; to the conduct pursued with regard to the St. Helena officers and others; to the conduct with regard to the excluded maritime officers; and the piling down of the Company's establishment in almost every direction. And he must beg to contrast these instances with other steps, which if not emanating directly from the Board of Commissioners, at least met their full sanction and ratification. He meant the grant of £60,000 to Marquess Hastings, and the further grant of £20,000 to the second marquess; the grant of £20,000 to the executors of Lord Melville; the proposed grant of £5,000 to Earl Clare (in addition to the allowed £3,000) for his trip of pleasure overland to his Government of Bombay; the refusal to place Haileybury College in a train for abolition, though the Company presented to both Houses of Parliament petitions

under its seal in 1833, praying that it might be abolished; and the present application for a grant of £20,000 to Marquess Wellesley, notwithstanding the Company then were, and had been, paying him £5,000 a year (amounting to £200,000), more than £30,000 thereof he had received while in possession of his full income and full patronage, as governor-general of India. He, (Mr. F.) did not wish to undervalue the services of the noble marquess, but must contend that the Court of Proprietors were bound to restrain their hands from issuing so large a grant as £20,000, until they had full proof, such as their duty as trustees demanded, that it was a just claim upon India. The Court of Proprietors had no alternative; they had no right to give way to their feelings; they had a strict line of duty to perform, which was no other than the having full information, supported by proof, of all the circumstances; at the same time taking into view what had been already done for the noble marquess. It must also be recollected, that the Company had, in addition to the large income and emoluments derived by the marquess in India, granted the £5,000 a year pension, to commence so far back as 1799, and which was, at the present moment, a charge upon the revenues of India; and, further, that by reference to the records of the Company, it would be seen that the grant dated in 1801 stated, that the pension was for the eminent services of the marquess in India, whereby it was shown that his services were, at that time, duly appreciated; and the £5,000 a year pension for life considered to be sufficient by all. It also appeared by the records that some question respecting the pension of the marquess was mooted in 1814, thirteen years afterwards, but without any further grant, or the least addition to the £5,000 per annum being made. He must, therefore, take it for granted that the whole merits of the noble marquess were well known and admitted in 1801; at least, they had been in 1814, thirteen years afterwards, and nine years after his leaving India. And yet no additional grant was deemed necessary, nor indeed thought of, till the present application in 1837. Mr. F. would admit, for the sake of argument, that it might be possible for the noble marquess to adduce proofs sufficient to found a claim for £20,000, though, at the same time, the Indian revenues were still paying him, or on his account, the £5,000 per annum pension for his services in India. He, (Mr. F.) nevertheless, was bound to contend that the £20,000 grant ought not, in justice, to be added to the burthens of India, inasmuch as the £5,000 pension was deemed by all, and acquiesced in by the noble marquess himself, for the long space of thirty-six years, as amply sufficient for all

the services rendered by the marquess to India and her Company. And be it remembered that it was during the time while the Company were in possession of large assets, territory, their full trade and prosperity. It might be contended by some, that the marquess was well entitled to the £20,000, or more, for the great benefit the English nation at large derived from its commerce with India. Be it so. Then he would reply, that as India and her Company have paid already the large sum of £200,000 on account of the pension, and continuing to pay the £5,000 a year during life, they have sufficiently and amply performed their duty to the noble marquess; and that it only remained for the English nation at large, for the great benefits it derived from the marquess's services, instead of further burthening the revenues of India, to pay it out of their own pockets. He must again beg to advert to the Report before the Court, and the hon. Chairman, he hoped, would pardon him when he repeated that it was not such a report as the Court of Proprietors had a right to expect. It appeared to him that the Report should have been almost a verbatim copy of the Directors' resolutions. The Report did not state any positive facts, but merely said, that the Directors had learnt that the marquess was involved in his circumstances; that they had reason to apprehend that he had very little, if any, beneficial interest in the £5,000 a year pension; and that his present circumstances were a ground for the grant. Now he, (Mr. F.) begged to say that this effigy of a report did not inform the Court of Proprietors how, and in what manner, or on what authority, documents or proofs, the Court of Directors derived such information, as to warrant a resolution to recommend to the Court of Proprietors to grant so large a sum as £20,000, in addition to the £200,000 already paid, and the £5,000 a year, then in payment, out of the revenues of India. As a plain man of business, he must say, looking to all the circumstances in every point of view, that the £20,000 claim on the Indian revenue ought not to be sustained. He, (Mr. F.) for his own, and for the satisfaction of many absent proprietors, would put a few questions, which he hoped the hon. Chairman would not object to. At the last Court he, (Mr. F.) had put a question, which the hon. Chairman said he, Mr. F., instead of waiting for an answer, had himself answered. Such, he said, would not be his fault that day. In his questions he need hardly say that he meant no offence or want of courtesy to the Chair or the Court of Directors, and he should feel quite satisfied in leaving it to the Chair to decide whether, in point of right or of courtesy, he was entitled to have his ques-

tions answered. His only objects were justice to all, and a consistency of conduct in the Court of Proprietors. He would then ask, if any, and what application for the grant was made by the Marquess, or by a friend, or agent, and whether by letter or personal communication; or whether the application emanated directly or indirectly from the Board of Commissioners; or when, and in what manner, it originated in the Court of Directors; and whether there were any, and what documents or minutes upon which the resolution was formed; and whether there were any written dissents of any and whom of the seven Directors not signing the resolutions. Before sitting down he repeated that he did not wish to treat the Court of Directors with the least want of courtesy and respect. He considered he was only doing his duty, but, of course, he placed himself in the Chairman's hands to answer the questions as he deemed right.

Sir C. Forbes rose to order. The whole of the questions which the hon. proprietor was now putting, had been substantially put and answered at the last Court, and the time of the Court ought not to be now taken up with them.

Mr. Fielder contended that the whole of the questions he had put were quite relevant to the motion before the Court, and that he, as a proprietor, had a right to put them. He begged to repeat his question, whether there had been any protest in writing from any Director on the subject?

Mr. Burnie rose to protest against this system of examination of the Chairman, by the hon. proprietor. He must say, that the course which the hon. proprietor was pursuing, showed a total want of feeling on his part, and a great want of respect to the Court of Directors and to the hon. Baronet in the Chair.

Mr. Fielder said, he must throw back on the hon. proprietor who had just sat down, the charge of want of feeling,—that charge had no foundation whatever,—but certainly it had none in any thing that he had said on the present occasion. He had as much feeling as the hon. proprietor who had interrupted him, or as any gentleman present. He maintained that he had a full right to object to this motion on the grounds he had stated. Before the Court could be called upon to concur in a motion of this kind for a grant of money, they were bound by the by-law to which he had referred at the last Court, to have all the grounds stated on which the grant was proposed to them. Those grounds, he maintained, had not been stated in the manner which the by-law required. On all these grounds he must repeat his dissent from the motion.

Mr. Weeding said, that he was quite

willing to leave it altogether to the discretion of the Chairman whether he would answer the questions put to him, though he certainly did think that that mode of interrogatory was not usual or regular in the practice of the Court. But there was one question to which he had a strong objection; it offered an affront to the noble marquess, which made him wish that the hon. Chairman would not answer it. He meant the question, whether the application for the grant was made by the noble marquess himself? There could be no doubt of the answer which would be given, if given at all; but the question was so gratuitously offensive, that he hoped it would be treated with the indignity it deserved, by the refusal to answer it.—(*Hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes.—There can be no difficulty whatever about the answer to the question to which my hon. friend (Mr. Weeding) has alluded, for I can say, most positively, that no such application was ever made by the noble marquess.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Twining wished to say a few words before the Chairman decided upon answering the questions or not—and, he owned, it appeared to him such a mode of interrogatory was rather irregular.—But, there were one or two questions, which, it pressed, would establish a very inconvenient precedent; he meant those which sought to know whether the present motion originated with any Director and with whom. Such questions as these were, in his opinion, quite irregular, as they would clearly tend to an infringement of the rights and privileges of the Directors. Certainly, no member of that Court had a right to inquire as to the particular line of conduct any Director might have thought proper to take, in the discussion of any matter which might come before the body of which he was a member.—(*Hear, hear!*)—He merely threw out this as a suggestion, before the hon. Chairman decided whether he would answer the questions put to him.

The Chairman.—I certainly will not object to satisfying the curiosity of my hon. friend on the points to which he has referred, though I must admit that the interrogative style he has chosen, is rather a novelty in this Court;—but, in answering his questions, I can assure him that I do so, not on my own account, to explain the part I have taken in the question; I do so in justice to the noble marquess. I say, then, in reply to the first question of the hon. proprietor, that the noble marquess never made any application, directly or indirectly, on the subject.—(*Loud cries of "Hear!"*) I can say more,—that no application on the subject was ever made, directly or indirectly, on the subject, by any of the friends

or agents of the noble marquess.—(*Hear, hear!*) Let me add, that the proposition was made in the Court of Directors by the individual who is now addressing the Court. I did so, from my own conviction of the great claims, which the noble marquess's eminent services gave him, on the gratitude of the Company and of the people of India—(*Hear, hear!*)—and I am happy to say, that the proposition was warmly responded to, and cordially sanctioned by, a large majority of my colleagues in the other room, and carried by an overwhelming majority in this Court.—(*Hear, hear!*) As to minutes of the proceedings in the other Court, there are none but the report already laid before the Court. Had there been any other, they would of course have accompanied that report.—I have now answered my hon. friend's principal questions—as a matter of courtesy to him, and not as a matter of right,—but my chief motive was, as an act of justice to the character of the noble marquess; and I again repeat, emphatically, that, directly or indirectly, there never was any application on the subject either by or from him, or any of his friends or agents.—(*Hear, hear!*)—One of the questions of my hon. friend was, whether this had not originated with some one of the Commissioners of the India Board?—In reply to that let me say, that I should be wholly unfit for the situation which I have the honour to hold, if I could for an instant hesitate to refuse any such application (had it been made) as an invasion of the rights of the Court of Proprietors. After this I need hardly say, that no such proposition was ever made by any of the Commissioners of the India Board.—My hon. friend has made one observation, in which, as a truism, I, of course, must concur: he has said, that we are trustees for the people of India. No doubt we are, and as such bound to administer the revenues of that people with prudence and economy;—but then, as a reason why we should not assent to this motion, he has mentioned the state of the finances of India, in which, he says, there was a deficiency in the years 1831 and 1832—but there was a surplus in the years 1834 and 1835. If my hon. friend had carefully looked once at the documents relating to Indian finance, he would have found that, so far from there being a deficiency, there is at the present moment a surplus revenue; and for his information and the satisfaction of the Court I can state, that there is at this time a surplus

revenue of more than a million—(*Hear, hear!*)—and I am farther happy to state, that the revenue, as administered by Lord Auckland, is fast improving.—(*Hear, hear!*)—So that, on the ground of decreasing revenue, there is no objection to the motion before the Court. There are some other points on which my hon. friend has touched, such as the conduct of the India Board to the civil servants at St. Helena and the excluded maritime officers. Into any discussion on these subjects it is not my intention now to enter;—but I may observe, that it does not follow, because we gave nothing in the one case that we should not give any thing in the other.—(*Hear, hear!*)—I have now answered all my hon. friend's questions; and though I give him full credit for his intentions, I cannot approve of the course he has taken; but I hope, as I have answered all his objections, we shall now have his support, instead of his opposition, on a question, on which unanimity is so very desirable.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Fidler* briefly defended the course he had taken, and contended that his objections had not been answered. He should, therefore, persevere in his opposition, though he did so with regret.

Mr. *Twining* said, that it was not usual to enter into any lengthened discussion on a question for confirming the vote of a former Court; yet, as he had not been present at the last Court, he could not allow the question to go to the vote without saying one or two words as to the vote he should give. He had read the speeches made, *pro* and *con*, at the last Court, and to those which were in favour of the motion he gladly subscribed. Had he attended at the last Court he would have supported the motion; and, assenting to the reasons urged by those who did support it, he would now give it his cordial concurrence. He regretted that the Court could not be unanimous in the grant—but he hoped they would go very near to the point of unanimity.

Mr. *Marriott* had felt it his duty at the last Court to declare his opposition to the motion. He owned, that he had not heard any thing, since, sufficient to induce him to change his opinion; he should, therefore, persevere in opposing it.

The question was then put from the Chair, and carried in the affirmative by a very large majority, there being only two hands held up against it.

The Court then adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALAMITOUS FIRE AT SURAT.

A subscription has been humanely set on foot in this country, in aid of that at Bombay, for the relief of the seventy thousand sufferers, in the late dreadful fire at Surat, which began on the 24th April, and continuing to rage, that and the ensuing day, destroyed nearly the whole of that extensive city. In a few hours after its commencement, it covered an area of three miles. In a narrative transmitted by Mr. Farish, M. C. of Bombay, to Lord Clare, the Hon. M. Elphinstone, and Mr. Romer, it is stated that, "In the quarter of the city inhabited chiefly by people of the Boree caste, there was one entrance only from the street to the houses they inhabit. All the men had left their homes to aid in extinguishing the fire, which did not then appear likely to reach this quarter. This it unfortunately afterwards did, and before they could return, the only outlet was enveloped in flames, and numbers of helpless women and children perished, and the property was all destroyed. Some Boras are said to have taken refuge in one of their Musjeeds, which being entirely built of stone, they fancied themselves secure, with their families and the little property they carried with them; surrounded eventually by the fire, however, the building became so heated, that the inmates were scorched to death! The loss of property to the schroffs and native bankers, whose only security for heavy sums owing to them lay in the property destroyed, has been immense, and men of wealth, up to the hour of the fire occurring, are now reduced to poverty, with little or no chance of recovering their losses. Bodies were discovered in such a position as to indicate that the parties had perished in the very act of escaping, with money and gold and silver ornaments found in their hands. The loss of life has been immense, and as far as yet been reported, no less than five hundred are stated to have perished. Great numbers of cattle likewise have been burnt, and the whole scene is one of wide spread ruin and desolation. The number of houses destroyed is said to be upwards of six thousand, and from the dense population Surat contains, some faint idea of the misery and wretched state of the poor inhabitants may be conceived; most of them are left without food or shelter, and life has been but preserved to sink under famine and want. Whole families have been dispersed, parents are seeking their children, and children their natural protectors, so that, besides being deprived of all the property

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they possessed, numbers have to bewail the loss of their nearest and dearest relatives."

The subscriptions in London, we observe, already amount to £1,000; Lord Clare, Mr. Elphinstone, and Sir Charles Forbes, having subscribed £100 each. The treasurers, to whom subscriptions are payable, are Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, and Co., 9, King William street.

We can hardly add to the force of the appeal which the facts above-stated make to the charitable, and especially those connected with India.

COMPANY'S BOND DEBT.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that the Company's Home Bond Debt will be discharged on the 30th of June next, from which day interest will cease. That the holders of bonds of £100 each, or upwards, to an extent not exceeding one half (£1,760,000) of the whole debt, may exchange their bonds for new bonds, to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. from the 30th June next, up to which period the present interest of four per cent. will be paid, the interest upon such new bonds not to be reduced, nor principal discharged or demanded, except after a notice of twelve months. Holders who may desire to take advantage of this arrangement, must leave their bonds at the Accounts Branch of the secretary's office, on or before the 1st of January next, the bonds to be classed in lists, according to their letters and numbers, and the signature and place of residence, of the bearer to be stated in the several lists. In case the whole amount tendered by four o'clock on the 1st of January shall exceed £1,760,000, then such proportion only of the amount tendered as the said sum of £1,760,000 may bear to the whole sum offered will be exchanged. The bonds left will be returned to the parties on and after the 8th of January, and such of them as are to be exchanged will be so marked, and will accordingly be exchanged on and after the 30th of June for new bonds. The amount in excess of £1,760,000 will be absolutely discharged on the 30th of June next.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

We are requested to insert the following correspondence:

London, 14th Nov. 1837.

To the Right Hon.

Lord Wm. C. Bentinck, G.C.B., M.P.

My Lord—It is with pain that I intrude upon your Lordship any subject of a personal nature, and I am led to take such a step only by the impossibility of rendering myself justice in any other way.

(2 R)

I have suffered many calumnies publicly circulated against me to pass unnoticed, trusting to time and character to repel them; but a passage in the *Calcutta Courier*, of the 28th June, so far exceeds the ordinary bounds of falsehood and slander, that I feel obliged to bring it to your Lordship's notice, and to request that you will condescend either to confirm or refute it. The passage to which I refer is the following:

"There is also some reason to believe, that but for his (your Lordship's) veto, the limited plan submitted by the Court of Directors would have carried the day—a plan which, we understand, Captain Grindlay, the Bengal agent, endeavoured at the time to get him to support."

In respect fully requesting your Lordship to do me the favour of placing this matter in a just light, it is proper to add, that it is my desire to give to your Lordship's answer the same degree of publicity which has been given to the libellous paragraph.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) R. M. GRINDLAY.

Park Place, Nov. 15, 1837.

To Captain Melville Grindlay.

Dear Sir.—I am happy in being able to afford the most satisfactory explanation in respect to the part you are supposed, in the paragraph of the *Calcutta Courier* contained in your letter, to have taken, in endeavouring to influence me to concur in the adoption of the limited communication with Bombay only. The supposition is entirely erroneous.

With respect to your general conduct as Agent of the Bengal Steam Committee, I can only repeat here what I have already written to Mr. Greenlaw, that I regretted very much the misapprehension which seemed to prevail regarding you.

I have always found in you the most eager desire, and the utmost activity and perseverance, to promote the comprehensive scheme. To you I am indebted for an introduction to the greater part of those officers from whom I had to select the witnesses best calculated to promote our object; and I seize with pleasure this opportunity of thanking you for your co-operation, assistance, and ready attention to all my wishes.

I remain, dear Sir, your faithful servant,

(Signed) W. M. BANTINEK.

H.M. FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th Foot (at Madras). Major Wm. Beetham, from 11. p. unattached, to be major, v. J. H. Phelps prom.; Enns. F. C. Eveleigh to be lieutenant, v. Parise app. to 2d Dr. Gu.; W. M. Campbell to be ens. by purch., v. Eveleigh (all 10 Nov. 37).

17th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. W. Hackett to be capt. by purch., v. Church who retires; Enns. O. P. Bourke to be lieutenant, by purch., v. Hackett; and Cadet Edw. Croket to be ens. by purch., v. Bourke (all 27 Oct. 37).—Major C. J. Deshon, from 20th F., to be major, v. G. J. Romney, who retires upon h. p. unattached, rec. diff. (10 Nov.).

18th Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. Wm. Semple, from 86th regt., to be lieutenant, v. Franchin who exch. (4 Nov. 37).

21st Foot (in V. D. Land). Brev. Col. G. W. Walker, from h. p. unattached, to be lieutenant col., v. Hope app. to Rifle Brigade; Capt. James Hutchinson, from h. p. unattached, to be capt., v. C. W. Lamotte, who exch. (both 10 Nov. 37).

28th Foot (in N.S. Wales). Lieut. Donald McPhee, from h. p. 79th F., to be lieutenant, v. Erle Mackay who exch. (3 Nov. 37).

39th Foot (at Madras). Capt. Horatio Walpole to be major, by purch., v. Smyth who retires; Lieut. R. S. Boland to be capt. by purch., v. Walpole; Enns. Edward Croker to be lieutenant, by purch., v. Boland; and Geo. Finlay to be ens. by purch., v. Croker (all 17 Nov. 37).

50th Foot (in N.S. Wales). Enns. C. J. Grant, from 70th F., to be ens., v. Dundas who exch. (10 Nov.).

57th Foot (at Madras). Cadet John Ahmuty, to be ens. v. Morgan dec. (17 Nov. 37).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Capt. J. B. Thomas, from Ceylon Rifle regt., to be capt., v. Parke, who

exch. (27 Oct. 37).—Enns. C. P. Fenwick to be lieutenant, by purch., v. Hudson who retires; and E. S. Smith to be ens. by purch., v. Fenwick.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 30. *Sooty*, Scotchay, from Batavia 5th June; at Cowes.—*Duke of Roxburgh*, Desington, from Madras 8th June; off Portland.—Nov. 4. *John Inglede*, Scott, from China 2d June; off Liverpool.—6. *Maria*, Miller, from N.S. Wales 18th June; and *Rapid*, Light, from South Australia 3d June, and Hobart Town 24th do.; both at Deal.—8. *Kyle*, Fletcher, from Bengal 25th June; off Ramsgate.—9. *Hon. v. Walmley*, from Batavia 25th June, and Mauritius 21st July; off Torbay.—10. *John Fleming*, Black, from China 1st June; off Penzance.—*Crisander*, Wickman, from Bengal 14th June; off Liverpool.—11. *Mary Babby*, Cunningham, from Bombay 18th July, and Mauritius; off Liverpool.—12. *Vincel's*, Macdill, from Batavia 4th June; off Portsmouth (for Hamburg).—13. *Cornet*, Ponsosby, from Bengal 18th July; and *Frankland*, Webb, from ditto 7th July; both at Liverpool.—*Lord Lovethorpe*, Vincent, from China 5th May, and Batavia 1st July; *Tyander*, Currie, from Bengal 18th July; *Salaceta*, Maw, from V. D. Land 4th June; *Ware*, Goldsmith, from Manila 29th April, and Batavia 25th June; and *Macassar*, Tait, from Alagoa Bay 26th Aug.; all at Deal; H. M. S. *Rose*, Barrow, from Madras 15th July, and Simon's Bay 11th Sept.; at Portsmouth.—*Factory*, Parleviet, from Batavia; off Dover (for Rotterdam).—14. *Aberton*, Shuttleworth, from Bengal 22d July, and Cape 24th Sept.—15. *Portsmouth*, *Tamelane*, Macdill, from Bengal 30th June; off Brighton; *Velocity*, Hall, from Madagascar 28th July; at Deal.—17. *Hamilton*, Bradbury, from Cape of Good Hope 5th Sept.; off Falmouth.—20. *Catherine*, Rose, from Bengal 11th June, Madras 8th July, Mauritius 15th Aug., and Cape 19th Sept.; and *Walmer*, Robins, from South Seas; both at Deal.—*Mersey*, Walker, from Singapore, 15th June; and *Mary Sharp*, Brown, from Siam 27th June, and Singapore 3d July; both off Plymouth.—*Cannarum*, Adred, from N. S. Wales; off Scilly.—*Hope*, Cockbain, from Bengal 2d July; at Liverpool.—*Africa*, Skelton, from Ceylon 14th July, and Mauritius 4th Aug.; off Ushant.—22. *Mary Edna*, Paterson, from Singapore 27th June; at Deal.—*Walden*, Frobisher, from Bombay 11th Aug.; off Liverpool.—23. *Nuakee*, Bunness, from Batavia; at Deal (for Rotterdam).—24. *Jupiter*, Galbreath, from Bengal 1st June; and *Lord Sumner*, Scarbro, from Mauritius 27th Aug.; both at Deal.—*Childe Harold*, Willis, from Bombay 13th Aug.; off Dover.—*Edmund*, Rodgeron, from Manila 20th April, and Anger 28th June; at Liverpool.—25. *Dorothea*, Fairhurst, from Bengal 21st July; at Liverpool.

Departures.

Oct. 21. *Amwell*, Wilson, for Rio de Janeiro and Ceylon.—25. *Sir Wm. Heathcote*, Duthe, for Cape; from Hamburg.—Nov. 4. *Woolington*, Burrows, for Ceylon; and *Cuckoo-mouth Castle*, Bell, for N.S. Wales; both from Deal.—5. *Severn*, Wake, for Cape, Malabar Coast, and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—London, Tait, for Cape; *Earl of Harwood*, Salmon, for N.S. Wales; and *Edw. Hurst*, for Launceston; all from Deal.—*Edw. phanta*, Buchanan, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—6. *Roberta*, Elder, for Madras and Bengal; and *Kenna Eugenia*, Wade, for N.S. Wales (with convicts); both from Portsmouth.—7. H.M. Sloop *Favourite*, for India; from Plymouth.—*Competent*, Rhodes, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—8. *John Panther*, Elsdon, for Mauritius; from Bristol.—9. *Cestrian*, Kellock, for Bombay; and *Glasgow*, Hamilton, for Singapore and Penang; both from Liverpool.—11. *Woodmansterne*, Hasle, for Ascension; *Courier*, Proudfoot, for Cape; both from Deal.—12. *Morning Star*, Linton, for Ceylon; from Deal.—13. *Maria*, Thompson, for Mauritius; from Deal.—15. *Seppings*, Rawlins, for Deal.—16. *Town*, *Captain Cook*, Johnston, for N.S. Wales (with government stores); *Buzbars*, Buckham, for Cape and Bombay; and *Mufat*, Bolton, for V. D. Land (with convicts); all from Portsmouth.—15. *Perme*, Bentall, for Alagoa Bay and Singapore; *Reform*, Clark, for Alagoa Bay; and *Shepherdson*, Glasgow, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—*Diana*, Dudinan, for Manila, &c. (with orders); from Cowes.—*William*, Clark, for Bombay; *Mary*

Somererville, Roberts, for Bengal (since arrived at Dublin damaged). *Clifton*, Hill, for V.D. Land; and *Wm. Jardine*, Hyatt, for N.S. Wales (convicts); all from Liverpool.—16. *Furth*, Baxter, for Bengal; from Greenock.—*Salus*, Crickmay, for Cape; from Liverpool.—*Graham*, Allen, for Mauritius, from Bristol.—18. *Diamond*, Bisset, for N.S. Wales (with female convicts); from Kingston.—24. *Tapley*, Mallory, for China (in ballast); from Deal.—25. *Edwards*, Wade, for Madras and Bengal; and *Grecian*, Richards, for N.S. Wales; both from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Lord William Bentinck, from Bengal and Mauritius: Mrs. Maynard; Major Grierson, Royal Engineers; Capt. Paterson, H. M. 26th regt.; Lieut. Maynard, 24th M.N.I.

Per Thomas Lowry, from N.S. Wales: Mrs. Gross; Mr. and Mrs. Symonds and family; Mr. Montefiore.

Per Kule, from Bengal: Mrs. Prescott; Mr. Charles Brown.

Per Lord Louthery, from China: Capt. and Mrs. Grant and family; Samuel Anderson, Esq., F.P. Cockerill, Esq.

Per Wane, from Manila: Mr. and Mrs. Castle and child; Mr. Coleman; Mr. Cowper; Mr. Howe.

Per Abberton, from Bengal: George Todd, Esq., for the Cape; J. B. Marriage, Esq., for ditto; Mr. Drake; Mr. Lamb.

Per Lyander, from Bengal: Mrs. F. H. Brett and child; Mrs. G. A. Brett; Ens. G. A. Brett, 41st N.I.

Per Maseppa, from Algoa Bay: Capt. Palmer, late of the ship *Couper*; Mr. Jones, from Graham's Town.

Per Tamselane, from Bengal: Mr. Pearce.

Per Malabar, from Bombay: Capt. McGowan, late of the ship *Great Harwood*; Capt. Fidler, late of the *Richard Walker*; Owen Potter, Esq.; J. A. Russell, Esq.

Per Catherine, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Woodford and two children; Mrs. Horne and two ditto; Mrs. Dodd; Capt. Stack, H. M. 45th regt.; Capt. Erskine, ditto; Capt. Chichester, H. M. 16th regt.; Capt. Leslie; Capt. Conway, 53d B.N.I.; Capt. Neeve, 37th M.N.I., and son; Cornet Staple, 7th B.L.C.; Ens. Seymour, H. M. 49th regt.; Dr. Dodd; A. Moorat, Esq.; four children.—From the Mauritius: Capt. Dibbs; Capt. Hawkins; Conductor Law, &c.—(Dr. Bell was left at the Cape).

Per Africa, from Ceylon: Lieut. Deschamps, R.A.; Lieut. Hickey, 78th regt.; Mr. Geo. S. Brocke; two Masters Firebrace.

Per Childa Harold, from Bombay: Mrs. Warden; Col. and Mrs. Ludwick; Mrs. Rousseau; Capt. Bland; Capt. Cooper; Lieut. Pottinger; Lieut. Hart; several servants; 90 seamen from the late wrecks at Bombay (7 died on the passage); 6 steerage passengers.

Per H. C. steamer Atlanta, from Bombay, at Suez: Lady Compton; Miss Compton; Mrs. Henderson; Capt. Grant, I.N.; Capt. Cogan, I.N.; Capt. Mignan, European Regt.; Capt. Campbell; Lieut. Saunders, I.N.; Lieut. Hughes, Madras Army; Lieut. Knight, 4th L. Drags.; Lieut. Prieux; Dr. Lush; Dr. Goodridge; Messrs. Nicol, Buon, Bibby, Martin, Mertens, and Paul.

Expected.

Per Lady Kennaway, from Bengal: Mrs. Priestman; Miss Summestre.

Per Francis Smith, from Bengal: Mrs. Hill; Miss Hill; A. Fraser, Esq.; Hugh Scott, Esq.; Rev. J. Heberlin. Capt. V. Steward, late of the *Bengal Packet*; Mr. A. Peck; Mr. Lacorin.

Per Mary Ann Webb, from Bengal: Mrs. Dunlop, and two Masters Dunlop; Mr. Kelsall.

Per Medora from N.S. Wales; 3 Misses and Master Macqueen; Misses Arkel and Moore; Dr. Inches, R.N.; Messrs. Smith, Ferguson, &c.

Per Hibernia, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. James; Mrs. Good; Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Holmes; Miss Garden; W. P. Good, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Wilson, 25th B.N.I., retired; Capt. P. Allen, artillery; Lieut. Holmes; Wm. Walker, Esq.; Master Bruce.

Per Rosendale, from Bengal: Mr. Haworth.

Per Scourfield, from Bombay: Capt. J. Ormond; Dr. Sullivan.

Per Warrior, from Bengal: Captain Watson; Mrs. Watson.

Per Hindostan, from Madras: Mrs. Clerk; Mrs. Hallet; Miss Clerk; Major Limond; J. White, Esq.; C. H. Hallett, Esq.; Dr. D. Sturrock; Capt. Chaponiere; Capt. Colman, H. M. 55th regt.; Lieut. Edwards, 4d L. C.; Lieut. J. S. Cotton, 7th L. C.; Lieut. Jerningham, H. M. 45th regt.; Lieut. Bishop, 36th N.I.; Ens. Burgoyne, 5th N.I.

Per Aurora, from Bengal: Lieut. and Mrs. Caruoghy, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Goidley; Mrs. Ovenstone and two children; Mrs. Cox; Lieut. Robbins; Ens. Hobson.

Per Bengal, from Bengal: Dr. and Mrs. Chapman; W. Morrison, Esq.; Dr. Ferguson; Lieut. Grimes; Mr. Keppell; Mrs. Lloyd.

Per Adelaide, from Bengal: Col. Watson, 45th N.I.; Lieut. Fulcher; Lieut. Windsor; Lieut. Downey; Dr. Crighton, medical establishment; Dr. Tweddell, ditto; —Morgan, Esq.

Per Columbia, from Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Sterling; Miss Forrest; Mr. Fowler; Mr. Bush.

Per Sir Edward Paget, from Madras: Mrs. Macfarlane and child; Mrs. Mackenzie and five children; Mrs. Gray and child; Mrs. Groves and child; Mrs. McKennie; Lieut. Col. J. Henry; Capt. J. Jones; W. H. Tracey, Esq.; J. H. Bell, Esq.; Lieut. C. M. Elliot; Lieut. F. Pollock; Lieut. J. W. C. Starkey; Lieut. J. Inverarity; Ens. H. Briley; Cornet J. R. Pollock; J. Groves, Esq.; —Thompson, Esq.; Ens. T. Jones.

Per Hero of Malven, from Bombay: Lieut. and Mrs. Benson; J. R. Richmond, Esq.; Rev. G. Luggard.

Per Palmira, from Bombay: Lieut. Kennett; Lieut. Phillott, Madras army; Lieut. Todd, ditto; Capt. Medley, do.; Dr. McFarnan, R.N.; Lieut. Schnell, H. M. 6th regt.; Mr. Crutenden, I. N.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per David Scott, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Whitmore; Mr. and Mrs. Taylor; Mr. and Mrs. Mackie; Dr. and two Misses Phillips; Capt. Compton; Dr. Scott; Mr. Gilmore; Mr. Craigie; Mr. Oakes; Lieuts. Postlewaite, Pratt, Austin, Shaw, Herigard, Ogilby, and Hopkinson.

Per Edward, for Bengal: Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy; Lieut. Bourdillon; Miss Tring; Mr. Kelly.

Per Jacob, for Bengal: John Morgan, Esq., Mrs. Morgan; J. McDougal Mason, Esq.; Miss Massou, &c. &c.

Per Euphrates, for Cape and Bombay: His Exc. Maj. Gen. Napier, new governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and family; Mr. Driver, for the Cape; Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, for Bombay; Dr. Thompson, for ditto.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The *Andromeda*, Lathner, from Calcutta to Mauritius, was totally lost on 28th July about sixteen miles S. W. from Juggernaut pagoda; master and three of the crew drowned.

The *Royal William*, Fraser, from London to Madras and Calcutta, struck on the rocks in rounding the point at the entrance of Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the evening of the 18th sept; no lives lost. A great part of the cargo damaged, as she had nine feet of water in the hold.

The *Ranger*, Byron, from London, was stranded in Table Bay, on the night of the 25th August, and has been condemned.

The schooner *Antelope*, Adams, with part of her cargo on board for St. Helena, has been completely wrecked in Table Bay, during a gale on the 25th and 26th of August.

The *Ferres*, Steward, from Liverpool and Cape of Good Hope to Manila, was driven on shore at Algoa Bay during a heavy gale on the South East on the 16th August, and wrecked. Very little of the cargo saved.

The *Norfolk*, Gatenby, from Valparaiso to New South Wales, was wrecked in the Port of St. Antonio, 6th July. Crew saved.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 31. At Highfields, Ross-shire, N.B., the lady of R. G. Chambers, Esq., Bombay civil service, of a son.

Nov. 15. At Shurlington, Gloucestershire, the lady of Capt. Iredell, of a son, still-born.

25. In New Broad-street, the lady of George Parbury, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 31. At St. Nicholas, near Cardiff, John Martin, Esq., M.P. for Tewkesbury, to Mary, only daughter of the late Capt. T. A. Morse, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bombay Artillery.

Nov. 1. At Edinburgh, William Millie, Esq., Pathhead, Kirkcaldy, to Eliza, second daughter of the deceased John Reddie, Esq., of Red House, and late master-attendant at Madras.

7. At Hoxton Academy Chapel, the Rev. Gottlob Schreiner, missionary to South Africa, to Rebecca, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Lyndall, of Hoxton.

8. At Pleasanthill, Perthshire, Major John Clarke, late of the 23d Regt. Bombay N.I., to Elizabeth Molyneux, daughter of the late James Miller, Esq., of Milton.

9. At Christ-Church, Marylebone, James R. M'Leay, Esq., to Amelia, daughter of G. T. Savage, Esq., of the Mauritius, and of Claremont, New South Wales.

11. At Barwell, Leicestershire, T. H. Pearson, Esq., captain 16th Lancers, eldest son of J. Pearson, Esq., of Tottenhill-wood, county of Stafford, and advocate-general, Calcutta, to Frances Elizabeth Ashby, daughter of the Rev. G. Mettam, of Barwell.

— At Edinburgh, John George Corry, Esq., of the 70th regt. of Foot, to Martha, widow of the late Major George Splinks, Madras army.

13. At Walthamstow, the Rev. Wm. Pitt, son of the late Sir Robert Wigram, Bart., to Sophia, daughter of the late George Smith, Esq., of Selsdon, Surrey.

15. G. W. Sharp, Esq., 3d Regt. M.L.I., to Miss Hester Walkley, of Stroud, Gloucestershire.

16. At Brighton, Anchinutv Tucker, Esq., 9th Bengal L.C., to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. George Cookson, of the Royal Artillery.

20. At Maidstone, Charles Peterson, Esq., 11th L. Drags., to Mrs. Blake, widow of Bryan Blake, Esq., late 4th L. Drags., and daughter of the late Charles Milner, Esq., Preston hall, Kent.

21. At St. James's, Clerkenwell, Lieut. Charles Parbury, I. N., to Maria Louisa, only daughter of Edward Welch, Esq., of Cumming-place, Pentonville.

25. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, William Bosville, son of the late Major James. Royal Artillery, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Cheney, Esq., of Bryanstone-street.

DEATHS.

July 13. On his return to England over land from India, at Cossel, on the Red Sea, Bargevay Wyborn, Esq., of the Inner Temple, London, barrister-at-law, in his 55th year.

Sept. 12. Drowned accidentally, in the Nile, near Cairo, while on an expedition to explore Upper Egypt, Alexander Gerard, Esq., of Roches, lieutenant 70th regiment.

Oct. 23. At Paris, of consumption, in the 10th year of her age, Sophia Lesley, daughter of Mrs. R. Charter, of Camberwell, and only child of the late Col. the Hon. Alex. Percer, of Madras.

27. Louisa, wife of Major Burrows.

28. At Winchmore Hill, suddenly, Lieut. Gen. Henry Bruce, formerly of the 31st regt.

29. At Teignmouth, Devon, in her 83d year, Susan, Dowager Viscountess Exmouth, relict of the Right Hon. Edward Viscount Exmouth, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral of England, &c.

31. At Leamington, Lieut. General Robert Balfour, of Balbirnie, Fifeshire, and Carlton-House-Terrace, London.

Nov. 1. At his house, No. 9, York Terrace, Regent's Park, Capt. Philip Ripley, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-House, and late of the East-India Company's Naval Service, in the 49th year of his age.

3. At 24, Upper Harley Street, aged 16, Ellen Mary Anne, youngest daughter of James Taylor, Esq., late member of the Madras Council.

— At East Grinstead, John Fulcher Hastie, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, in the 27th year of his age.

5. At Blackheath, Janet Isabella Dunbar, only daughter of Capt. Malcolm Nicolson, of the Bengal Native Infantry.

— At Dublin, S. W. J. Molony, Esq., 6th regt. Madras Light Cavalry.

6. At his residence, Brewer Street, in his 76th year, John Reynolds, Esq., formerly of Madras.

7. At Melmerby Hall, Cumberland, Mary Anna Frances Antoinetta, relict of John Patterson, Esq., late commercial resident at Dacca, Bengal.

— In Maddox Street, after a protracted illness, brought on by long service in tropical climates, James Forbes, M.D., Inspector-general of Army Hospitals, in his 59th year.

— In his 58th year, George Ballard, Esq., of the late firm of Messrs. Alexander and Co., of Calcutta.

10. At her residence, Clapham Common, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Jessie Roussac, lady of A. G. Roussac, Esq., of Calcutta, aged 25.

— At Glasgow, Agnes Glen, wife of the Rev. John Moncrieff, Professor of Oriental languages in Anderson's University, Glasgow.

— In London, aged 31, Mr. John Tulloch, of Lerwick, Zetland, late commander of the ship *Theresa*, of Calcutta.

12. At her house, Russell Street, Bath, Charlotte, widow of the late Harry Taylor, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

14. At Walmer, in his 15th year, Robert Edward Gordon, only child of the late Col. Robert Gordon, many years adjutant-general on the Bombay establishment.

15. In Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, Edward Dent, Esq., son of the late C. B. Dent, Esq., of the Madras civil service, aged 62.

20. At Lewisham, in her 11th year, Lucy Croft, second daughter of Richard Turner, Esq., Canton, China.

21. At Beech-hill, Surrey, John Lane, son of Thomas Serjeant, Esq., of Madras.

— In Stanhope-place, Hyde Park, General the Earl of Cavan, aged 74.

22. Harry Vereker, Esq., of Aston Hall, Yorkshire, eldest son of Harry Vereker, Esq., formerly Governor of Bengal, in his 61st year.

— At Mortimer House, near Reading, John Clinton Whish, Esq., late of the Madras civil establishment, aged 45.

Laterly. At Bristol, Maria, wife of Dr. Lee, professor of Hebrew, Cambridge.

— At York, suddenly, Maj. Gen. Salmoind, in his 71st year. He held the appointment of Military Secretary at the India-House for 28 years, which he resigned only a short time before his death. In his public and private life he was beloved and respected by all who knew him.

— At Bangor, county Down, Lieut. Henry McMin, late of the 38th regiment.

— At Chilton, near Dover, aged 70, John Broughton, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the White, and uncle to William Grant Broughton, D.D., Bishop of Australia.

— At Hitchin, Herts, Lieut. Gen. Sir Samuel Venables Hinde, K.C.B., late of the 32d regt.

— At sea, on board the ship *Renown*, from Siam, Robert Hayes, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Hunter and Hayes, of that place, and son of the late William Hayes, Esq., of Dublin.

1837.] PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST. 309

N.B. The letters P.C. denote *prima cost*, or *manufacturers' prices*; A. *advance* (per cent.) on the same; D. *discount* (per cent.) on the same; N.D. *no demand*.—The *bazar munda* is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 *bazar munda* equal to 110 *factor munda*. Goods sold by Sr. Ruppes B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Ruppes F. B. (4.—The Madras Candy is equal to 50 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 74½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, July 13, 1837.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt. 11 0 @ 17 0		Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md. 5 11 @ 5 13	
Bottles	100 12 4 — 12 8		— flat	do. 5 10 — 5 12	
Coals	B. md. 0 7 — 0 10		— English, sq.	do. 3 10 — 3 13	
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 ..	F. md. 33 0 — 33 4		— flat	do. 3 10 — 3 13	
— Brassers'	do. 33 12 — 34 4		Bolt	do. 3 13 — 3 14	
— Ingot	do. 28 12 — 29 0		Sheet	do. 5 12 — 6 4	
— Old Gross	do. 30 4 — 30 8		Nails	cwt. 9 8 — 14 8	
Bolt	do. 34 8 — 35 8		Hoops	F. md. 4 8 — 4 12	
Tile	do. 28 12 — 31 0		Kentledge	cwt. 1 8 — 1 12	
Nails, assort.	do. 31 0 — 34 0		Lead, Plg	F. md. 6 13 — 6 15	
Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do. 36 0 — 36 12		— unstamped	do. 6 11 — 6 13	
Russia	Sa. Rs. do. — — —		Millinery	15 D. — 20 D.	
Coppers	do. 2 0 — 2 2		Shot, patent	bag 3 0 — 4 0	
Cottons, chintz	pce. — — —		Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md. 6 5 — 6 7	
— Muslins, Book	do. 1 7 — 3 8		Stationery	25 D. — 30 D.	
— Yarn 16 to 170	mor. 0 51 — 0 73		Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md. 5 12 — 6 0	
Cutlery, fine	5 to 10 A. to P.C.		— Swedish	do. 6 10 — 7 0	
Glass	20 D. — 35 D.		Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. boxes 18 0 — 19 0	
Hardware	25 D. — 40 D.		Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 4 8 — 12 0	
Hosiery, cotton	35 to 50 D. to P.C.		— coarse and middling ..	1 0 — 4 0	
Ditto, silk	35 to 50 D. to P.C.		— Flannel fine	0 15 — 1 8	

MADRAS, June 21, 1837.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100 12 @ 14		Iron Hoops	candy 28 @ 30	
Copper Sheet	candy 280 — 285		Nails	do. 70 — 108	
— Bolt	do. 230 — 240		Lead, Plg	do. none.	
— Old	do. 248 — 250		— Sheet	do. none.	
— Nails, assort.	do. 350 — —		Millinery	P.C. — 15 A.	
Cottons, Chintz	piece 5 — 8		Shot, patent	bag 34 — 4	
— Ginghams	do. 3 — 4		Spelter	do. 45 — 47	
— Longcloth, fine	do. 10 — 14		Stationery (select)	do. 5A. — 10A.	
Cutlery, coarse	15A. 20A. 40A.		Steel, English	candy 35 — 38	
Glass and Earthenware	10A. 40A.		— Swedish	do. 42 — 45	
Hardware	10A. 15A.		Tin Plates	box 17 — 18	
Hosiery	P.C. — —		Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	P.C. — 10A.	
Iron, Swedish	candy 55 — 59		— coarse	P.C. — 10A.	
— English bar	do. 28 — 32		Flannel, fine	10 to 12 ans. pr. yd.	
— Flat and bolt	do. 23 — 32		Ditto, coarse	7 to 8 ans. do.	

BOMBAY, July 22, 1837.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt. 14 @ 15		Iron, Swedish	St. candy 53 @ 58	
Bottles, quart.	doz. 1-4 — 1-8		— English	do. 25 — 26	
Coals	ton 12 — 15		Hoops	cwt. 6-6 — —	
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 ..	cwt. 55 — —		Nails	do. 12 — 14	
— Thick sheets	do. 58-4 — —		Sheet	do. 7 — —	
— Plate bottoms	do. 57 — —		Rod for bolts	St. candy 26 — —	
— Tile	do. 48 — —		do. for nails	do. 31 — —	
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	— — —		Lead, Plg	cwt. 10-4 — —	
— Muslins	— — —		Sheet	do. 16-10 — —	
— Yarn, Nos 20 to 60	lb. 0-10 — 0-15		Millinery	15 D. — 16	
— ditto, Nos 70 to 100	— — —		Shot, patent	cwt. 15 — —	
Cutlery, table	P. C. — —		Spelter	do. 8-2 — —	
Glass and Earthenware	30 D. — —		Stationery (select)	15 D. — —	
Hardware	P. C. — —		Steel, Swedish	box 9 — —	
Hosiery, half hose	P. C. — —		Tin Plates	box 16 — —	
			Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 4 — —	
			— coarse	2 — —	
			Flannel, fine	1-8 — —	

CANTON, May 30, 1837.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece 3 @ 6		Smalts	pecul 30 @ 60	
— Longcloth	do. 3 — 9		Steel, Swedish	tub 3-7 — —	
— Muslins, 20 yds.	do. 5 — 9		Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 1 — 1-30	
— Cambrics, 48 yds.	do. 5 — 9		do. ex super	yd. 2-5 — —	
— Handkerchiefs	do. 1-10 — 2-10		Camlets at Lantin	pce. 26 — 27	
Yarn, Nos 16 to 80	pecul 37 — 40		Do. Dutch	do. 22 — 28	
Iron, Bar	do. 14 — 15		Long Ellis	do. 8 — 8-4	
— Rod	do. 3-50 — —		Tin, Straits	pecul 16 — —	
Lead, Pig	do. 6 — —		Tin Plates	box 7 — 7-1	

SINGAPORE, July 1, 1837.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	6	@	7	4 @ 5
Bottles	100	31	—	do. do Pullicat	doz. 11 — 24
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	35	—	Twist, 30 to 46	pecul 50 — 55
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. by 36in. pcs. 24	—	21	—	Hardware, and coarse Cutlery	saleable.
— lmt. Irish	34-36 do.	1.90	—	Iron, Swedish	pecul 41 — 5
— Longcloths 38 to 40	34-36 do.	4	—	— English	do. 31 — 4
— do. do.	36inedo.	5	—	— Nail, rod	do. 41 — 44
— do. do.	40-44 do.	4	—	Lead, Plg	do. 6 — 7
— do. do.	44-54 do.	9	—	— Sheet	do. 5 — 54
— do. do.	54 do.	—	—	Shot, patent	bag — —
— Prints, 7-8. single colours	do.	2	—	Spelter	pecul 6 —
— 9-8.	do.	24	—	Steel, Swedish	do. 44 — 5
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 45 to 50 in. do. 1	—	21	—	— English	do. 41 — 4
— Jaconet, 20	40 — 44	14	—	Woolens, Long Ells	pcs. 8 — 9
— Lappets, 10	40 — 44	11	—	— Camblets	do. 25 — 30
— Chintz, fancy colours	do.	3	—	— Ladies' cloth	yd. 1 — 2

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Sept. 11, 1837.—We are unable to report favourably on the article of Piece Goods; indeed we believe that this important branch of trade has never been in a worse state than at the present moment. Lappets have for some time been going down, and now are extremely dull of sale. Jaconets, Mulls, and Mediums, meet with a fair demand, but not at paying prices. Scarfs of good cloth saleable at 1-2-6. In Coloured Cottons little cloth saleable at 4-15; Stripes at 3-4; Sets at 3-12 per piece.—The market for Cotton Yarn is in a very languid state, and not expected immediately to improve, considerable imports being expected by the May and June ships.—Woolens have during the last month fully partaken of the general depression, and are now in a very unsatisfactory state, there being few sales effected.—Metals are also extremely dull, there being no descriptions that have not given way in price, excepting Quick-silver, which is getting scarce.

Singapore, July 1, 1837.—There continues some inquiry for Cotton Piece Goods (plain, printed, &c.), but not much doing. We hear of no transactions either in fine or common descriptions of

Cambrics; of the latter a large supply in the market. The broader descriptions of Longcloths were lately in fair demand, but we hear of nothing doing in fine. Grey Shirtings of suitable description are in request; also Prints of moderate demand.—Twist, Grey Red Cloth in moderate demand.—Twist, Grey Mule and Coloured, we have no transactions to report.—Camlets continue in some request—English Bar Iron: about four hundred peculs, partly damaged, have been sold at 4s. 4 per pecul. Swedish Bar, none on hand, and wanted at quotations. Nail Rod, no sales during the week. Spelter and Lead in no demand, and the market supplied. Copper Nail and Sheathing in fair demand.

Canton, May 23, 1837.—Trade generally is dull, and money scarce.—May 30. Camlets remain very unsaleable; whilst a complete stop is put to the outside trade.—Small lots of Cotton Yarn are saleable, but there is no improvement in price.—As the Chinese are now the principal holders of Longcloths, prices have improved.—Long Ells are in moderate demand at our quotations.—Woolens: some sales have been lately made of Spanish Stripes, but at low rate.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 11, 1837.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
First 5 per cent. Loan	Prem. 14 8	13 0
Second 5 per cent.	1 0 a 4	4 to 3 12 3 4
Third 5 per cent.	—	3 12 3 4
4 per cent.	Disc. 0 12	1 1

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem.	2,600 a	2,500
Union Bank, Prem (Co Rs. 1,000) . .	300 a	275

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	8	0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	5	0 do.
Interest on loans do govt. paper . . .	5	8 do.

Rate of Exchange.

Treasury Bills on England at 30 days' sight, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10 1/4, per Rs. Rupee; Company's Bills the same; Private Bills on London and Liverpool, at 6 months' sight, or 12 months' date, with shipping documents, 2s. 2d. per Co.'s Rupee; Government advances on goods, 2s. per Co.'s Rupee; Bills of the houses to constituents, 2s. to 2s. 0 1/2, per ditto.

Madras, June 21, 1837.

Government Securities.

Non Remittable Loan of 18th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1 prem. to 3 disc.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—3 disc.
Ditto ditto Old Four per cent.—0.3 disc.
Ditto ditto New four per cent.—0.3 disc.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months, 2s. 0 1/2, to 2s. 3d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, July 22, 1837.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 1s. 9 1/2, to 1s. 11d. per Rupee
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106.12 to 107.4 Bombay Rs. per 100 Indian Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 to 100.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, 107 8 to 107.10 Bom. Rs.
Ditto of 1825-26, 107.3 to 111.4 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 111 to 111.4 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106 to 106.4 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, 96 1/2 to 99 1/2 Company's Rs.
5 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 116 to 116.8 Bom. Rs.

Singapore, July 1, 1837.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 7d per Spanish dollar.
On Bengal, gov. bills, at 30 days, 215 to 216 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. dollars.

Canton, May 30, 1837.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months sight, 5s. per Sp. Dol
On Bengal.—Company's Bills, 30 days, 220 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Private Bills, 30 days, 222 Co.'s Rs. per ditto.
On Bombay, Private Bills, 222 ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 5 to 5 1/2 per cent. prem.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

[illegible]

THE LONDON MARKETS, Nov. 24.

Sugar.—The British Plantation Raw Market has become very inactive; the deficiency in the stock continues; the average price exceeds that of last year. The demand for Mauritius has much abated, and prices for the present appear to have been at their highest point. The grocers have purchased rather sparingly of Bengal by private contract.

Rice.—Holders continue to require very full prices for East-India; but there has been less disposition evinced on the part of the buyers to purchase.

Coffee.—Prices of all descriptions admissible for home consumption, at the low rate of duty, continue to improve. For exportation there are still inquiries for East-India, and rather higher prices than those quoted of late would be paid, but there being scarcely any supply at market of Symatras, Ceylon, and Samarang, business is still prevented; the stock in first hands of those subject to the equalized rate of duty getting light, causes holders generally to expect that a further advance in prices will take place; consequently, at present, there are few sellers, and the market has been but moderately supplied.

Tea.—The first quarterly sale of free-trade has been fixed for the 10th of next month, and the immense quantity of 100,000 packages will be brought forward; after which, there will be no

other sale until next March. In addition to which, the Company's sale of 4,217,000 lbs. which takes place on the 4th of next month, has produced great dulness in the market, and with the exception of small breaks of the Co's Congous, which are in demand at 1s. 8d., and Canton Bohea at 2s. 8d. per lb., duty paid, there has been nothing doing; but holders demand fully previous rates; the deliveries are still large for home consumption.

Indigo.—East-India has been in extensive demand, principally on speculation, at 6d. to 12d. advance on the rates of the last quarterly sale, under which there are not sellers, and nothing is pressing on the market; further accounts have been received from Calcutta to the 12th September, confirming those previously come to hand, that the crop will not exceed 90,000 mannds.

Cotton.—There is much activity in the market: the transactions in East-India have been very extensive, principally for shipping, and on speculation, and a further advance of 1d. to 1d. per lb. has been established, even at which rise there is very little disposition evinced on the part of the holders to sell; the favourable character of the Liverpool market, where the demand is still considerable, has given the importers here great confidence: since this day week the private purchases amount to 10,000 bales.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from October 26 to November 25, 1837.

Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.				
26	210½	91½	92½	92½	93	99½	99½	100½	15 15½	263	92½	93	53p	51 53p
27	—	91½	92	92½	93	99½	99½	100½	15 15½	—	92½	93	53 55p	51 53p
28	211	92	92½	92½	93	99½	99½	100½	14½ 15½	263	93	53 55p	51 53p	
30	211	92½	92½	93	93½	99½	99½	100½	14½ 15½	263½	93½	53 55p	51 53p	
31	211	92½	92½	93	93½	99½	99½	100½	14½ 15½	263½	93½	53 55p	51 53p	
Nov.														
2	211½	91½	92½	92½	93	99½	99½	100½	15 15½	263½	92½	93	53 54p	51 53p
3	211	91½	92½	92½	93	99½	99½	100½	15 15½	—	92½	93	53 55p	51 53p
4	211½	91½	92	92½	92½	99½	99½	100½	14½ 14½	263½	92½	—	51 53p	
6	—	92½	92½	92½	93½	99½	99½	100½	14½ 14½	263½	93	53 55p	51 53p	
7	211	92½	92½	93	93½	99½	99½	100½	14½ 14½	—	93½	53 55p	51 53p	
8	212½	92½	92½	93½	93½	99½	99½	100½	14½ 14½	—	93½	53 55p	51 53p	
10	211½	92½	92½	93½	93½	99½	99½	100½	14½ 14½	—	93½	53 55p	51 53p	
11	211½	92½	92½	93½	93½	99½	99½	101 14½	15½	264½	93½	54 56p	52 54p	
13	212	92	92½	93	93½	99½	99½	100½	—	264	93½	55 57p	52 54p	
14	211½	92	92½	92½	93½	99½	99½	100½	—	264½	93½	52 54p	51 53p	
15	211½	92½	92½	93½	93½	99½	99½	100½	14½ 14½	264½	93½	53 55p	51 53p	
16	211½	92½	92½	93½	93½	99½	99½	100½	14½ 15	266	93½	53 55p	51 53p	
17	212½	92½	92½	93½	93½	99½	99½	101½	—	—	93½	53 55p	51 53p	
18	212½	92½	92½	93½	93½	99½	99½	100½	14½ 15	268½	93½	53 55p	51 53p	
20	212	92½	92½	93½	93½	99½	99½	100½	14½ 15	269	93½	53 55p	51 53p	
21	212½	92½	92½	93½	93½	99½	99½	100½	14½ 15	273	93½	53 55p	51 53p	
22	213	92½	92½	93½	93½	99½	99½	100½	14½ 15	272½	93½	53 55p	51 53p	
23	212½	92½	92½	93½	93½	99½	99½	100½	14½ 15	272½	93½	53 55p	51 53p	
24	212	92½	92½	93½	93½	99½	99½	100½	15	270½	93½	53 55p	51 53p	
25	211½	92½	92½	93½	93½	99½	99½	100½	14½ 14½	270½	93½	53 55p	51 53p	

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker,
7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

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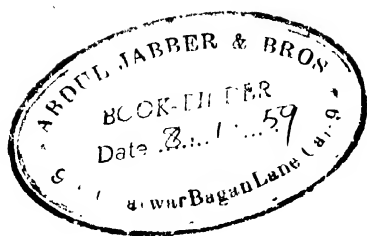
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ERRATUM.

Part I. p. 258, line 3, for *Coromandel* read *Babelmandel*.



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